"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; unsettled, probably followed by rain to-morrow; moderate winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,665. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1911.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

## ROOSEVELT AGAIN DECLINES TO RUN

### Authorizes Philadelphia North American to Reaffirm His Former Position.

### SURPRISED BY RUMORS

### Expresses Amusement at Being Proposed as Big Business Nominee —Not Out for Any Candidate.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The North American, professing to speak by direct authority of Col. Roosevelt himself, will say to-morrow that the former President not only is not a candidate for nomination to the Presidency in 1912, but wishes even talk of such a thing cease.

"Those who have been in close touch with Col. Roosevelt," says The North American, "since the publication of his article [The Outlook editorial on the Trust question] have been surprised not only at the extent of the sentiment for him for the nomination in 1912 but at its manifestation in circles that few months ago were bitterly hostile to Roosevelt, or at least strongly pro-Taft.

"To set at rest those baseless notions, it can be said that no more than three days ago Col. Roosevelt explained himself to The North American exactly as he had done a year ago, and exactly as he had done frequently and on all occasions since. And because of the persistence of unwarranted reports and deductions, he agreed that an authoritative statement of his oft-expressed purpose should be printed by this paper.

"Col. Roosevelt will not support any man for the nomination in 1912; neither Mr. Taft nor any one else. He never gave Mr. Taft any pledge or offer of support, nor did Mr. Taft ever have such an impression.

"As to himself, Col. Roosevelt is not a candidate, nor has he been at any time. He has repeatedly discouraged suggestions of this character, not only from sincere friends, but from potential political leaders, who for one reason or another, desire to use his name, and he has emphatically refused pledges of active support, even delivery of delegates.

"He says, and wishes the statement to be accepted at its full value in its clear and unequivocal meaning that he desires talk of his candidacy to cease."

"Just one year ago Col. Roosevelt confided to this newspaper his views touching the use of his name as a receptive candidate for the Republican nomination and his firm purpose in relation thereto. There were ample reasons for his expressions. Ever since his return from abroad there had been a growth in public interest regarding his attitude toward the President.

"At that time influential Eastern papers were proclaiming that Col. Roosevelt was actually pledged to support Mr. Taft for renomination, and were intimating that news of this arrangement emanated from the White House itself. Many National leaders accepted these statements as facts. Indorsement of the Taft Administration in the New York Republican platform was haled as proof that Roosevelt was committed to the Taft candidacy.

"It was this assertion which Col. Roosevelt disposed of in his confidences to The North American, and, as suggestions of his own candidacy naturally followed, he disposed of them also.

"He declared most emphatically that he had not pledegd his support to Mr. Taft, privately or publicly, in set terms or even by implication. He declared he would not support any man for the nomination in 1912, neither Mr. Taft nor any one else. As to a statement that the President believed he would have Roosevelt's support, Col. Roosevelt said that Mr. Taft could not possibly believe anything of the kind—that, in fact, Mr. Taft knew that he had no such assurance, and that neither Mr. Taft nor anyone else had one particle of ground for such opinion.

"As to the persistent suggestions that he had designs upon the nomination himself, Col. Roosevelt was equally emphatic and explicit. At that time, and on subsequent occasions, more than once in our presence, Col. Roosevelt received tenders of support from men of wide political influence, men who will control delegates in the convention. Some of these men were progressives, others were 'near' progressives, several were of reactionary sympathies.

"To each and every such proposal, Col. Roosevelt replied substantially as stated above and added with equal emphasis and forceful sincerity that he was not in the remotest sense a candidate for the nomination, and that he declined and deplored all such suggestions as were being made to him.

"He went further. To those who had had close relations with him he said, in effect:

"'If you are a true friend of mine you will drop this once and for all—you will not only quit your talk of it, but you will discourage your friends and do all you can to stop this futile talk. You will believe what I have said so often, that I am not a candidate, and earnestly desire that all such suggestion should cease.'

"Col. Roosevelt said substantially this not once, but many times, and, as stated, on several occasions in our presence.

"By sheer persistence he succeeded in quelling the unfortunate activity of those who for one reason or another were trying to make him a prominent figure for 1912 discussion. But a few days ago the talk was revived in a new and curious way. Last week we found Col. Roosevelt greatly amused and perhaps a little puzzled by the commotion stirred up over his article in The Outlook.

"He had reason to be astonished—first, that mere reiteration of his views as explained in many messages and speeches, to be execrated by Big Business, should now be accepted as a way of deliverance from the troubles he had predicted and tried to provide against; second, that men who would not understand him before now took his words at their true meaning, not because of any admiration of him, but because of disgust with the course of President Taft, and third, that his repetition of his well-known views, with not a single new suggestion or wavering from his former position, should revive discussion of his own candidacy and be regarded as a subtle bid for the support of Big Business in that suppositious ambition."

It is because of these recent manifestations of sentiment favorable to his nomination that Col. Roosevelt now reiterates unequivocally the purposes he expressed to The North American a year ago.

"Illicit," the stylish eyeglasses at Spencer's; see new Blight or Toric Pebbles. 7 Maiden Lane—Adv.

## MARX'S DAUGHTER A SUICIDE.

### Dies with Paul la Fargue, Her Husband, Who Feared Old Age.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 27, (Monday.)—Paul la Fargue, a former Socialist deputy, and his wife, Lera Marx, daughter of Karl Marx, the great Socialist whose disciple la Fargue was, committed suicide together.

Their bodies were discovered yesterday in a bedroom of their home at Draveil. Death was due to hypodermic injections of cyanide of potassium. Letters left by M. la Fargue, including one to M. Guesde, Socialist leader of the Chamber, say that he decided on suicide to escape from suffering and old age, rendered unbearable by painful infirmities.

His wife, to whom he confided his intentions, refused to survive him, and, therefore, they died together.

Paul La Fargue was born at Santiago, Cuba, of French parents in 1842. He was sent to Paris to study medicine, but was excluded from the college for having taken part in the Congress of Liege in 1865, and he went to complete his studies at London, where he met Karl Marx, and became his son-in-law. Having returned to France he became an active member of the Commune in 1871. Later he fled to Spain and then to Portugal.

On his return to Paris in 1880 he allied himself with revolutionary papers and undertook an active propoganda of Socialism and revolution. He endured many punishments. He was imprisoned when he was first elected a Deputy from Lille in 1891. Having failed of election in 1893, he continued to lead meetings among workingmen, and he fought with skill those Socialists who, under the direction of Jaures, the present Socialist leader in France, approved the entrance of Socialists into the Cabinet of Waldek-Rousseau. He was the author of several works on Socialism, among them "Communism and the Economic Revolution," (1892,) "Socialism and the Conquest of the Public Powers," (1899.)

## GREY BARES SECRETS TO-DAY

### Expected to Remove Misapprehensions of Anglo-German Relations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The statesmen of Europe await with acute eagerness the speech which Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, will deliver in the House of Commons to-morrow afternoon.

The outstanding subject of the speech will be the relations of Great Britain, France, and Germany to each other, with special reference to the Anglo-German tension which reached the danger point in July, August, and September last.

Sir Edward Grey's motion covers the whole field of British foreign policy, and the questions of Spanish rights in Morocco, the Russo-Persian dispute, the Turco-Italian war, and the Chinese rebellion will probably be raised in the debate to follow.

On the vital subject of the day, namely, British relations with Germany, Sir Edward Grey will make as complete a statement as diplomatic considerations will allow of the grave events of the Summer, and will remove some dangerous misapprehensions.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A Berlin dispatch to The Standard says that the Washington Government intervened indirectly in the recent Moroccan crisis, to prevent Germany from obtaining a coaling station at Agadir.

## TOLD OF STARVING FATHER.

### Begged Just to Buy Candy, Child Admits When Arrested.

A little girl, pretty and about 12 years old, who gave several addresses and said that her name was Minnie Walsh, was arrested by Policeman Connell of the West 152d Street Stt ion on the complaint of Mrs. P. C. Schermerhorn of 526 West 139th Street, who caught the girl after a stiff chase. She was sent to the Children's Society on a charge of professional begging.

According to Mrs. Schermerhorn, she was accosted by the little girl while she and her husband were out walking on Riverside Drive yesterday. She said the girl told a pitiful tale about her father being sick and starving. She said that the tale so impressed her that she offered to go to his bedside and do what she could for him. She said the little girl then became excited and insisted that her presence would only make her father worse.

Mrs. Schermerhorn said that this aroused her suspicion and that she told the girl she would have to take her to the sickbed or she would turn her over to a policeman. With that, she said, the little girl broke from her grasp and ran down the street.

At the West 152d Street Station she at first said that she lived at 1,234 Amsterdam Avenue, but when she learned that the police were to investigate declared that she lived with her father at 221 East 125th Street. She said that her mother was dead and that her father had not the slightest idea that she begged. She gave the name of a young man to the police whom she said told her how to beg and what to say. She said that she gave him half her money and spent the rest on candy.

### White Man to Die for Killing Negro.

ST. MARYS, Ga., Nov. 26.—For the murder of a negro woman and her daughter, near Kingsland, Ga., J. A. O'Berry, a white man, will be hanged here to-morrow. This, it is believed, is the first time in the history of the State that a white man has been condemned to death for killing a negro.

### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

By Marconi Wireless.

S. S. Minneapolis, incoming from London, was reported 693 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9:53 P. M. yesterday. Due at her pier, if not delayed, early Wednesday.

S. S. United States, incoming from Copenhagen, was reported 820 miles east of Sandy Hook at 10:47 P. M. yesterday. Due at her pier, if not delayed, early Wednesday.

Arrived—S. S. Barcelona, Hamburg, Nov. 12.

SS Ultonia, incoming from Trieste, was reported 117 miles east of Sandy Hook at 10 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, this forenoon.

SS Cedric, incoming from Liverpool, was reported 1,816 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9:09 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, late Friday.

SS Calabria, incoming from Naples, was reported 408 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, early to-morrow.

SS Cymric, incoming from Liverpool, was reported 193 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7:30 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, this afternoon.

COMPARTMENT CARS TO FLORIDA, commencing Dec. 3d, on Seaboard Air Line Ry. Florida-Cuba Special, shortest, quickest route. Inquire 1,184 Broadway.—Adv.

## CHINESE REBELS BOMBARD NANKING

### Hills Around the City Swarm with Forces Bent on Taking Manchu Stronghold.

### YUAN WITHOUT A CABINET

### Regent Swears Adherence to New Constitution Before Emperor's Tablets —Pirates Swarm West River.

NANKING, Monday, Nov. 27, 1 A. M.—After more than half a century of silence the hills overlooking the walled city of Nanking, the ancient capital of China, swarm with rebellious forces eager for its occupation, and determined to take the stronghold where the Manchus are making their last stand south of the Yangtse.

From the Tiger Hill fort for several hours on Sunday morning big guns boomed repeatedly, while further up, along the northeastern range from the top of Purple Mountain, overlooking the Ming tombs, for a fifteen-mile semicircle westward to the Yangtse, smaller forts scattered shells into every section of the city.

Gen. Wong, second in command of the defenders, is among those killed.

During the earlier part of the day the imperialists attempted a sortie against the attacking forces, with a view to recapturing their positions and guns, but were driven back inside the walls with considerable losses. The Tiger Hill batteries meanwhile were pounding shells into Lion Hill. They succeeded in silencing the batteries there, which it is suspected were of little value.

The object of the first seizure of Tiger Hill was shown by the early appearance of four cruisers, and later in the day of other warships. In the evening a dozen torpedo boat destroyers and cruisers were lying menacingly near the city. These are all well armed and well supplied with ammunition. Doubtless they will quickly reduce the lower section and drive the defenders to the south.

The Viceroy of Nanking and the Tartar General, in fear of Gen. Chang, the imperialist commander, have taken refuge in the Japanese Consulate, in which only the Consul remains. He is the sole official representative of foreign interests in Nanking. The consulate is well guarded by marines.

Sunday's attack can only be considered a slight foretaste of bigger things to follow, because the body of the revolutionaries is steadily investing every place and bringing the big guns into positions on every eminence. The plans of the attacking force are not revealed. The revolutionaries may not attempt to rush the city, but may prefer to bombard steadily and await its surrender. But if breaches are made in the walls of the city and the rebels enter, it is believed that Gen. Chang and the loyal troops will make a desperate stand.

PEKING, Nov. 26.—Premier Yuan Shi-Kai is practically without a Cabinet, only the Presidents of the minor boards having accepted office. The Finance Board is without a Minister and the Vice Minister left Peking to-day after informing a personal friend that he did not intend to return. The military activity on the part of Yuan Shi-Kai is considered a forlorn hope.

Thirty foreigners, most of them Americans, arrived here to-night from Tai Yuan-Fu. They received safe escort both by the rebels and the imperialists.

The diplomatic body, through the dean of the corps, Sir John Jordan, has represented to the Premier the necessity of avoiding disorders in Peking. The Ministers believe that the legation guards will be able to prevent a massacre unless it is thoroughly organized and suddenly precipitated.

By order of the police dragon flags are flying throughout Peking, emblematic of the people's joy at the formation of a new Constitution. The Regent to-day, with elaborate ceremonial, took the oath, as he promised to do some days ago, swearing adherence before the Emperor's tablets in the ancestral temple to the nineteen constitutional articles. The oath was as follows:

"My policy and choice of officials have not been wise; hence the recent troubles. Fearing the fall of the sacred dynasty, I accept the advice of the National Assembly. I swear to uphold the nineteen constitutional articles and organize a Parliament, excluding the nobles from administrative posts. I and my descendants will adhere to it forever. Your heavenly spirits will see and understand."

The lower classes believe that this declaration means that peace will be proclaimed, but the educated classes are not impressed. They think that Yuan Shi-Kai is so embarrassed that he would return home, but that he fears his departure would be the signal for a panic and a Manchu outbreak.

The latest consular reports from Nanking say that the revolutionary forces have suffered enormous losses, but that they pressed irresistibly forward and finally routed the imperialists, who fled into the city for shelter. The Nanking batteries then opened and a deafening cannonade was still going on when the dispatches left.

HONGKONG, Nov. 26.—The West River is swarming with pirates, and traffic to Wuchow, in Kwang-Si Province, is seriously imperiled. The steamship companies are greatly alarmed, and are considering the suspension of their services, but are continuing for the present with armed crews. Great indignation has been aroused by the attack by pirates on the British steamship Shiuon a few days ago, when Chief Officer Nicholson was murdered, and the people are becoming clamorous for intervention of some kind to put down the lawlessness.

In 1906, owing to piratical outrages, guards were placed on all the steamers, and other precautions were taken, but latterly, because of overconfidence that the British flag was immune from attack, these precautions were relaxed. The rifles have become rusty and their possessors are without ammunition. One steamer carries a cannon, but no shells.

Canton is said to be practically in the hands of brigands. Grave troubles are

Continued on Page 2.

SPEND THANKSGIVING AT VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS. Special train leaves Pennsylvania Station Nov. 29th. Returning on Bankers' Special Sunday night, Dec. 3.—Adv.

HOLIDAY BOOK NUMBER.
The New York Times will publish on Sunday next, Dec. 3, a Christmas Holiday Book Number with a representative list of 100 books and essays and reviews by notable writers. The best list of books for buyers with
The Times Next Sunday.

## MRS. THAYER KILLED IN CARRIAGE WRECK

### Sister of Henry R. Mallory, Head of the Mallory Steamship Co., Thrown While Driving.

### FALLS DOWN EMBANKMENT

### Crushed Under Vehicle and Dies Without Regaining Consciousness—Was on Her Way to Give a Luncheon.

*Special to The New York Times.*

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 26.—Mrs. K. M. Thayer of New York was thrown from a carriage in which she was driving to-day, and died of her injuries while she was being carried back to her hotel.

Mrs. Thayer was formerly Miss Mallory of Brooklyn, a sister of Henry R. Mallory of Brooklyn, President of the Mallory Steamship Company, and of Charles Mallory of New York, also of the Mallory Steamship Company. Mrs. Thayer came here after spending the Summer in Europe, and was to have left to-night for her country home at Port Chester, where she was expecting to entertain a large house party over Thanksgiving. Her apartments in New York are at the Manhattan Hotel.

Driving with Mrs. Thayer were Miss Florence F. Flynn of Washington, and Miss Katherine McGuire of New York, both of whom were thrown out, but only slightly injured, though the latter, who had known Mrs. Thayer for many years, is suffering severely from shock. She and Miss Flynn have slight contusions, and are under the care of physicians.

The accident occurred two miles north of Hot Springs on the road to Fassifern Farm, where Mrs. Thayer was to give a luncheon. Among her guests were to be Mrs. Edmund Wilson, wife of Attorney General Wilson of New Jersey; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Zonne of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Edwin J. Dyer of New York. All were close behind Mrs. Thayer's carriage in another carriage.

The pole of the forward carriage dropped to the road, the carriage bumping into the horses, which started to run. At the left was a twenty-foot embankment with a wire fence at the bottom. The coachman turned his team into a high bank to the right, and as the carriage swerved around with the back of it to the embankment, it went over, and the team broke loose. The carriage rolled over twice on a rocky, precipitous incline and stopped at the fence.

The four occupants of the carriage had only a moment's warning of the impending disaster. As the pole dropped to the road the vehicle swayed heavily from side to side, the coachman maintaining control of the horses sufficiently to steer for a short distance. Mrs. Thayer and Miss Flynn, in the rear seat, rose to their feet, and appeared about to jump, when the wheels went over the edge.

As the carriage turned over all but Mrs. Thayer were thrown clear of it, Miss McGuire and Miss Flynn landing on a stone pile part way down the incline. They lay stunned for a minute. Miss Flynn recovered first and rushed down the road to summon aid, now discovering until she had gone a quarter of a mile that both shoes had been torn off in the fall.

She and Miss McGuire, both of whom were completely unnerved, were put in a carriage and taken back to the hotel by Mrs. Zonne, who was to have been in the luncheon party, the others in the carriage going ahead to the aid of Mrs. Thayer. News of the accident had reached Hot Spring. Dr. Frank Hopkins and assistants came out, but the physician gave no hope. The injured woman was placed on a stretcher and on the way back died in the ambulance from internal injuries. Her left shoulder and ribs were crushed under the carriage. Her head had struck a stone causing concussion of the brain. She remained unconscious until she died.

Senator and Mrs. Henry S. Terhune of New Jersey were to have driven over with Mrs. Thayer in her carriage, but at the last moment their plans were changed. They had bidden good-bye to her on the veranda of the hotel. The apartments Mrs. Thayer had were those occupied last month by Archibald Harmon of Richmond, who was killed by a fall from his horse near the same spot. The hour of the two accidents was the same, both were on their way to Fassifern Farm, where they were to give farewell luncheons to some friends, and both had planned to terminate long visits here on the days upon which their deaths occurred.

Mrs. Kate M. Thayer lived at Byram Shore, Port Chester. Upon the news of her death her brothers, Robert Mallory of 8 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, and Henry R. Mallory of 128 Columbia Heights, President of the Mallory Steamship Company, started immediately for Hot Springs. The details of the accident had not been learned at the home of either.

Mrs. Thayer was born in Mystic, Conn., and was 57 years old. She was the daughter of Charles H. Mallory, founder of the Mallory Steamship Company, and Eunice Clift Mallory. She married Arnold Thayer of Brooklyn. For the last few years Mrs. Thayer had spent most of her time traveling, usually returning to her home in Port Chester for the Winter. A brother, Charles Mallory, also lives in Port Chester.

At the home of Henry R. Mallory it was learned that Mrs. Thayer went to Hot Springs about ten days ago, accompanied by Miss Katherine McGuire of New York, her companion.

## FOWLER DROPS IN TEXAS.

### Aviator Narrowly Escapes Accident When Cattle Stampede.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 26.—Aviator Fowler, in sight of Fort Worth shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon, was forced to descend in the midst of a drove of steers, his engine breaking down in mid air. He lost no time in descending, but it took dexterous management to avoid the stampeded cattle.

The aeroplane was dragged into Iona, a mile distant, where it was safely housed for the night. Fowler said the magneto of the engine refused to work. One of the planes was broken during the descent.

Fowler will remain at Iona until 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when he expects to resume his flight to Fort Worth. Here he will give a series of exhibition flights at the baseball park, where 50,000 people assembled this afternoon only to be disappointed by the failure of the aviator to arrive.

THANKSGIVING DINNER WINES Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, or Grape Juice. H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 138 Fulton St., N. Y. —Adv.

## NEW CARDINALS WILL BE ELECTED TO-DAY

### The Sacred College Will Approve Pontiff's Selections at Secret Consistory.

### POPE RECEIVES O'CONNELL

### Farley Gives a Lunch to New York Ecclesiastics—Irish Primate Congratulates Him on His Elevation.

ROME, Nov. 26.—Preparations are completed for the holding of the secret consistory in the Hall of Consistories to-morrow. The ceremony attending this consistory, when the creation of the new Cardinals will be ratified, is a simple one. The Pope interrogates each of the members of the Sacred College present as to his wishes regarding the bestowal of the red hat on the prelate named for that honor, and the announcement is made finally that the majority have affirmed the Pope's choice.

The public consistory, to be held on Thursday in the Sala Regia, will be characterized by much pomp and ceremony. At this consistory the red hat is bestowed on the new Cardinals.

The Most Rev. William H. O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston and Cardinal-designate, was received by Pope Pius to-day. The weather was glorious and Archbishop O'Connell's reception at the Vatican was most cordial. About forty persons, half of the number ecclesiastics, accompanied him, forming a little pilgrimage, which included representatives of the Boston newspapers. They drove from the Quirinal Hotel to the Vatican, the Archbishop being received with military honors by the Swiss guards and gendarmes, and finally by the Noble Guard in the Papal ante-chamber.

Mgr. Bisleti, the master of ceremonies, and the private chamberlains greeted him in the name of the Pope, and escorted him to the door of the private library, where Pope Pius met him with open arms.

His Holiness prevented the Archbishop from keeling, and addressed him as "my dear brother." They then retired to the library, where they engaged in conversation for nearly an hour. The Pontiff was extremely warm in his greetings, and would hardly allow Archbishop O'Connell to thank him as he wished, saying that America's enthusiastic response to the recognition which he had been pleased to bestow, and the fervor of Catholicism in that country were the manifest signs that gave the greatest satisfaction, and he added that the loyalty of the people of Boston would never be forgotten.

At the conclusion of the private audience, the Pope appeared at the door of the library with the Archbishop at his left, holding the Pope's arm. They proceeded to the small throne room, which was the chamber in which Pope Leo died, where the members of the pilgrimage from Boston were gathered, all kneeling. The Archbishop said that here were some of his clergy and people who asked the honor of being admitted to the Pope's presence.

The Pontiff, with a benevolent and paternal smile, passed around the room, the Archbishop introducing each of the visitors. The Pope gave his hand to each to kiss, saying a kind word. Then, speaking to all, he said that the devotion of the people of Boston to their Archbishop was well known to him, and it was a great joy for him to know, through the Archbishop, that they were equally devoted to the Holy See. He imparted the apostolic benediction, extending it to their families and to the devotional objects carried.

Archbishop Farley gave a luncheon to-day in honor of the ecclesiastics from New York. Cardinal Logue, Primate of all Ireland, accompanied by the Very Rev. Canon Charles Quin of the Archdiocese of Armagh, to-day visited Archbishop Farley, whom he congratulated as warmly as if the honor had been conferred upon a brother. He recalled his two visits to New York, which he said would never be effaced from his memory.

Cardinal Logue also visited and congratulated Cardinal-designate Falconio, and called upon Cardinal-designate O'Connell, who, however, was not at home.

## FRENCHES IGNORE GERAGHTY

### Have Not Answered His Invitation to Thanksgiving Dinner.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 26.—Although he declares it is a matter of no personal concern to him whether or not the French family forgives him and his wife, who was Julia French, John Paul Edward Geraghty admitted to-day he had held out the olive branch to them in the form of an invitation for all to sit at his board on Thanksgiving Day. He said he was waiting still for a reply, even a refusal, but it had not been received.

"The members of my wife's family have been invited to have their Thanksgiving dinner with us," he said, "but whether they will accept or not is unknown to us, but as long as the pumpkin pie is there and it tastes good, I am satisfied."

Since Mr. and Mrs. Geraghty returned from Springfield the French family has remained aloof, so the result of the invitation is awaited with some anxiety. Geraghty said, however, that he had a business deal under way that will make him independent in every way.

## TO TEST THE 'HOODOO DOCK.'

### Water to be Turned Into It After Years of Work on It.

A test will be made this week of Dry Dock No. 4 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is known as the "hoodoo dock" on account of the number of deaths and accidents to workingmen that have occurred since its construction was begun. The appropriation for the dock was made by Congress eleven years ago.

Contractor after contractor abandoned the construction of the dock because it was thought that it was a hazardous undertaking. It was found that the dock rested on a bed of quicksand. The first appropriation of $1,000,000 for it was found to be inadequate on account of the obstacles that were encountered in its construction. When it is completed its cost will be about double the first appropriation.

The dock is the largest on the Atlantic Coast and will accommodate the biggest battleships in the navy. The test will consist of flooding the dock. There will be a great deal of work to be done on it before it is ready for docking vessels. The pumping machinery and the entrance caisson have yet to be installed.

Since the work of constructing this dock was begun at least ten men have been killed and 200 or more injured.

"No Thanksgiving dinner without Angostura Bitters, world-renowned appetizer; exquisite flavor."—Adv.

## FIRE TRUCK OVERTURNED.

### Driver Swerved It Sharply to Avoid Running Over an Old Man.

An old man was crossing Clark Street at the corner of Willow Avenue, Brooklyn, last night as Truck Company 68, stationed at the Brooklyn Fire Headquarters, was responding to an alarm at 214 Columbia Heights. The driver, Henry Murphy, saw that it was impossible for the old man to cross the street in time to avoid being run down, and he turned his horses into Willow Street.

There was not much space for the truck to make a good turn, and it was overturned. The firemen jumped and escaped injury. Murphy was strapped to his seat, and fell with the truck, but he, too, escaped without a scratch.

The fire was on the top floor of a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, owned and occupied by Mrs. Arthur Benson, a widow. It did about $2,000 damage. The fire was one of many that kept the fire engines for a wide area in the downtown section of Brooklyn busy for an hour and a half. Every twenty minutes in that time a fire apparatus was heard going through the streets.

## ASKS STATE TO AID FARMERS.

### Texan Wants Legislature to Build Warehouses for Cotton.

*Special to The New York Times.*

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 26.—Gov. Colquitt to-day received a letter from W. B. Yeary, President of the Texas Cotton Growers' Association, urging him to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of making a large appropriation for cotton warehouses in towns of the State.

If this is done farmers will be better able to hold their cotton for higher prices, Mr. Yeary asserts.

The Governor will give the suggestion consideration.

## BUFFALO GORES ZOO KEEPER.

### Animal Had Just Been Fed by Employe in Washington Park.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Gored by a buffalo, James E. Dean, a keeper at the Zoological Park here, is in a critical condition at the Emergency Hospital with a compound fracture of the skull. Dean, who is one of the oldest employes of the Zoo in point of service, was attacked last night after he had given the animal its dinner, and while he was cleaning its pen.

Prompt assistance of J. J. Kreamer, a watchman at the park, probably saved Dean from being killed.

Dr. Frank Baker, Superintendent of the Zoo, said the attack was the first of its kind since the park was established nineteen years ago.

## FATAL RIOTS IN LISBON.

### Several Killed in Outbreak Quelled by Troops with Drawn Sabres.

LISBON, Nov. 26.—Violent rioting occurred here this afternoon, several persons being killed. The outbreak was the result of a meeting of protest against the expulsion of two Chinese students. The mounted Republican guard swept the Praca de Commercio with drawn sabres. The mob fired revolvers. On the Praca de dom Pedro a bomb exploded, injuring many.

Troops are now guarding the Government buildings. A large number of injured have been taken to the hospitals.

## OPERATES ON WOMAN'S BRAIN

### Baltimore Surgeon Works Five Hours and Relieves Pressure on It.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Adele Collins of New York is in the Johns Hopkins recovering from an operation by Dr. Harvey Cushing for the removal of a pressure on the base of her brain. Mrs. Collins had been having severe pains in her head, which at times induced a semi-stupor, continuing for several days.

Coming here an X-ray examination was made, and Dr. Cushing decided that an operation was necessary. What caused this pressure is not known, but it is thought that Mrs. Collins received a blow on the head years ago possibly and that this caused the obstruction to form.

The operation lasted five hours. The foreign matter was cut away, the utmost care being taken to prevent the instruments touching her brain. Mrs. Collins is improving.

## SORRY HE BEAT GEORGE.

### Croker Says He Did an Injustice to the Single Taxer's Son.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Richard Croker is sorry now he defeated Henry George for Mayor of New York years ago, according to Joseph Fels. He said:

"I cornered Mr. Croker, who came over to this country with me last week and asked him why he defeated Henry George. He replied, 'If I had not Henry George would have defeated us. Self-preservation is the first law of human nature.'

"In talking further, Mr. Croker admitted he had wronged Henry George and misrepresented him and said that he was sorry for what he had done."

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 26.—Richard Croker arrived here to-day for a brief visit at E. R. Bradley's Idle Hour stock farm. Mr. Croker was accompanied by his daughter Amy, who, like her father, sought a much needed rest.

The Crokers will leave here to-morrow morning for Palm Beach, Fla., where they will spend the Winter. Mr. Croker made no statement regarding the purchase of any horses, which it had been intimated was the purpose of his visit.

## CONGRATULATE MISS SEARS.

### Her Dinner to Harold Vanderbilt Convinces Friends They Are Engaged.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26.—Miss Eleonora Sears is now regarded by Boston Back Bay society as the fiancée of Harold Vanderbilt, following her dinner party to him and a select coterie of their intimate friends at the Touraine. The engagement has been rumored for two years, but was always as persistently denied.

Miss Sears entertained Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney at the football game yesterday afternoon, and later gave a dinner for her guests at the Touraine. Miss Sears entertained in a private dining room, decorated with Harvard crimson and large clusters of crimson chrysanthemums artistically placed about the room and on the table.

When it became known that Miss Sears was to entertain Mr. Vanderbilt there, the Touraine immediately became a very popular rendezvous. Miss Sears is noted for her simplicity—simplicity often verging on severity in dress, in manner, and in her entertainments, and the care with which she planned the dinner on Saturday seemed convincing to her friends that it was an unusual occasion, and they offered their congratulations.

## RUNAWAY AUTO DIVES OFF A FERRYBOAT

### Breaks a Boy's Leg and Hurls a Man to Death in the Hudson Off Forty-second Street.

### NO ONE WAS IN THE CAR

### The Engine Had Been Set Going and the Boat's Bump Against Piling Probably Threw In the Clutch.

A runaway automobile on the West Shore ferryboat Oswego, ran over a boy, breaking his leg, knocked a man overboard and plunged to the bottom of the North River yesterday afternoon as the boat was entering her slip at the foot of West Forty-second Street.

The man was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered and nobody on the boat knew who he was. He was between 40 and 45 years old and wore a black hat and overcoat of good quality. The boy was Henry Heilmann, 7 years old, of 137 Union Street, Union Hill, N. J. He was with his brother, William, 15 years old.

The automobile belonged to Edward Barry, who lives at 242 Fourth Street, Jersey City, and keeps a saloon at Grove and Fourth Streets. With him was his friend, William Lawlor, a clerk in the freight traffic department of the New York Central Railroad, who lives at 503 West Fifty-seventh Street, Manhattan. Lawlor had dinner with Barry in Jersey City, and Barry said he would bring him to New York in his Oldsmobile runabout. They went along the Jersey shore to Weehawken and caught the Oswego.

There were two other automobiles and a horse drawn wagon on the boat, but the litle motor car went aboard first and took its place in the forward end of the runway.

Barry and Lawlor left the car for the trip across the river, and they said last night that neither of them was in it when it started up. Lawlor had cranked it, however, as the boat drew near the New York shore, and the engine was going. There was a strong tide running out, and Capt. William Thompson headed her well upstream in order to bring her into the slip. This brought the boat in at an angle, and she bumped heavily into the piling at the south of the slip.

At this moment the automobile started. Barry and Lawlor think the force of the impact threw in the clutch, and, as the engine was running, the car jumped forward at full speed. It kocked down Henry Heilmann and ran over him. The unidentified man was standing near the long lattice gates at the car bore down on him. He tried to push it back, and Lawlor hung on at the rear, having grasped the car as it started forward.

The engine was too strong for them, however, and the automobile broke through the iron lattice gates and literally pushed the unidentified man overboard, following him with a mighty splash.

Women in the other automobiles screamed, and one of them fainted. Capt. Thompson rang frantically for the engineer to reverse the engine. The boat's impetus carried her to within twenty feet of the bridge before she was stopped. The water was churned up in the confined slip, and none of the passengers, who ran to the side of the boat, could see anything of the drowning man. Several thought the automobile had fallen on top of him and knocked him senseless.

When the boat was tied up, Policeman Lanigan, who is stationed at the ferry, took Barry and Lawlor to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where they told all they knew of the accident. Henry Heilmann was taken back to Weehawken on the Oswego and was sent to the North Hudson Hospital.

The harbor police went to the ferryslip late in the afternoon, and worked for an hour with grappling irons, but without finding the body of the drowned man. A wrecking tug was also sent over by the officials of the West Shore Railroad, and began preparations for raising the sunken automobile, which was valued at $3,500.

Henry Moffett, a deckhand on a grain boat of the New York Central Railroad, who said he was on the Oswego when the accident occurred, gave a different version of the cause of the machine's leap from the ferryboat. He told the police that the Oswego was clear of the piles when Lawler began cranking the automobile.

This, Moffett believed, started the machine. He added that Barry and Lawler made an effort to hold the machine back, and, failing, shouted warning to persons standing in its path. Moffett said the gates of the ferryboat were closed, but that no chains had been placed across the bow of the Oswego.

## BABY BOUNCES FROM AUTO.

### Killed as It Falls with Mother from Tonneau on Jersey Road.

Mordecai F. Tepper, a jeweler, who lives at Ridgefield, N. J., was driving his automobile through Leonia at noon yesterday, when the car hit a rough spot in the road, throwing Mrs. Tepper and her two-year-old son David over the back seat of the tonneau. The child's skull was fractured, and he died on the way to the Evangelical Hospital.

Mr. Tepper, whose business is at 76 West Thirty-fifth Street, Manhattan, related his experience with tears streaming down his face in the Englewood Hospital, where his wife was taken for medical attention.

"I had been to Englewood on business, and was returning home when the accident happened," he said. "We had just passed Grand Avenue and Fort Lee Road crossing when my little daughter, Jeannette, 7 years old, who was occupying the tonneau seat with her mother and little David, tapped me on the shoulder and screamed:

"'Oh, papa, stop the car! Mamma and David were thrown out.'

"I glanced around and saw that my wife and baby were missing. Then I stopped the car, and looking back again, saw them lying in the middle of the road, both perfectly still. I was almost afraid to go back, fearful that both had been killed, but I got out and ran back to where they were, not more than fifteen or twenty feet from the auto. My baby's head displayed a deep gash, and blood covered my wife's face. The trip to the hospital will ever be a nightmare to me."

The crossing mentioned by Mr. Tepper is a bad one for autos, the depression being a quick one near the flagstones.

"I was not traveling more than twelve miles an hour as I went over this bump and gutter," said Mr. Tepper, "but I realized the car bounced to an unusual degree. At the time our baby sat on my wife's knee, but I am puzzled to know how they could have been shot out of the seat and over the back of the car, which is well up. It's a miracle that both were not killed."

Mrs. Tepper's head and face were severely cut, and her body is badly bruised. She suffered from concussion of the brain and shock, but the hospital surgeons think she will recover.

# CUMMINS NOT LOCKED IN A TOMBS CELL

## Has Quarters in the Warden's House, but It's Denied That They're Luxurious.

## WARDEN WON'T LIVE THERE

### Explains That Mr. Cummins Is Suffering from Nervousness and Entitled to Special Quarters.

When Patrick A. Whitney, Commissioner of Correction, returned last night from a business trip to Boston he was bombarded by questions regarding the report that William J. Cummins of the Carnegie Trust Company, who was convicted of grand larceny last Monday, is now lodged, not in a cell at the Tombs, but in the palatial quarters that were designed as the official residence of the Warden.

Commissioner Whitney said that he hadn't the faintest idea, but that he would go around the corner and ask Warden Fallon. On his return he was able to report:

"It is true that Cummins is in the Warden's house, but it is not true that there is anything palatial about those quarters."

In support of this statement, he said that Warden Fallon had a claim in the Controller's office for rental expenses, due him, he believed, because the place furnished for his residence by the city was uninhabitable, and he had to engage quarters outside for himself.

Mr. Whitney said that, according to the report just made to him by the Warden, it developed two days after Mr. Cummins was convicted that he was in a very nervous condition, and that, within the same discretion which allows the Warden to ship a prisoner off to Bellevue, he had deemed it best to try to make things a little more comfortable for the convicted banker. So he put him in the Warden's quarters.

The flutter caused by the rumor that special arrangements for the comfort of Mr. Cummins had been made in the Tombs appears to have started on Friday when a disgruntled prisoner in that building confided it to one of the assistants on the District Attorney's staff. The prisoner reported a general feeling of resentment on the part of other prisoners. The assistant took the report to the District Attorney, who decided that there was nothing for him to do about it, and that his first cue to step in would not come unless Mr. Cummins should make an escape from the Tombs.

Still Mr. Whitman thought it best to notify the Sheriff, and on Saturday night he called Mr. Shea on the telephone, stating that he should hold the Sheriff personally responsible for the prisoner's appearance in court whenever he is wanted. Mr. Shea hurried a deputy to the Tombs, who came back with the information that the responsibility of the Sheriff ceased when he had delivered the prisoner to the officials at the Tombs, and would not be revived until such time as he is summoned to take him away again.

At the Tombs yesterday the Deputy Warden in charge would neither confirm nor deny the story that Mr. Cummins was living in the Warden's quarters. Inquirers were referred to the Commissioner, who was out of town. Deputy Commissioner William J. Wright said that he didn't know where Cummins was, despite the fact that he had been at the Tombs every day during the past week. He was requested to try inquiring at the Tombs along the lines that had been so unsuccessful when attempted by the reporters, and this he agreed to do. A little later—this was about 9 o'clock last evening—Mr. Wright reported that he had made inquiry, that there was nothing to the story, that Mr. Cummins had received no privileges not accorded to the other prisoners, and that he was in a cell.

It was about an hour later that Commissioner Whitney announced that Mr. Cummins had been taken to the Warden's quarters several days ago and left there. Earlier in the evening Mr. Wright had said that if Mr. Cummins were in the Warden's quarters it was probably due either to the overcrowded condition of the Tombs proper or to a legitimate desire on the part of the officials to segregate the prisoners of his class.

Max D. Steuer, counsel for Cummins, declared that he had not seen the banker since two days after his conviction, at which time he understood he was occupying a cell. They met in the counsel room, and Mr. Steuer had been shocked to hear his client's report of the conditions in the prison.

"If it hadn't been for the obvious sincerity of the man's manner, I should not have believed that such things could exist," said Mr. Steuer, "and if the things he told me were true, then the prison is a disgrace to civilization, and should be razed to the ground. Cummins told me that not all the money needed to repay the Carnegie's depositors would induce him to sit down in the cell that had been designated as his."

The Warden's house in the Tombs is a six-room, two-story building, in the yard of the prison, and built against the wall of the woman's prison, so that at first glance it appears to be a part of the latter structure. Warden Flynn lived there, and it was there he died a year and a half ago. His successor, John J. Fallon, insisted upon making his home outside the walls of the Tombs, and it is probable that the building will be converted into a cell house. For some time its lower floor has been used as a temporary shop for the keeping of medicines, and Mr. Wright is authority for the statement that instead of luxuriously furnished, berugged, and bepictured rooms, as they have been described, the quarters on the second floor are bare except for plain cots put in them for overflow prisoners.

Mr. Cummins is in the Tombs on a stay of execution pending the argument on his application for a certificate of reasonable doubt. This argument is on the calendar of Supreme Court Justice Cohalan for to-day, but it was predicted yesterday that there would be an adjournment until Wednesday. The District Attorney's office feels that his chances for obtaining the certificate and the release on bail are nowhere near so strong as those which supported the application of Joseph B. Reichman, which was granted.

## WOMAN AUTO VICTIM DEAD.

### Mrs. Whitney of the St. James Hotel Never Recovered Consciousness.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 26.—Mrs. Whitney, who was injured in an automobile accident on Sunday last, and about whose identity there have been many reports, died in the General Hospital here last night. She was a private patient at the hospital, and since she was taken there information about her had been refused.

Dr. B. C. MacGinnis, the physician who had been attending the woman, gives her name in the death certificate as Lydia Whitney. The body was taken to an undertaker's, and will be sent to-morrow to 109 West Forty-fifth Street, Manhattan. This is the St. James Hotel. At the hospital, it is said, no relatives or friends were with the patient when she died.

The accident occurred between Lincoln Park and Boonton. The chauffeur sent the car into the railing of a bridge over the Morris Canal. The woman's companion, who gave his name as William Whitney at the hospital, but was quoted as saying that he was not his companion's husband, was thrown into the canal and escaped injury. Mrs. Whitney was thrown out on the road and struck on her head. She never regained consciousness.

The chauffeur disappeared after the accident, and it was found that the license number of the machine had been taken away.

A letter was left at the hospital for Mrs. Whitney, with instructions that it should be given to her if she recovered consciousness, but as she never revived it was not delivered.

## A BROTHERLY ENCOUNTER.

### Police Interference Refused, but the Bridge Crowd Supplies Balm.

A large newsboy and a small one fought for ten minutes at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance to the Subway early last night, and several hundred persons watched the fight with undisguised interest for most of that time, and without a sign of interference.

In the early part of the engagement the small newsboy seemed to have the advantage, often striking his taller opponent full in the chest with his fists.

"I want my quarter," insisted the larger boy, swinging his fists right and left, and this was the only inkling the crowd had as to the reason for the disagreement.

Finally, however, the younger boy weakened, and the older struck him in the face, closing an eye. Then came another blow on the nose, and simultaneously with the appearance of blood there went up a few wails from the little fellow. At the same instant, too, the older boy escaped through the crowd, just in time to evade a policeman, who had come to see the cause of the disturbance.

"What's the matter, boy?" said the policeman to the crying boy.

"He punched me because he said I had his quarter, and I ain't got it," wailed the boy.

"Who is he?" said the policeman. "Do you want him arrested?"

"Yes, I want him arrested," answered the boy. "He's my brother."

"Then I can't do anything," said the policeman. "Go on home."

"But he hit him in the eye," protested an onlooker.

"Makes no difference," said the policeman, smilingly. "It was his brother who punched him, and I have no right to interfere in family affairs."

So the crowd made up a collection for the boy with the blackened eye.

## SUES DEVORE FOR SLANDER.

### Mrs. Janis of Cos Cob Asks $8,000 of Brooklyn Musician.

*Special to The New York Times.*

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 26.—Arthur N. Devore, a French musician of 41 Madison Street, Brooklyn, was served with notice on Saturday that Mrs. Virginia Janis of Cos Cob, Conn., had brought suit against him for $8,000 damages, alleging that on July 3, 1910, he had slandered her to his sister, Miss Elsa Madge Devore.

The case is set for trial on the first Tuesday in December in the Superior Court at Bridgeport, and Sheriff Finnigan of Greenwich has garnisheed a sum of money belonging to Mr. Devore, which is in the hands of his attorney, Judge Charles D. Burns.

Mr. Devore denies the charge and asserts that the suit is the result of some real estate transactions in which he and Mrs. Janis were recently involved in Riverside and which resulted in foreclosure on the home which they jointly occupied. His sister lives with Mrs. Janis at present and is an artist and a violinist, known by violinists of New York as Miss Marjon Devore.

Mrs. Janis was the wife of Dr. Sangree of New York, whom she divorced because of his attentions to a younger woman whom he later married. She then resumed her maiden name. She is an artist, having painted floral pieces which elicited praise from Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and others.

Mrs. Janis and Dr. Sangree formerly lived in Riverside and moved in the social set of the Riverside Yacht Club. Mr. Devore and his sister made their home with her until Mr. Devore married recently. Then came a dissension and he moved to Brooklyn. He is an organist, and once led the orchestra at the Ocean Grove camp meetings. His wife is a Brooklyn musician.

## FUNERAL OF JOHN F. DRYDEN.

### J. P. Morgan and All the Other Honorary Pall Bearers Expected to Attend.

The funeral of John F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Newark, N. J., in the Third Presbyterian Church, and will be attended by many men prominent in business, finance, and politics.

It was said yesterday that all of the twenty-four honorary pallbearers, including J. Pierpont Morgan, have signified their intention of attending the funeral. There will be a brief service at the Dryden home, 1,020 Broad Street, for the members of the ex-Senator's family and relatives and the honorary pallbearers. The church ceremony will be simple. The only music will be the playing of the processional and the recessional by J. Harry Huntington, a junior officer of the Prudential Company, and the singing of "Lead Kindly Light," by a male quartet.

The Rev. John T. Reeve of the Basking Ridge Presbyterian Church, which Mr. Dryden attended when he was living at his Bernardsville home, will lead the services. He will be assisted by the Rev. Robert Scott Inglis of the Third Presbyterian Church and the Rev. W. J. Dawson of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark. The body will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery and placed in a receiving vault to await the erection of a mausoleum. The body will be accompanied by only the family and honorary pallbearers.

Thousands of letters and telegrams of condolence have been received by the family.

That Thanksgiving Box of Cigars

To be of *quality beyond question*, should be selected from our stock of

STACHELBERGS
FLOR DE MURIAS
REGENSBURGS
HAVANA-AMERICAN
SPENCER ARMS
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HOYO DE MONTEREY
LA CAROLINA
ROMEO AND JULIET
MANUEL GARCIA
HENRY CLAY
DE CABANAS
RICOROS
ORLANDOS
EL PRINCIPE DE GALES
GATO
OPTIMO
MI FAVORITA
FLOR DE LOVERA

CIGARS UNITED UNITED CIGARS

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# NATION-WIDE SCHEME TO SMUGGLE CHINESE

## Haggenback, Dying in Hospital from Bullet Wound, Tells of Organization.

## BROUGHT IN FROM MEXICO

### Four Locked in Baggage Car Released by Police—Wedged in Compartments Between Vestibules.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Emil Haggenback, a few moments before his death in St. Bernard's Hospital this afternoon from the effects of a bullet fired at him by Policeman William R. Clement on Thursday, made a startling confession of a country-wide organization whose business is smuggling Chinese into the United States across the Mexican border.

Incidentally Haggenback's confession made it possible to save the lives of four Chinamen who were found locked in the secret compartments of a baggage car. Clements noticed Haggenback acting suspiciously by this car near the Rock Island trains. The policeman attempted to place Haggenback under arrest, but the latter made a dash for liberty. A running fight ensued, in which the policeman fired a number of shots at the fleeing man.

"I am no thief," said the dying man. "My purpose in the railroad yards was to release four Chinamen, whom you will find in compartments at each end of the baggage car near which I was shot. They are screwed in behind steel plates."

The police lost no time in making an investigation of the baggage car with the result that foor Chinamen were found in just the position described by Haggenback. The Mongolians were discovered wedged, two each, in small compartments beneath the vestibules at either end of the baggage car. For forty-eight hours they had been without water, and this, combined with lack of air, had left them almost in a state of collapse. They told the police through an interpreter, that they had been smuggled into the car at El Paso, Texas. They were turned over to the custody of the Federal authorities.

The police made an inspection of other baggage cars in the vicinity. The search disclosed several empty water bottles and remnants of food, showing that other Chinamen have been smuggled into Chicago in a similar manner.

## CALLS PATTERSON'S MOTHER

### Prosecutor in Murder Trial Also Will Introduce Victim's Diary.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 26.—The second week of the trial of Gertrude Gibson Patterson for the murder of her husband will begin to-morrow, when the defense expects to introduce witnesses to corroborate the prisoner's tale of abuse by her husband. A witness will corroborate Mrs. Patterson's statements as to how the shooting was done. The defense will then rest.

Mrs. Mary K. Patterson, mother of the slain man, will testify in rebuttal as to the health of her son prior to the time he met Gertrude Gibson. The prosecution also will attempt to introduce letters written by Patterson to his brother, a Chicago attorney, in which he discussed his private affairs and probably will attempt to introduce what purports to be the dead man's diary, written in the form of day notes or letters to his mother. In a letter to his mother, dated July 21 last, Patterson said:

> If ever there was a woman who was a demon on earth in her home, and then makes outsiders believe she was terribly maltreated, it is her; the lies she tells and the way she can purr and work on people's feelings makes outsiders believe me a devil.

After denying that he ever wanted any of the money given her by a Chicago millionaire, Patterson's diary continues:

> I have been as true in thought, word, and deed to that woman I adored and loved as it was possible for God to make a man be. But from the day I was married until the day I took sick, my every move was watched. I was threatened and attacked by hired sluggers under the elevated one night near home, and only my fleetness of foot saved my life. I would have been slugged to death, and the verdict would have been hold-up.

Referring to the time when he had gone to Colorado for his health, the diary says:

> Well, it seems that just about that time she was seeking a divorce, and she made it a living hell for me at that time; me, a sick man, and barely able to walk. She jabbed me with a long pin one day, forcing me to wince with pain, because I had discovered hid away in her stocking a large ruby ring.

The diary said also she had a relic from India and when he discovered it in her purse and threatened to throw it away "she threatened to throttle" him.

## ITALIAN'S VIEW OF TURKS.

### Dr. Pecorini Says Only Force Will Bring Them to Just Terms.

Dr. A. Pecorini, editor of Il Cittadino, in an address on the Italian-Turkish war, from the Italian point of view, in the Church of the Divine Paternity, at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, last night, told this story to illustrate his contention that force or the threat of force was the only weapon to use against Turkish diplomatic wiles.

"The American Ambassador to Turkey several years ago was trying to obtain justice for several unjustly treated Americans in Asia Minor," said Dr. Pecorini. "He made innumerable requests and demands of the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs to get justice, but the Minister always put him off with some furtive and dilatory reply. It so happened, however, that a number of warships from all civilized countries were assembling off the coast of Turkey for some international celebration, and the Secretary of State at Washington cabled to our Ambassador in Turkey the message:

"'How many ships shall we send?'

"It was a private cable, but the Turkish Government intercepted it and opened it before allowing it to reach our Ambassador. And our Ambassador was very much surprised early next morning to find a messenger from the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs waiting in front of his door with a polite request that he visit the Minister immediately.

"As soon as our Ambassador entered the Minister's presence, the Minister said he would grant all the demands which our Ambassador had been making for the unjustly treated American subjects, and that no American warships would be needed to enforce the demands.

"Our Ambassador was foolish enough to explain that the warships were coming for the celebration and not to get justice for the American subjects. On learning this the Turkish Minister switched right around and began dodging the granting of justice to the Americans. Our Ambassador, learning a lesson from this, had to threaten to summon the warships in earnest before he could make the Turkish Minister give justice to the Americans."

Dr. Pecorini said that, in the present conflict, Italy was merely trying to impose Christian ideals and Christian civilization on Tripoli, just as England and France had already done in Egypt and Tunis. He said that the commander of the Italian troops which first landed in Tripoli had read a proclamation ordering the Italian soldiers to respect private property and the Arab religion, not to quarrel with the Arab merchants and not even to look at the Turkish women.

According to Dr. Pecorini, the Turks in the war are trying to perpetuate Mohammedan ideals of foreign conquest and massacre.

A big Armenian contingent listened to the address and crowded up to the pulpit afterward, to assure him that every word he had said was true.

## DEFENDS ALIENATION SUIT.

### W. B. Sterling to Answer To-day Charges of Josephine Joy's Husband.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 26.—The trial of the Sturtevant alienation suit is set for to-morrow, and Willis B. Sterling, an Erie manufacturer, will be called to answer in the United States court to charges involving the affections of Josephine Joy, the actress wife of Almer V. Sturtevant of Boston.

Sturtevant has sued Sterling for $25,000. His wife is well known to theatregoers, and her name was mentioned in connection with the Helen Dwelle Jenkins smuggling case. It was said she introduced the principals in that affair.

In the testimony taken by deposition in New York, on Nov. 17, Sturtevant makes charges of midnight suppers, automobile rides and clandestine meetings between his wife and Sterling, while Mrs. Sturtevant was on tour with a theatrical company. More is told about bouquets at stage doors, and Sturtevant charges that Sterling forced his way into his wife's room in a Buffalo hotel on Dec. 21, 1910, and that the racket caused such a commotion that Sterling was ejected from the hotel by the proprietor and the police.

Sterling has retained two law firms to defend the suit.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 26.—Willis B. Sterling is a large stockholder in the Watson Paper Mills here, and also has interests in several Cleveland manufacturing concerns. He does not reside here permanently now, making his home in New York much of the time.

## DELAWARE DEMOCRATS SPLIT

### Saulsbury Out for Wilson After Chairman Bayard Urges Harmon for 1912.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 26.—Delaware Democrats are divided between Harmon and Wilson for the Presidential nomination. Following the recent action by State Chairman Thomas F. Bayard, advocating Harmon, National Committeeman Willard Saulsbury announced himself to-day as in favor of Wilson, and circulated a large number of Wilson petitions asking for signers.

This would seem to indicate that the next convention to chose delegates to the National Convention will be the scene of a lively battle. Bayard and Saulsbury have hitherto pulled together. Both supported the gold movement in 1896, Bayard having been a nominee for Congress.

### Yesterday's Ocean Travelers.

Arriving yesterday from Europe:

SAVOIE (Havre)—Pierre Albin, E. P. Aron, Mr. and Mrs. Baker Bourne, Mlle. Baker Bourne, H. Bird, Mrs. E. M. Chapin, G. V. Cartwright, A. Duval, Mrs. G. Wood Harbeson, Miss J. B. Hughes, O. H. Howe, Mrs. M. Harber, Miss J. Jones, Charles Oster, Mr. and Mrs. K. Riggs, Sidney Stern, Baron Thowitz, Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Miss Wilson, A. K. Wright, Miss Corwin Gous, C. G. Cortina, L. G. Lambert, and Mrs. J. Leishmann.

# CHINESE REBELS BOMBARD NANKING

Continued from Page 1.

feared. Gen. Lung is almost powerless to maintain order, and contemplates flight. Some anxiety is felt by the foreigners.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 26.—Reports of murders of foreigners in the Provinces of Shen-Si and Shan-Si have been received here with the gravest apprehension. It is quite evident that a strong element of Boxerism remains within the sphere of Peking, where the Government might be expected to control. Throughout the South, which is held by the revolutionaries, not a single case, even of injury to foreign interests, except what may be attributed to accident, has occurred.

Trade has been prostrated, and there is a growing feeling among the merchants that some definite action should be taken to prevent further outrages. The throne seems helpless to prevent further murders by the Boxers, who are in no way connected with the revolutionaries, while, on the other hand, the revolutionaries are defending the missionaries and punishing offenders with death throughout the vast trading districts in South and Central China.

TOKIO, Nov. 26.—A statement issued by the Foreign Office says that the Japanese troops at Peking and Tien-Tsin will be reinforced immediately. Such reinforcement is limited to one battalion of infantry and machine guns, not to exceed the Japanese strength in these cities prior to the reduction in 1908.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Peking correspondent of the Temps says that Yuan Shi-Kai has again changed his attitude and has ordered a resumption of hostilities at Hankow, to which place reinforcements have been sent. It is understood that he is again strongly supporting the dynasty, imposing certain conditions. The change is attributed to the rally in Shantung, and it is also probable, says the correspondent, that Yuan believes that he can more easily obtain the financial support he wants by breaking with the rebels.

# BRYAN WIRES IDEAS ON WIRELESS NEEDS

## He Says All Steamers Should Be Compelled to Carry Two Operators.

## PRAISES CAPTAIN AND CREW

### Men of the Prince Joachim, Seguaranca, and Vigilancia Did Their Duty—On Way to Jamaica.

The difficulty of getting word by wireless to steamers in the vicinity of the Prinz Joachim when she went ashore in the Bahamas last Wednesday has led William J. Bryan, who was a passenger on the steamer, to suggest legislation requiring the assignment of two wireless telegraph operators to each steamship at sea.

Mr. Bryan's ideas on this point are contained in a wireless message received yesterday from him on board the steamer Vigilancia, on which he, with the greater number of the other passengers taken from the stranded vessel, are sailing from Nassau to Port Antonio, Jamaica. No ship answered the Prinz Joachim's calls for several hours after she struck, Mr. Bryan says, because ships in that section carry only one operator, who cannot always be on hand to catch calls for help.

Mr. Bryan in his dispatch describes interestingly incidents of the wreck and the difficult transfer of the passengers, and tells also of the rescue of a number of the Joachim's sailors, who had failed to get back to the steamer after the passengers had been safely cared for. The dispatch says:

"ON BOARD THE STEAMER VIGILANCIA, at Sea, Nov. 25, (by wireless via Tampa, Fla., Nov. 26.)—Our ship, Prinz Joachim, went ashore on a coral reef at Atwood Cay at 3:45 o'clock Wednesday morning. Fortunateiy, the vessel was almost upright, and the passengers were assured that there was no immediate danger. Capt. Fey made all necessary arrangements for taking the passengers off in lifeboats, and used the wireless constantly in search of relief. The station at 42 Broadway, New York City, and six other land stations responded, but no ship answered for several hours, owing to the fact that ships in this section carried but one operator, and in consequence there are often times when danger signals cannot be sent.

"Capt Jones arrived with his steamer Seguranca about 2 o'clock and the passengers were transferred before 5. The transfer was across several miles of rough sea in open boats and was full of exciting incidents. The wind increased during the afternoon and nineteen men of the Joachim's lifeboat crews failed to get back to their ship, but we are rejoicing this morning to learn that they have been rescued by a Cuban steamer. Four men had fallen overboard during the transfer but were rescued, so that no deaths have resulted from the wreck of the Joachim.

"The Seguranca took us to Nassau, where about eighty of us were transferred to Capt. Curtis's ship, Vigilancia, the rest returning to New York. Capt. Curtis with his vessel reached the Joachim about 7 o'clock last evening, and the baggage was transferred.

"The rescue has been remarkably complete and all are happy. The passengers feel deeply grateful to Capts. Fey, Jones, and Curtis and to their officers and crews and wireless operators. On the steamers Prince Joachim, Seguranca, and Vigilancia every one has done his duty most manfully. The Hamburg-American and Ward line officers and the wireless operators have been tireless and their efforts are fully appreciated. We are now sailing for Port Antonio, Jamaica, over smooth seas under a smiling sun and will arrive to-morrow morning. Land will look good to us."

## LAND FROM STRANDED LINER.

### Passengers from the Prinz Joachim at Kingston, Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 26.—The passengers of the stranded steamer Prinz Joachim were landed at Port Antonio this morning by the Ward line steamer Vigilancia. After being transferred to the Seguranca when the Joachim went ashore the passengers were again transferred from the Seguranca to the Vigilancia twenty miles from Nassau.

The passengers report that the stranded steamer is lying easy off Atwood Cay and that attempts are being made to salvage her. William Jennings Bryan, his wife, and grandchild were passengers on the Joachim. They will proceed to Panama.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Nov. 26.—Second Officer Brieter of the Hamburg-American steamer Prinz Joachim, and eighteen of the crew have arrived here on the Norwegian steamer Fritzoe. Brieter had charge of the boat which transferred the last of the passengers of the Prinz Joachim. In attempting to return to the stranded vessel the boat was driven off its course by the high sea. Two other boats containing ten of the crew also found it impossible to return to the Joachim after transshipping passengers, and the sailors were taken aboard Brieter's boat. After drifting about for thirty-two hours, the men were picked up by the Fritzoa.

Brieter said that the Joachim had experienced very bad weather from the time of leaving New York, and that it was impossible to make observations.

## SIX WRECKERS BLOWN UP.

### Efforts to Save Dynamite from Prinz Joachim Ends in Explosion.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 26.—Six Florida wreckers were blown up to-day while attempting to secure a floating box of explosives, part of the cargo of the steamer Prinz Joachim, which went ashore Nov. 22 on the rocks off Atwood Cay.

This information was contained in a message from the Prinz Joachim which was picked up by a wireless station here to-night.

While the cargo was being jettisoned a swarm of wreckers lay about, watching for opportunity to salvage any part of the cargo. Three boats sighted a floating box and made for it with all haste.

When the three boats, each containing two men, reached the box there was a sharp struggle to see which should get it. Watchers on board the Prinz Joachim then saw the water thrown high in the air by an explosion.

Nothing of the boats save the wreckage was visible, nor was there any trace of the men after the explosion. The wireless message from the Prinz Joachim was addressed to New York.

## LOST HIS LIFE IN A FIRE.

### Invalid Mortally Burned and Son and Daughter Injured.

Abraham Goldberg, once a prosperous Brownsville real estate dealer, was mortally burned yesterday in a fire that destroyed the home of his daughter, Mrs. Abraham Cassel. Goldberg was an invalid, suffering from paralysis. He was 68 years old. He died in the Bushwick Hospital.

Mrs. Cassel, with whom he made his home, was also painfully burned, as was her brother, Harry Goldberg, and their rooms in the flathouse at 1,685 Pitkin Avenue were wrecked. The three Cassel children were rescued by the police.

The elder Goldberg was a great smoker and often indulged in a pipe while in bed. At 4 A. M. yesterday he got his pipe and struck a match to light it. The blazing match slipped from his palsied fingers, and a moment later the window curtains close to his bed flared up. He was unable to save himself, but soon his stifled cries were heard by his daughter and her husband.

Cassel managed to drag Goldberg out of the room, but he was already mortally burned. Mrs. Cassel tried to beat out the fire in the bed, and in that way her hands and arms were badly burned.


B

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## TELLS CAUSES OF BOER WAR.

### Hammond Breaks Silence—Clears British of Jameson Raid.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Released from an oath not to reveal for three years what he knew of events leading up to the Boer War, John Hays Hammond broke his silence last night at a dinner of the Clover Club.

Mr. Hammond said the Jameson raid was a result of activities of an association consisting largely of Americans, in Johannesburg.

"I want, especially," said Mr. Hammond, "to correct a misunderstanding. It has been said we were acting under the British flag. That is false. Much sympathy has been wasted on 'Oom' Paul Kruger. He was opposed to progress, believed the world was flat, and that the devil had a tail. His impositions were such as no man of the Anglo-Saxon race would have tolerated.

"The Americans voted to take up arms against him. There was a spy in our camp, and for his benefit we voted that if we were commandeered, we would, upon the first orders to fire, shoot down our commanding officers. As a result no Americans were made to enlist.

"The movement against Kruger was not English. Jameson came into the fight against our wishes, and against the wishes of the British High Commissioner. I sent word to him to go back, and when he persisted the only thing to do was to bluff Kruger into believing we had more arms than we really had. We did so and Kruger sent over an olive branch to Johannesburg. They agreed to all but two things, and one was that no contract should be accepted with a Catholic or a Jew. That we flatly refused.

"Kruger played false with the Reform Committee after the Jameson raid, broke all his promises and after he had obtained the arms in Johannesburg he arrested the entire committee. He gave the men to understand that if they pleaded guilty they would be let off with a fine. Instead, they were sentenced to be hanged within twenty-four hours. An emphatic dispatch from Secretary Olney caused Kruger and the Boer Council to hestitate, and after an all-night session, the council voted to commute the sentences to life imprisonment."

## RALLY FOR LA FOLLETTE.

### California Progressives Already Claiming the State's Twenty Delegates.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Walter L. Houser, Chairman of the Progressive Republican Campaign Committee, received to-night from California news of the organization which has been perfected in that State to work for the nomination of Senator La Follette for President. The dispatch received by Mr. Houser reads:

"Four hundred Progressive Republicans, representing the whole State of California, assembled at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, yesterday and unanimously declared for La Follette for President. They organized the La Follette League of California with the following officers: President Howell of Fresno; Vice President, Mrs. Charles D. Blaney of San Jose; Secretary, Charles R. Detrick of Palo Alto. The assemblage was very representative and great enthusiasm prevailed."

The primary election law of California contains a provision making the delegates elected to the State Convention of 1910 the delegates to chose the National Convention delegates in 1912. This provision was placed in the law by the old stand-pat organization to assure control of California's delegation in the next National Convention.

In the contest which followed, the Progressives swept the State, and under the existing law, say the Progressives here, the convention to name the delegates would name twenty La Follette delegates from that State. Notwithstanding this advantage, La Follette's friends in California have urged on Gov. Johnson that he call a special session of the Legislature to enact a Presidential primary law.

### Two Million Cocoanuts Arrive.

The steamer Aurora, which arrived yesterday from Belize, Honduras, brought in a cargo of 2,200,000 cocoanuts, the first full cargo ever landed here by a steamship.


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## FEARS FURY OF BLACK HAND.

### Victim Says He'll Kill His Family Rather Than Go Back to Philadelphia.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 26.—Declaring he will kill his wife, children and himself rather than go back to Philadelphia, to be victims of the Black Hand, Peter Mancuso, a blind man, begged the police to-day not to send him there. He said the Black Hand dynamited his Philadelphia home twice in six months, and to escape them he started for Jacksonville, but his wife became ill and all left the ship here. Now the Jacksonville authorities say he will be sent back to Philadelphia if he goes there, and he is not wanted here.

Mrs. Josephine Mancuso, his wife, who speaks little English, corroborated all he said. She has four children, the oldest five years, the youngest forty days. Mancuso had $200, which was given to him by relatives in Philadelphia, he said, that he might get away.

Last March Mancuso said he received two Black Hand letters demanding money. He ignored them, and in each case the writers kept their word and dynamited his house. Then he decided to seek safety in flight.

### Envoy Russell at San Domingo.

SAN DOMINGO, Nov. 26.—The American Minister to Santo Domingo, W. W. Russell, arrived here this afternoon on the United States armored cruiser Washington. The whole country is now reported quiet, but, owing to threatened anarchy following the assassination of President Caceres on Nov. 19 at San Domingo City and an order to safeguard American interests, the armored cruisers Washington and North Carolina of the United States Atlantic fleet were dispatched from Hampton Roads with all speed.


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## NEW EAST SIDE ASYLUM.

### Orthodox Austrian Jews to Build One for the Orphans.

Orthodox Austrian Jews, at a meeting yesterday afternoon, announced their plans to build an orphan asylum in the heart of the east side for the shelter of the dependent children of their race and religion. They have planned to build a home large enough for 600 children, and for the site and the buildnig they propose to spend about $75,000. At yesterday's meeting, which was attended by many rabbis, laymen, women, and children, a collection was taken up, which brought in $5,000 as the foundation of the asylum fund.

The religious side of the order is to be emphasized in the new institution, as the name given to it suggests. It is to be called the Austrian Orthodox Hebrew Asylum, and the children will be taught the orthodox faith. They will be sent to school to the Talmud Torah and brought up in the faith of their fathers.

It was said also that children who have one parent living will be admitted to the asylum when they are in need. One of the reasons for the location of the institution on the east side is to make it easy for a parent to visit his child or for relatives to keep in touch with an orphan child.

The movement for the asylum is a development of a very old east side society, the Austrian Hebrew Free Burial Society. This organization has a large membership, and last year gave burial to 400. In their office of burying the dead the leaders of that society have found, they say, a great need for a home for orphans. They have met with much suffering among the poor. They wish to observe the religious teaching of their faith and do not wish to give their children to other institutions. The announcement of the plans for the asylum met with great approval, and the heads of the society say that they have the supoprt of the large majority of the orthodox Austrian Jews of the city.

Officers of the asylum association were elected yesterday, and are Dr. A. D. Rindemann, President; Charles L. Laxer, Secretary, and I. Augenblick, Treasurer.

## MEMORIAL TO SATTERLEE.

### Calvary Episcopal Church Will Erect a $5,000 Reredos.

The construction of a reredos as a memorial to the late Bishop Satterlee of Washington was announced yesterday at Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, when services celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the parish were concluded.

The memorial will cost $4,000 to $5,000, and $1,500 more will be necessary to make alterations for it. It will be a great improvement in the way of a less dark chancel. Plans for the memorial have already been drawn, and yesterday as part of the anniversary service the money was given to pay for it. The celebration began on Saturday, and concluded last night with a musical service.

In the morning Bishop Greer of New York, Bishop Harding of Washington, the successor of Bishop Satterlee, and a former assistant at Calvary; Dean Grosvenor of the Cathedral of St. John, former Archdeacon Nelson of New York, the Rev. Dr. F. W. Tomkins of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. James Goodwin of Hartford took part in the service. The two Bishops extended greetings to the parish, and the Rev. Dr. Tomkins preached the sermon. In the procession were James J. Goodwin and George Zabriskie, wardens, and Henry Parish, Jr., Robert Endicott, Q. Irving Clark, Spencer Aldrich, Charles Le Boutillier, Blair S. Williams, F. W. Rhinelander, and J. Philip Benkard, vestrymen. The parish clergy were also in the procession, headed by the new rector, the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick.

## HEAVY SEAS DELAY LINER.

### The Savoie In, Eighteen Hours Late, After Rough Trip.

The Savoie arrived here yesterday, eighteen hours late from Havre, owing to the heavy weather and mountainous seas prevailing in the Atlantic during the last two weeks. Capt. Torrette said there had been a succession of gales from the time the Savoie left Havre on Saturday, Nov. 18, until she reached Quarantine late on Saturday night. The wind veered from northwest to southwest, and culminated in a hurricane on Wednesday night when it reached eighty-five miles an hour.

"It was the worst weather I have ever experienced," said Capt. Torrette. "The wind blew so hard that it was difficult to stand against it on the bridge on Wednesday night, and the seas were the highest I have ever seen."

### Here from Berlin for Xmas Shopping.

Mrs. J. G. A. Leishman, wife of the newly appointed Ambassador to Germany, arrived here yesterday on the French liner Savoie to do her Christmas shopping. New York, she said, was superior to Berlin or Paris in its stores. She was accompanied by her son and daughter-in-law. She will stay here until Dec. 13 at the Ritz-Carlton, and then sail for Berlin.

# KILLS HERSELF AFTER A STAGE 'TRY-OUT'

### Alice Tristram, an Englishwoman, Had Been "Clapped Off" at the New York Theatre.

### PUT ON AT "AMATEUR NIGHT"

### With an Audience In Hilarious Mood—Takes Poison In the Golf House at Van Cortlandt.

Clapped off the stage at a "tryout" at the New York Theatre roof on Friday night, Alice Tristram, an English singer, committed suicide early yesterday morning by drinking carbolic acid at the Golf House in Van Cortlandt Park. Miss Tristram had been in New York about three months seeking an engagement. Her trial on Friday was her first appearance on the stage in this city. She had been engaged by Edward Keeley, who does the booking for William Fox and other managers, and was to have started today in some minor theatres in the suburbs until she had recovered her self-confidence.

Miss Tristram was very nervous when she appeared for her tryout in the afternoon. She sang three songs and was fairly well received. In the evening an "amateur night" had been arranged, but before her appearance it was announced that her's was a "professional try-out." Her first two songs went well enough, but the audience was evidently in an "amateur night" humor, and began making fun of her during her third song. She faltered and the disturbance immediately increased. It became the steady "clap, clap clap" that performers at "try-outs" learn to dread, and the noise became so great that it drowned her voice. The lights were turned out, and she made her exit in the dark.

On Saturday afternoon she seemed in good spirits when she stopped at the Harlem Inn in 111th Street. She had spent many evenings there and had become known to the employes, to whom she had told her troubles. To one of the waiters she said she had been engaged to go to work to-day. In the evening she arrived at the Golf House, where she was also known. She told Mrs. O'Connell, wife of the proprietor of the hotel, that she had obtained an engagement and spoke of her "try-out" as having been successful. Mrs. O'Connell retired, leaving her sitting at a table in the restaurant and later sent her daughter down to see if Miss Tristram wanted anything.

After the daughter went out of the room the woman sat brooding. Suddenly she rose with a small bottle in her hand. She drank the contents before anyone else in the room realized what she was doing and after taking a step or two dropped to the floor. She was picked up by guests and waiters and carried to another room. An ambulance was called and started with her to Fordham Hospital, but she died on the way.

In her clothing was found a letter addressed to Miss Tristram, in care of Miss Stimson, at the Young Woman's Christian Association, 7 West Fifteenth Street. It was learned there that Miss Tristram, before coming to this country, had written to the Y. W. C. A., asking that an agent of the Travelers' Aid Department be sent to meet her on the arrival of the Minnewaska on Sept. 5. Miss Mitchell met her, and she took a room at the Margaret Louisa Home, at 14 West Sixteenth Street, paying for it for two days in advance. The next night she came in a taxicab and took away her baggage, saying that she had found a hotel. She had her mail sent in care of Miss Stimson, who is Chairman of the Travelers' Aid Department, and from time to time gave instructions as to where it was to be forwarded.

On Oct. 13 she registered at the Hotel Carlton, 203 West Fifty-fourth Street, where she remained till Nov. 3. She seemed to have plenty of money when she was at the Y. W. C. A., but she was unable to pay her bill at the hotel. She left her baggage there and told the manager to send the bill to Miss Winifred Glen-Coats, Fergusile Park, Paisley, Scotland. He did so and received a remittance for half the amount due. Sir Thomas Glen-Coats of Fergusile Park is a member of Parliament and a Director in J. & P. Coats, Ltd.

Paisley is the home town of Harry Lauder, and Miss Tristram told her acquaintances in this city that she knew the Scotch performer well, that he had advised her to come here, and that when he was in New York she spent much time with him and his wife at the Hotel Rector, where they stopped.

To theatrical managers Miss Tristram also showed clippings about her appearance abroad, where she had appeared in vaudeville and sung in opera. She told others that she was a daughter of Canon Tristram of Trinity Church, Dublin. She also said she had been married to a wealthy manufacturer of mineral waters in Dublin named Shanks, and had a son 14 years old in a boarding school in Ireland. Miss Tristram herself was about 38.

From the Carlton Miss Tristram went to board at 57 West Thirty-ninth Street. There she showed clippings telling of appearing before the Duchess of Norfolk and King George V. when he was Prince of Wales. When she left this place she went to stay with a friend at 57 West 111th Street. On Friday, the day of her try-out at the theatre, she took luncheon and dinner at the boarding house. The proprietress said last night that although usually cheerful, Miss Tristram was subject to fits of despondency, and she seemed particularly depressed on Friday.

While seeking a regular theatrical engagement Miss Tristram found occasional occupation in singing at dinners. It was through one of these dinners, held at the Golf House, that she first made the acquaintance of Mrs. O'Connell. She said she felt at home there and would like to return. She did so several times, spending the evening in the restaurant.

Miss Tristram's body was taken to the Fordham Morgue, where it was identified by Miss Mitchell, the young woman who had met her at the pier on her arrival. Miss Stimson of the Y. W. C. A. said last night that she would arrange for the burial if the body was not claimed and that she was endeavoring to communicate with the woman's relatives in England. Miss Stimson said that Miss Tristram had often gone to the Y. W. C. A. to write letters, and on one occasion had told her that she had appealed to Bishop Courtney at St. James's Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, for aid in obtaining pupils for singing and piano lessons. He was unsuccessful in assisting her.

## SPANISH DANCER TRIES TO DIE.

### Plunges a Dagger into Her Breast, but Fails to Reach the Heart.

With a dagger she had used in her dances on the stage plunged in her breast, Marcilla La Sizzilla, 28 years old, was found yesterday morning in her furnished room on the second floor of 240 West Forty-third Street by the landlady. She was taken to Flower Hospital in a serious condition. The woman had been out of work for weeks and her failure to obtain an engagement was the cause of her attempt at suicide. She failed because the blade of the dagger she used was too short to penetrate to the heart.

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## BURY BEATTIE BY HIS WIFE.

### Funeral at Sunrise, Undisturbed, but Great Crowds Visit Grave Later.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 26.—By the grave of the wife whom he murdered on July 18, the body of Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., was buried in Maury Cemetery soon after sunrise to-day. There was a brief service at the Beattie home, attended only by members of the family and eight friends, who served as pall-bearers, and then the procession moved through the silent streets of South Richmond. The Rev. John J. Fix, who prayed with Beattie just before he was led into the death chamber at the penitentiary on Friday morning, read the service of the Presbyterian Church.

To guard against possible annoyance the exact hour of the funeral was kept secret until midnight last night, and consequently there were no crowds around the Beattie home or at the cemetery. Police were on duty, but the hearse and seven carriages had reached the grave before the city was astir. When the burial was concluded H. C. Beattie, Sr., left with Douglas, his son, and Hazel, his daughter. The aged father's grief was intense.

The pall-bearers, boyhood friends of Beattie, were asked by him to serve. Several of them had testified in his defense at the trial, and one was his best man when he and Louise Wellford Owen were married, exactly one year from the date he pleaded not guilty of her murder in court. A florist's wagon, completely filled with flowers, entered the cemetery gates just after daylight, and to-day the mound of earth was hidden beneath chrysanthemums and immortelles.

After it became known to-day that the funeral had already been held a great crowd visited the cemetery. Double ropes were stretched around the Beattie section, and two mounted policemen, in addition to officers afoot, kept the crowds back. There was no disorder, however, and no attempt to take away the flowers.

## TUFTS' PRESIDENT TO MARRY.

### F. W. Hamilton Announces Engagement to Mrs. James, Elocutionist.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26.—Frederick W. Hamilton, Universalist minister and President of Tufts College, is to marry Mrs. Emma Tuttle James of Somerville, a former actress, widow of an actor, and now a teacher of elocution. The marriage is to take place in the Spring.

President Hamilton, himself a widower, having lost his wife a year ago, became acquainted with Mrs. James in 1884, while serving as pastor of the First Universalist Church of Roxbury. President Hamilton married Miss Florence Q. Mead in 1884, and Miss Tuttle was later married to Harry James, the English actor. Two years later James died. Her daughter subsequently entered Jackson College, where she is now a member of the class of 1915.

President Hamilton was born in Portland, Me., in 1860, and served as pastor in Pawtucket and Roxbury. In 1900 he startled the churchgoing population of Boston by digressing so far from the conservative practice of pastors as to advertise his sermons by means of posters in street cars.

In his first report as President of Tufts Mr. Hamilton plainly stated that young men students preferred not to mingle with girls during study hours. As a result of this suggestion the girls were segregated and Jackson College established.

Mrs. James is a Boston woman of old New England stock, being descended from the Hull family. She is related to the family of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

## NOT A BID FOR SCHOOL BONDS

### Fear of a Socialist Victory Proves Unfortunate for Los Angeles.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 26.—Fear of a Socialist victory in the coming election was indicated yesterday when the Board of Education announced that for the first time in the history of the city an issue of school bonds, amounting to $280,000, had failed. Not a single bid was made for the securities, the proceeds of which were to have been used in building a new girls' high school. The failure will mean that more than 1,000 pupils will be uncared for.

The situation has caused a great stir in the city and has been seized upon by the anti-Socialist element to press home its disadvantage.

Neither side has abandoned efforts to add to the number of converts, and both are bending their energies toward getting out the vote on Election Day. Leaders of the Good Government forces concede that the result will be close, and add that a wet, rainy day will probably mean victory of their opponents.

The last week of the campaign opens tomorrow, and it has been the most bitter in the city's history. Women's clubs almost without exception worked for Alexander, but the Socialists assert that their women vote will far outweigh that given to the Good Government. Old political observers are predicting that Alexander will win by a small plurality, and the betting is about seven to five in his favor.

## BANK ROBBERS GET $4,000.

### Citizens of Elliot, Ill., Exchange Shots with Them in Running Fight.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Four robbers succeeded in blowing open the safe of the Bank of Elliot, Ill., early this morning. After removing $4,000 in currency from the vault the robbers escaped into the woods, but not until after a battle with a posse of citizens, during which more than 100 shots were fired. One of the robbers is believed to have been wounded.

The men entered the town Saturday night and blew open the safe with nitroglycerine. The explosion aroused a number of citizens. The robbers were pursued for nearly a mile to a tract of woods, where the posse called on the men to surrender, but they started into the woods, firing as they ran. The pursuers lost track of them.

News of the robbery was wired to the Chicago police, and detectives are watching incoming trains.

## PROTEST AGAINST AGE LIMIT.

### Chicago Men Over 45 to Hold Mass Meeting—Form League.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 26.—"Is a man who has passed the age of 45 no use?"

This question, after being answered affirmatively by several big Chicago employers recently, will be replied to differently at a mass meeting to-morrow night of the Anti-Forty-five-Year Age Limit League. In a call issued to-night every man who has reached the age of 45 is invited to participate in the demonstration against the arbitrary age ruling.

The league has just been incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. Its backers declare that the crusade shall be nation-wide, and eventually a world-wide one. The barring of men over 45 years of age is declared in the by-laws of the league to be "unjust, unreasonable, illogical, barbarous, and indefensible."

## EARL KISTLER CRITICALLY ILL

### Yale Coach at the Infirmary with Typhoid Fever.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 26.—It was announced to-night that Earl O. Kistler of Denver, Col., a member of last year's Yale football team and a coach of this year's eleven, was critically ill at the Yale infirmary with typhoid fever. The fever has reached the critical stage.

Members of the football squad, while disappointed over the outcome of the game with Harvard Saturday, are in good physical condition. Bomeisler was the only one injured, his shoulder being dislocated, but he is able to be up and walk about. The Captain of next year's team, it was stated to-night, will not be elected until after Thanksgiving.

# STRANGLED TO DEATH AND NAILED IN CASK

### Body of Italian Discovered by Boys on Lonely Country Road Near Philadelphia.

### NO MARKS TO IDENTIFY IT

### Murder Probably Committed a Week Ago—Wine Cask 3 Feet High and 14 Inches In Diameter.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 26.—The body of an unknown Italian, apparently 30 years old, was found to-day wedged in a wine cask on the Hook Road, near Norwood, Delaware County, a few miles south of this city.

The man had been strangled to death, the rope used being drawn so tightly about the neck that it cut through the skin. The legs of the victim were drawn up and bound tightly to the upper portion of the body, but even in this cramped position it was impossible to force the body into the small wine cask, and the murderer, or murderers, were compelled to break the legs at the ankles before it was possible to nail the head in the cask.

The victim was five feet six inches in height, weighing 150 pounds, and had black curly hair and a small black mustache. The cask into which the body had been forced was three feet high and only fourteen inches in diameter. So tightly was it wedged that several hoops had to be removed from the top of the cask before the body could be released. It was fully clothed in cloth of black texture, but there were no marks on the clothing or anything in the pockets by which identification could be made.

The spot where the cask was found is on a lonely road which is infrequently traveled, and it is the belief of the Delaware County police officials that the man was murdered in one of the many Italian settlements in that county and the body hauled to the spot where it was found late at night.

The man had apparently been dead for a week. The cask containing the body had been lying alongside the road for about three days. Persons who live in the neighborhood state that they first noticed the cask on Thursday morning, but paid little attention to it.

To-day when some boys were roaming through the woods they noticed the cask lying by the roadside and attempted to pick it up. Being unable to raise the small barrel they made a close examination and found parts of the clothing of the victim protruding from the cracks of the cover.

The Coroner was notified, and when he reached the scene it required almost half an hour to force the cask open, the top having been nailed on with small spikes.

## MAY HEAD SUFFRAGE TICKET.

### E. G. Lewis of St. Louis Will Be It, He Says, if One Runs In 1912.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—E. G. Lewis of this city who is suing the Government for $3,000,000 damage due to fraud orders issued by the Post Office Department against his business, announced to-day that the Women's League of America might put a full ticket in the field in the National election in 1912. If it does, he said, he will be a candidate to head it.

"It is all being kept very quiet," he said, "but our plans are rapidly being developed. One plank of the platform will provide for the decentralization of the American Government, which is already too centralized. There will be a suffrage plank of course, and a plank pledging the party to stand for ridding the United States of trusts."

Lewis explained that the Woman's League has branches in most of the States, and that it is being organized by the election of executive officials, a Senate, and House of Representatives.

These Senators and Representatives, he declared, will meet in University City next January, and nominate a man for the Presidency. In June a National Convention will be held, when the 2,000 officers will frame a platform, and confirm or reject the nominee of the January meeting.

## HARBESON'S BODY HERE.

### Widow Returns with It on the Savoie from Havre.

Mrs. George Wood Harbeson returned yesterday on the French liner Savoie from Havre with the body of her husband, who died at Neuilly, near Paris, after a long illness which began in Jerusalem last February. He was 39 years old and a descendant of Gouverneur Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mrs. Harbeson is a widow for the second time. Her first husband was William Perkins Tyler, founder of the Tyler Boiler Tube Company, near Pittsburgh. She met Mr. Harbeson on the Savoie returning from Europe eight years ago, a year after Mr. Tyler's death, and they were married four and a half years ago. Mrs. Harbeson purchased James B. Duke's house at 11 West Sixty-eighth Street, where she has a fine collection of curios and works of art from all parts of the world, acquired during her travels.

The funeral will be held at 11 o'clock to-morrow from 141 West Sixty-ninth Street, the home of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Julia Wood Harbeson.

## DO YOUR SHOPPING EARLY.

### Laity League Joins In Campaign to Lighten the Shopgirls' Burden.

The Laity League for Social Service, of which W. J. Schieffelin is President and Orrin G. Cocks Secretary, has sent out notices to 250 Protestant and Catholic churches in Manhattan and the Bronx, asking that the members themselves and their friends will do their Christmas shopping now, instead of waiting until a few days before the holidays. The plea is made in behalf of the workers in stores which do a heavy Christmas business, and is intended to lessen the hardship that those persons have to bear as a result of the tardiness of the general public in purchasing Christmas gifts and supplies.

The Laity League is working with the Consumers' League, and the request that has been mailed is expected to be read from pulpits, in Bible classes, women's meetings, young people's meetings, and other gatherings of church people. Pamphlets have been printed to be distributed in the pews of churches, and any church desiring these pamphlets can have them by sending a request to the Consumers' League, 105 East Twenty-second Street, this city.

The circular says:

A very little unselfishness on your part will greatly lighten the burden of these working people. Merely do your Christmas shopping early—early in the month and early in the day. By so doing you will not only relieve the shop girls and errand boys of the necessity of serving you at the last moment, but you will escape the annoyance of finding that the very gifts you most desired have already been sold.

The church people are asked to transmit the request of the Laity and Consumers' Leagues to their friends.

## ADRIATIC HAS A NEW RECORD.

### But It's for the Slowest Time Up from Quarantine.

The White Star liner Adriatic arrived last night from Liverpool with 300 cabin passengers after a rough passage from Queenstown. She was two hours and a quarter getting up to dock from Quarantine, which gives Capt. Berlie Hayes the record for slowest time for the harbor trip, previously held by Capt. Barr of the Cunard liner Carmania.

Among the passengers were Edward G. Acheson, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Bacon, J. R. B. Balfour, J. M. Balfour, Mrs. W. C. C. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Clark, Miss J. M. Harding, T. Maxwell Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Lightfoot, Mrs. H. A. Lindsay-Stewart, Reginald Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, and M. H. Workman, one of the London managers of the International Mercantile Navigation Company, who has come over to see the working of the American offices of the company in the principal cities in the Eastern States.

## POLICE MEMORIAL SERVICE.

### First In a Protestant Church Held Yesterday in Brooklyn.

Following a recent decision of the officials of the Police Department to hold the annual memorial services for dead policemen in Protestant as well as Roman Catholic churches, a memorial service was held yesterday in Brooklyn at St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, Clinton and Livingston Streets. About 500 policemen in uniform attended. Deputy Police Commissioners Dougherty, Walsh, and McKay were also present.

The Rev. Dr. C. Campbell Walker, rector, welcomed the policemen, and then the Rev. William Morrison, Chaplain of the Police Department, assumed charge of the services. Mr. Morrison was formerly the rector of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, in Seventh Avenue. The police band furnished part of the music.

## HE SNIPS OFF GIRLS' BRAIDS.

### Four Victims In Four Days of Man with Rusty Shears.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26.—Though the police of Dorchester are taking extra precautions to prevent hair snipping, a fourth girl of that district has lost her hair at the hands of "Jack the Snipper."

Mary McGovern, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McGovern of 7 Bloomington Street, Neponset, when she was within 200 yards of her home was accosted by a man at 5 o'clock this afternoon and both her braids, some fifteen inches in length, were hacked off with a dull pair of rusty shears.

"I was so frightened that I could not say a word," she said. "There was no one near. I told my mother, and she notified the police. The man must have been young, although he had a long beard, which I think was false."

The three other girls who have lost their braids in the same manner within four days all have unusually long hair.

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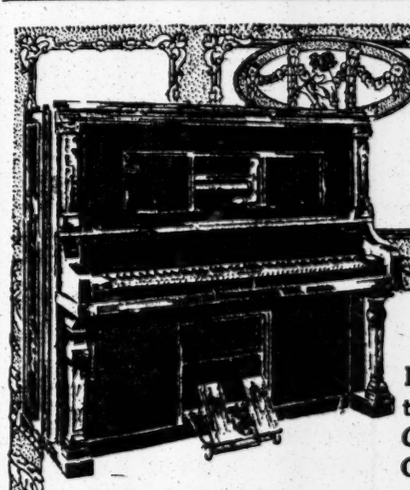
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# HOME RULERS TRY TO SWAY BRITONS

## Redmond on a Missionary Crusade, While His Followers Seek Parliamentary Converts.

## IRISH CHIEF CHANGES TONE

### Now Only Asks for Self-Government, While Here He Insisted on Absolute Home Rule, Say Unionists.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Irish Nationalists are playing a waiting game in the Autumn session of Parliament. The usually turbulent little band, who sit below the gangway in the House of Commons, have kept themselves in hand so far, and though they are deeply interested in the Insurance bill, which is occupying all the time of the House, they have sat quiet and said nothing.

William O'Brien and his handful of followers try sometimes to excite their fellow-countrymen by engaging in sarcasm at their expense, but without success. Even the alleged atrocities of the Italian troops in Tripoli, a subject which generally fills William Redmond with a desire to find out what the Foreign Secretary knows about it and what the Government intends to do, (for William Redmond is the foreign political authority of the party which his elder brother leads,) has not aroused the occupants of the Nationalist benches. They are quietly waiting for 1912, "Ireland's year," as they call it.

The Nationalist is everybody's friend this Winter. He is busy in the lobby, where the members gather to gossip, making converts to the cause of home rule, and keeping wavering Liberals from bolting from a policy to which some of their constituents are opposed.

While the rankers of the party are doing missionary work in the lobby the leader, John Redmond, is busy explaining home rule to the people of England, for the Nationalists say that when the English really know what Ireland demands opposition to it will vanish. Mr. Redmond's campaign has already extended from Scotland in the north to the extreme south of England. The Colonial Secretary, Lewis Harcourt, accompanied Mr. Redmond in the Midlands, and at other places Ministers and Liberal leaders have been with him on the platform.

Asked a few days ago as to the progress of the campaign, Mr. Redmond replied, "It's going fine. I have had a very friendly reception everywhere. The audiences have shown their interest in the question by listening to my speeches." The press reports of the meetings record very few interruptions of the Irish leader.

Of course the Unionists, and especially the Ulster Unionists, who have declared through their leader, Sir Edward Carson, that under no circumstances will they accept home rule, have an explanation of this. They say that Mr. Redmond's friendly reception is accounted for by the fact that he preaches a very different story in England from that which he and his followers urge in America and Ireland. In England they say the Nationalist policy is painted as a simple local self-government, with no idea of separation from England, while in America and Ireland it is home rule with absolute independence.

Neither Mr. Redmond nor other supporters of home rule have made any reference to the details of the proposed bill in their speeches. In fact, they have not even touched on the broad outline of the measure, which, it is generally known, has been decided upon. A committee of the Cabinet is now working on the details. In an interview Mr. Redmond said it was altogether too early to talk of the bill itself, adding: "We are at present too busy trying to convert the people of England to the principle of home rule."

To do this the Irish leader, in the first place, must convince Englishmen, and particularly the Nonconformist Englishman, that under home rule there will be no discrimination against the Irish Protestant. In all his speeches Mr. Redmond has pressed this point: "If Protestants are not satisfied with experiences of the past," he says, "they can have safeguards placed in the bill itself."

Mr. Redmond and other Irish members who are touring England impress upon their audiences that what Ireland demands is not separation but "the right of managing her own local affairs in a subordinate Parliament, subject to the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament—a demand that has never been made by any community of white men in the empire and refused except in the case of Ireland."

Local affairs are taken to mean land, education, local government, transit, labor, industries, taxation for local purposes, law and justice and police, leaving to the Imperial Parliament the management of army, navy, foreign relations, customs, Imperial taxation and matters pertaining to the Crown and colonies. As with the colonies, the Imperial Parliament would have the right of veto over the acts of the Irish Legislature, a power, however, which is seldom used so far as the self-governing colonies are concerned. The Nationalists do not believe that the financial arrangements between England and Ireland present any serious difficulties. In other quarters, however, this is believed to be the great difficulty, a difficulty that will require all the ability of the financial experts of the Government to overcome.

Sir Edward Carson and the Ulsterites are fighting home rule on the alleged intolerance of the Catholics, (who would, of course, be in a large majority in the Legislature) to the Protestants of Ulster, while their English supporters, besides backing them in this add that it is impossible to reach a financial arrangement that would be fair to England.

Little is heard nowadays of the Federalists, or "Home Rulers all around," who came to the front just before the last general election, but who became anti-Home Rulers when the cry of "American dollars!" was raised. Lord Dunraven still clings to his faction, and he is supported by a few lesser lights, but on the Unionist platforms and in the Unionist press the subject is never mentioned. Home rule is being fought on "general principles," as it was in Gladstone's day, but without the same amount of bitterness. Indeed, there are many who believe that a Unionist Government would, if in power, give Ireland local self-government, although the Unionists fight it when offered by a Liberal Cabinet.

## ITALIANS EXTEND FRONT.

### Dislodge Turks from Positions After an All-Day Fight.

TRIPOLI, Nov. 26.—An important movement is now in progress with the object of driving the Arabs out of the oasis and extending the Italian front. It began at daybreak. The action opened with an attack on Fort Mesri by the Sixth Brigade, from Boumeliana, on the west front.

After several hours' fighting the Italians succeeded in dislodging the Arabs, and Gen. Frugones, commander of the Italian forces, ordered the Third Division, on the east front, to advance toward Henni. Part of the Sixth Brigade joined the men of the Third, taking up a position so as to protect the division from an attack from the direction of Ainzara and prevent a junction of the Arabs and Turks.

The new front will extend from Mesri to Henni. As soon as the Italians are established reinforcements will be rushed up to positions strongly intrenched by engineers.

The Italian advance, it is announced, was a complete success at every point. The fighting, which lasted all day, terminated at nightfall by the Turks retiring from all their positions.

DERNA, Tripoli, Nov. 26.—An Italian reconnoissance on the plateau outside the city yesterday resulted in an encounter with the Turks in force. The fighting lasted all day, both sides retiring on their positions. The Italian casualty list numbered twelve killed and thirty-eight wounded.

### Air Flights Seen in San Juan.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 26.—Tod Shriver and George Schmidt, American aviators, made flights over San Juan today. This is the first aviation exhibition ever witnessed in Porto Rico.

## TALE OF CANAL LINERS.

### Rumor That Mercantile Navigation Will Buy Pacific Mail.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 26.—Two propositions of great importance to the Pacific Coast are under consideration by R. S. Lovett, executive head in control of the lines assembled by the late E. H. Harriman. One affects the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the other the Pacific Fruit Express Company.

Negotiations have been under way with the International Mercantile Navigation Company which may result in the disposal of the Harriman interest in the Pacific Mail. If this plan is carried out there would be a through service established from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast by way of the Panama Canal. This would avoid a clash with the restrictions placed by the Government on railway owned steamships.

The new combination would probably enter the competition of the ocean mail contract, upon which Bernard Baker had figured. Now that Baker is out of the running the contest affords the Navigation Company a good winning chance. The company, which operates the White Star Line, is anxious to put on a Pacific Coast service, which may mean that the big liners of the White Star may make the Port of Los Angeles. While in San Francisco this week on his tour of inspection Judge Lovett had a conference with Pacific Mail officers, but so far he has refused to discuss the plans.

The proposition concerning the Pacific Fruit Express Company involves the sale of general offices of the company from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. This company is also Harriman controlled and has $70,000,000 invested in refrigerator cars. It is said that William Sproule, the new President of the Southern Pacific is also to be head of the Fruit Express Company, with headquarters in San Francisco.

An official of the International Mercantile Navigation Company, when asked last night about the report that the Pacific Mail was to be purchased by the company, said that, so far as he knew, there was no truth in it, or that there was any settled policy in running any of their ships through the Panama Canal.

To talk about ships like the Celtic or Adriatic going to Los Angeles was nonsense, he said. There would probably be a cheap excursion traffic for combined passenger and freight steamers of the Morgan Line type when the canal opened, but not for big liners. At present it looked as if there would be "too much Government" about the management of the new waterway, he said.

The steamships of the Pacific Mail Company operating between San Francisco and Panama are mostly old vessels, including the veteran of the Pacific, the City of Panama, which was built in 1873. The finest steamships of the line, the Korea, Siberia, China, and Mongolia, are in the Japan trade from San Francisco via Honolulu.

## HAD NEVER SEEN WHITE MAN.

### Stefanson Tells of Visiting Undiscovered Eskimos.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Nov. 26.—Members of the Winnipeg Historical Society have a letter from V. Stefanson, the arctic explorer, in which he tells of having visited and observed more than 500 uncivilized Eskimos who seemed to him more admirable in character and in deportment than civilized people generally are.

Some time ago a letter reached New York telling something of these Eskimos, and now the explorer, who has been gone more than two years, supplies additional details. The letter was written on June 24 from Langton Bay, in a corner of Franklin Bay. Of the 500 Eskimos, 200 had never seen a white man, nor had their ancestors. About 150 had seen white men before only once. These had visited a schooner near Victoria Island in 1906. None of these Eskimos had guns, and three-fourths of them had never heard the report of a gun.

Stefanson had traveled 1,600 miles in the year preceding his letter. He had covered 200 miles on dog sleds. He and Dr. Anderson, his companion, lived entirely on wild meat. Only once did they see white men, five months after they reached Coronation Gulf.

## SAYS GIRL ENDS $50,000 SUIT.

### Miss Cole of Baltimore Won't Confirm Brown's Statement, However.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—Frank Brown, son of an ex-Governor of Maryland, announced to-day that Evelyn Cole of this city had withdrawn her $50,000 suit against him for breach of promise. The suit coming less than a year after young Brown's wife obtained a divorce and substantial alimony caused much talk.

"It was a great mistake for her to bring the suit," said Brown, "for she had nothing to gain. She had no chance whatever to win. She had only one letter from me and that contained nothing that she could use against me. Many friends urged that I settle a sum of money on Miss Cole, but I told them I was innocent and intended to let her take her own course."

When seen in her mother's apartment in the Waldorf, and told what Brown said, Miss Cole smiled.

"Did Frank say that?" she asked. "I don't believe he did. Ask my lawyer."

"But you have withdrawn the suit?"

"You go ask him. He'll tell you all you want to know. Really he will. He's just the sweetest man." Miss Cole positively refused to say another word. Her lawyer is out of the city.

## PANAMA SECEDED BY ITSELF.

### Minister Says Republic Got No Material Aid from Foreigners.

PANAMA, Nov. 26.—The Star-Herald to-day published a narrative of the events of 1903 respecting the secession of Panama, which is signed by Federico Boyd, Minister of Foreign Relations, and ex-member of the revolutionary junta and the Government junta. Minister Boyd says:

"The independence of the Isthmus, in which I took part as one of the principal actors, was accomplished with its own resources only and with its own elements, without any material aid from foreigners, pecuniary or otherwise, and was planned and prepared exclusively by its own people three or four months before, with admirable caution, precision, and good judgment."

## NEW MOVE ON PERSIA.

### Russia Is Dissatisfied with Her Apology and Accuses Shuster.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 26.—It is semi-officially announced that Russia is not satisfied with Persia's apology, inasmuch as the delay compelled Russia to take extraordinary measures.

In the meantime, the statement asserts, W. Morgan Shuster, the American Treasurer General of Persia, circulated misleading statements, and it is rumored that the Russian Government will demand the dismissal of Mr. Shuster.


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OLIVE OIL


# WOMEN ON HANDCAR BRAVE FOREST FIRE

## Mrs. Rindge, Ranch Owner, Aids Men on Trip Through Mountains to Warn Ranchmen.

## 30,000 ACRES BURNED OVER

### Six Lives Lost and a Dozen Houses and Timber Worth $500,000 Destroyed in California.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 26.—Braving death in a forest fire, Mrs. May K. Rindge, owner of the $4,000,000 Rindge estate; her son Frederick and his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rindge pumped a handcar for miles over the Rindge estate yesterday, until stopped by heavy sand, in an effort to warn ranchers.

Fire Warden C. E. Gilton of Santa Monica, who has returned from the fire zone, told of seeing the handcar, manned by the women, passing a camp well up in the mountains.

Mrs. Rindge's hands were blistered and raw, he said, for she and the other women were aiding the men. Gilton said the party passed on after shouting to them to warn all to take every precaution possible, as the flames were fast sweeping over the ranch.

Six lives were lost and many firefighters injured, two perhaps fatally; a dozen mountain rangers' homes were destroyed, and property worth $500,000 has been destroyed on the line of the fire. It is twenty miles long and is spreading in many directions in the Santa Monica range of mountains.

Thirty thousand acres have been burned over, and the flames to-night are burning with renewed fierceness, having doubled back toward Santa Monica after advancing almost to the Ventura County line. Santa Monica's water supply may be cut off before the fires are checked.

Homes of fishermen in Port Los Angeles were only a few hundred rods from the advancing wall of flames last night.

## POLICEMAN DEFIES A MAYOR.

### Turns Over His Badge and Buttons When His Authority Is Disputed.

The "Friends' Society" of Union Hill, N. J., gave a dance in Schuetzen Park, North Bergen, on Saturday night, and aout 2 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman Caffity decided that some of the dancers were exceeding the bounds of propriety. In the argument over this Caffity drew his revolver and fired one shot. It hit John Hanesky of 614 Plum Street, Union Hill, in the right foot.

Mayor Charles Dietz of Union Hill arrived about that time and after seeing that Hanesky was taken to the hospital in his automobile he tried to persuade Caffity that he had done all that was necessary to prove his authority. Caffity was angry clear through, however, at the attack which the dancers had made on him and told the Mayor that he knew his business and Mr. Dietz might as well mind his own.

"I'll have your badge and buttons," shouted the Mayor, angrily.

"You bet you will, right off the reel," asserted Caffity belligerently. "I wouldn't be a policeman under a Mayor like you."

Whatever quarrel the dancers had had with the policeman was forgotten in the interest taken in Caffity's spat with Mayor Dietz, and they cheered the combatants when they departed together, Caffity to hand over his badge and buttons and the Mayor to accept them. In the excitement they forgot to arrest anybody for dancing improperly, but the dance was broken up, for all the dancers followed Caffity and Mayor Dietz to Union Hill.

Caffity was suspended, and those who attended the dance are looking forward with pleasure to his trial, which will occur in a few days.

## GUN GOES OFF IN HIS POCKET.

### Detective Follows Blood Trail and Arrests Man at Hospital.

James Henry, a clerk, 20 years old, who lives at 342 Maujer Street, Williamsburg, was held yesterday in the Manhattan Avenue Court to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of carrying a loaded revolver. Henry imperiled many lives yesterday morning at Grand Street and Graham Avenue, and in the end was shot in the left thigh with his own revolver.

A woman at a front window of her home observed Henry flourishing a revolver threateningly, and sent word to the Herbert Street Police Station. Detective Lohman was sent out to arrest the man. Before he reached the scene Henry had replaced the revolver in his hip pocket.

A cartridge exploded, however, and the bullet entered his thigh. He was assisted to St. Catherine's Hospital, where the bullet was extracted. The hospital authorities wanted to keep Henry in the institution, but he refused to remain. Meanwhile Lohman had followed up a trail of blood, and he accosted the young man just as he emerged from the hospital. Lohman searched him and found the revolver. He placed him under arrest, and the prisoner had nothing to say when arraigned before Magistrate Dodd.

### 65 Arrests of East Side Rowdies.

Capt. Corcoran, aided by Lieut. Becker and fifteen plain clothes men of the "Strong Arm" squad, continued yesterday the campaign they started last Sunday against the rowdies of the upper east side. Starting early in the afternoon the policemn arrested sixty-five men and boys in the district bounded by East 116th Street, East Ninety-sixth Street, Fifth Avenue, and the East River. Twenty of the prisoners were boys under sixteen. They were charged with all sorts of juvenile delinquencies, from throwing stones to playing craps in the street.


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## AGED COUPLE TO REWED.

### Husband, 76, and Wife, 68, Were Divorced After 48 Years of Married Life.

*Special to The New York Times.*

FORT COLLINS, Col., Nov. 26.—Separated for three years, after nearly fifty years of happy wedded life, George Scofield, 76, and his former wife, Elizabeth, 68, will rewed to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Scofield were married 51 years ago in Harmony, Minn., and had five children, who are now living in this county. In June, 1908, Scofield, whose wife was then in Kansas, obtained a divorce on the charge of desertion, without contest, and has since lived with one of his children. A month ago Scofield met his former wife, and there was a reconciliation.


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C.R.R. of N.J. — P. & R.RY.

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TRAINS EVERY EVEN HOUR FROM LIBERTY STREET.
8 AM., 10 AM., 12 NN., 2 PM., 4 PM., 6 PM., 7 PM., 1.30 AM.

MODERN COACHES AND PULLMAN PARLOR CARS. DINING CAR SERVICE EXCEPTIONALLY FINE. SLEEPERS OPEN AT JERSEY CITY 10 P. M.

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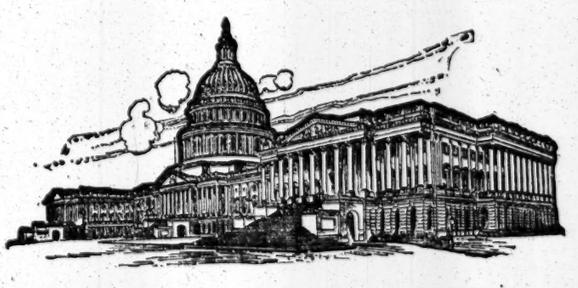



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Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

The first ready-for-service garments to find general favor with the more critical and discriminating, were overcoats and today there are in New York thousands and thousands of our better dressed men who never think of their tailor in connection with their overcoat.

Smith Gray & Co. were among the first to build ready-for-service overcoats, and the marvelous increase in the demand from year to year is surely the best evidence of the superior excellence of the quality, the exhaustive style range and the excess values which our productive efficiency, developed at a cost of two-thirds of a century's experience, has made possible.

But not content with having produced a standard of overcoat quality, in a range of fabrics and models not approached in comprehensiveness outside the Smith Gray & Co. store, we offer the complete line of John Barran & Sons, Ltd., London and Leeds, easily the foremost of England's high grade tailors, for whom we are sole agents for the United States.

In short, there is no good, correct model or style, English, Continental or American, or any adaptation thereof, but what you will find in the Smith Gray & Co. assortment—no matter what your taste, style idea or requirement, your latitude of choice is greater here.

Smith Gray & Co. overcoats, in complete assortment, range in prices from 18.00 to 70.00

John Barran & Sons, Ltd., overcoats, distinctively styled for every purpose, are to be had at from 26.00 to 90.00

SPECIALS

And here is exemplified, as perhaps at no time in our history, the possibilities of the Smith Gray & Co. organization—for here today is better quality, in greater and more complete assortment, at lesser cost, than has ever been offered in the Smith Gray & Co. stores.

Included are models for business, for dress, travel, motor and storm service; there are box, semi-box and extreme business and dress models, from 45 to 52 inches in length. English raglans and English guard coats, storm ulsters, plain and belted backs, single and double-breasted convertible collar coats, English and Continental dress, motor and business model overcoats—in fact no more comprehensive showing of models and fabrics has ever been offered anywhere.

15.50 for overcoats that are best possible 20.00 and 22.50 values.

18.50 for overcoats that are best possible 22.50 and 25.00 values.

22.50 for overcoats that are best possible 27.50 and 30.00 values.

27.50 for overcoats that are best possible 32.50 and 35.00 values.

18.00, 20.00 and 22.50 overcoats for men, young men and boys (sizes broken) 12.50

25.00, 30.00 and 32.50 overcoats in English and popular models (sizes broken) 16.50

40.00 and 45.00 Fine Silk-lined Dress and Business Overcoats 27.50

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs.

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*Your Charge Account Is Solicited.*

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Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av. Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.



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23rd Street — 34th Street

SILK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

"McCreery Silks"
Famous over half a Century.

Complete assortment of Plain and Novelty Silks, Velvets, Velveteens, Corduroys and Dress Goods.

On Monday and Tuesday,
November the 27th and 28th

Six Thousand Yards of Crepe Charmeuse. White or Black. 40 inches wide. 2.00 per yard
value 3.00

Heavy Black Dress Satin, 36 inches wide. 1.50 per yard
value 2.00

Imported Black Dress Velvet. 40 inches wide. 3.50 per yard
value 5.50

DRESS GOODS DEP'TS. *In Both Stores.*

Imported Black Dress Velveteen. 27 inches wide. 1.50 per yard
value 2.25

Imported Black Broadcloth,—brilliant finish, sponged and shrunk. 54 inches wide. 1.95 per yard
value 3.25

Purchases will, upon request, be suitably packed in boxes for presentation.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street — 34th Street

On Monday and Tuesday,
November the 27th and 28th

BLANKET DEP'TS. *In Both Stores.*

Sale of Blankets and Comfortables, below usual prices.

California Wool Blankets.
Full size.....4.75 and 6.50 pair
Extra " .....8.00 "
Comfortables for double beds..... 1.75 and 3.50 each

LINEN DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Unusual Values.

Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths.... 1.75, 2.25 and 2.75
Napkins to match..2.25 and 2.75 dozen
Hemstitched Damask Tea Cloths.... 1.25, 1.75 and 2.50 each
Hemstitched Damask Tea Napkins.... 2.50, 3.50 and 4.50 dozen
Madeira Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets.....4.50, 6.00 and 8.00 per set
Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins.....5.00, 6.00 and 7.00 per dozen

RUG DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

SALE OF
ORIENTAL RUGS CONTINUED

100 extra quality Kermanshah Rugs in light, soft colors. Ranging in sizes from 9 x 12 ft. to 13 x 19 ft. 215.00 to 1,250.00

Extra large Serebend, Fereghan and Kurdistan Rugs. 50.00
usual price 75.00 to 100.00

Hall Strips in unusual quality. Sizes range from 3 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. to 12 ft. long. 25.00 to 40.00
usual price 40.00 to 65.00

Extra quality Antique Mosul Rugs. Large size. 15.00
usual price 25.00

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street — 34th Street

# TELLS HOW ROCKHILL DEFENDED RUSSIA

### Herman Bernstein Declares Our Ambassador Did Make Light of Passport Issue.

### MOVEMENT GROWS HERE

**National Citizens' Committee Now Includes Nearly All Congressmen, Governors, and Mayors.**

The American Jewish committee made public yesterday the basis of Jacob H. Schiff's charges against William W. Rockhill, American Ambassador to Russia, and John Hays Hammond. It proved to be a report of a conversation that Herman Bernstein had with Ambassador Rockhill in St. Petersburg last Summer, in which Mr. Bernstein says the Ambassador declared that the passport question was not an important matter.

The statement given out by the American Jewish committee was Mr. Bernstein's own version of this conversation. Here it is:

About a week ago Mr. Jacob H. Schiff made a statement to the effect that while President Taft was promising delegation after delegation that everything would be done by the Department of State to settle the passport question, Ambassador Rockhill had declared that he considered the matter of no great importance.

Mr. Schiff also stated that Mr. John Hays Hammond went to Russia for the purpose of securing certain concessions and commercial contracts in Russia, and that Wilenkin, a Russian financial agent, told Mr. Schiff that Mr. Hammond was chosen as the head of the syndicate because he was a friend of the President.

Mr. Hammond was violent, though not convincing in his reply, and, to prove his case, he published a cablegram from the Russian agent, Wilenkin, and a letter he (Hammond) himself had sent to Wilenkin last April.

The charge that Mr. Hammond submitted to Russia a proposition to irrigate the trans-Caspian region for the purpose of growing cotton there, and competing with the United States, remains unanswered by Mr. Hammond.

Last Spring, when I was in St. Petersburg, I had several lengthy conversations with Ambassador Rockhill, in which he spoke to me frankly about the passport question, and in which he showed not only that he did not take the American view of the question, but belittled it as of no consequence. Mr. Rockhill knew that I was studying conditions in Russia; that I was interested in the passport question, and that I wanted to find out what was actually being done in the matter. Mr. Rockhill knew that I had discussed the passport question with some of the foremost men in Russia, such as Count Witte, the former Prime Minister; Prof. Maxine Kovalevsky, member of the Council of the Empire; Prof. Milukoff, member of the Duma; the present Prime Minister, Kokovtsoff, and others.

This was last May. I did not publish my interviews with Mr. Rockhill, though I wrote them out immediately after I had met him. I did not publish them, and would not have published them, if the State Department had not given out the following semi-official statement on Nov. 18:

One of the Assistant Secretaries of the State Department said to-day that for years this Government has been making every effort to better the condition of the Jews in Russia, also to have Russia recognize the passports of American Jews. This official said that President Taft had gone further than any other Executive.

He declared that the Government of Russia—the Czar and his advisers—had recommended to the Duma the abrogation of the treaty with the United States, promulgated and accepted in 1832, but that that body refused to accept this recommendation.

The Russian Duma has steadily refused, this official said, to grant any Jewish reforms in Russia, which the Czar's official family recommended.

President Taft and Secretary Knox instructed Ambassador Rockhill and Ambassador Guild to do their utmost to change Russia's attitude toward American Jews, according to the White House.

At the State Department it was said that Jacob H. Schiff had been misinformed about the Government's attitude in behalf of the Jews.

In view of the above statement and the promises made by the President and State Department on numerous occasions, it is interesting and important to know what Ambassador Rockhill said to me on the passport question.

During our first conversation, on May 25, 1911, at the American Embassy in St. Petersburg, he said:

"The passport question is not an American question. Too much fuss is made about the passport question. To be frank, it is bad policy to force this passport question on Russia. In time Russia will settle it herself.

"Parsons and Bennet were wrong when they said that Russia needs us more than we need Russia. Parsons said that our commercial interests here are insignificant. He is mistaken. We need Russia more than she needs us. We, who are so clumsily struggling for new markets everywhere, need Russia. We have already great interests involved here, and still greater to come. We have the American Harvester Company, the Singer Sewing Machine Company, the Equitable Life Insurance Company, and other American concerns, and now many new enterprises—we are interested in improving the cotton fields here and in building grain elevators. We have the same interests as Russia has—in Japan. Russia is favorably inclined toward American capital and enterprises, also, for the reason that her credit is almost exhausted with France—that is, not exactly exhausted, but Russia does not want to tie herself to the European powers. She has credit and interests in England and in Germany, but for the future the interests of Russia are destined to be with the United States. Politically we need Russia, for our interests on the Pacific are the same as those of Russia. The Panama Canal will make it necessary for us to be in closer relations with Russia, with Siberia. So, you see, we cannot force the passport question. That will be settled in time by Russia herself."

"Did you meet Mr. Hammond when he was in St. Petersburg?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Rockhill. "My friend Mr. Hammond has now two parties working here on the project of irrigating the trans-Caspian district for the purpose of cultivating cotton there; also a project of building grain elevators. When these projects, in which he and the Government are interested, go through, it will mean a three hundred million dollar deal for American interests. We need Russia also politically.

"Personally," added Mr. Rockhill, "I can't understand why the American Jews are so keen on the passport question. It is not an important question. We need Russia. Therefore, it would not be wise to press the matter just now."

The attention of Louis Marshall was called yesterday to a cable to The Sun from St. Petersburg, in which it was stated that the Russian Foreign Ministry believes it will be able to head off any action by the American Congress to instruct the Government to take action in regard to the passport restrictions against American Jews in Russia. It was stated that the American Embassy had been notified that the United States by its own special immigration regulations had precluded the raising of the question because it excluded Mongolians and Tartars "who form a large law-abiding portion of the Russian population," and that "it is therefore unable to raise any question about any race which Russia may choose to exclude for her own interests."

Mr. Marshall said that the contention of the Russian Foreign Ministry, if correctly stated in the cable, was too silly for serious discussion. He pointed out that the Chinese Exclusion act was the result of a treaty with China, and that it did not exclude Mongolians in transit or visiting America on business or for other legitimate purposes. On the other hand, Russia, in refusing to recognize American passports, did so in defiance of the terms of the treaty she entered into with the United States in 1832.

The National Citizens' Committee, which is arranging the mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday night of next week to protest against Russia's attitude on the passport question, announced yesterday that the committee now numbers among its members nearly every member of Congress, the Governors of most of the States, and the Mayors, and other officials of the principal American cities.

Among those who will speak at the mass meeting will be Andrew D. White, Speaker Champ Clark, Gov. Woodrow Wilson, Vice President Sherman, Bishop Greer, Senator O'Gorman, and William R. Hearst.

## CLEANING UP THE STREETS.

**Best Day's Work Since Strike Done Yesterday—Shot Fired in Riot.**

Much progress was made yesterday in cleaning up the refuse collected in the Streets. Commissioner Edwards said last night that with the exception of the upper west side and the "Little Italy" district on the east side, the streets of Manhattan were as clean as at any time before the strike. The Commissioner had 3,000 men at work yesterday, with 1,711 carts and 44 trucks, and 6,864 loads of refuse were removed. It was the biggest day's work done since the strike was declared.

Large forces of men will be put at work to-day in the uncleaned districts. Yesterday there were thirty-five extra carts sent to the lower east side, and the streets were thoroughly cleaned between Broome and Grand Streets. Deputy Commissioner Lynch said the entire lower east side would have been cleaned but for the fact that a number of trucks for which the Commissioner contracted did not put in an appearance.

It is expected that Commissioner Edwards will take up at some time to-day the cases of the sweepers and drivers who have said they were driven from work, and decide finally whether to reinstate them. None has been put back at work yet.

The police had another clash with the strikers and their sympathizers yesterday afternoon at First Avenue and Fifteenth Street, in which Policeman Dempsey of the East Twenty-second Street Station was shot on the finger and five other policemen were hit with bricks and bottles and had to be cared for by Dr. McMurray of Bellevue Hospital. The trouble started when twenty of the strikers collected around two carts sent out from Stable A in East Seventeenth Street, and the police were forced to draw their guns to drive them back. A volley of stones and bottles was thrown by the men, and some one fired the bullet that hit Dempsey and sent his revolver flying from his hand. By the time the reserves from the East Twenty-second Street Station got on the scene a great crowd had collected, and it took the policemen fifteen minutes to disperse the mob. A man who said he was Peter Rutledge of 249 Avenue A was arrested on a charge of felonious assault. His scalp was badly lacerated in the pummeling he got.

## NAVY BARS CHEWING GUM.

**Sailors Will No Longer Be Permitted to Use It While on Duty.**

Chewing gum has been added to the list of articles which in the future will not be for sale in the ships' stores of the Navy. For years the chewing gum habit has caused no end of trouble in the service, both ashore and afloat. The gum was on sale in the storerooms of all warships, and there was no way of preventing the men from purchasing all they wanted, since everything on sale in the stores bears the stamp of approval of the Navy Department. The result was that the bluejackets and marines would chew in ranks, at quarters, and on deck, and many a forgetful bluejacket was punished for his indiscretion.

Capt. W. F. Fullam, until a few weeks ago commanding the battleship Mississippi, finally brought the matter to the attention of the Navy Department, and asked that gum be stricken from the list of articles that are sold on the ships and in the naval stores ashore.

"The habit of chewing gum at training stations and on board ships," Capt. Fullam said, "is decidedly objectionable for obvious reasons, and it leads to constant reports for chewing gum in ranks, at quarters, and at other times when it is highly improper and unmilitary. If men are encouraged to form this habit on board ship, the Navy deliberately invites them to do something one minute for which they may be punished the next."

The Department has taken Capt. Fullam's view of the matter.

# MORSE, GRAVELY ILL, TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

### Lifted Into Ambulance for the Ride Through Atlanta from the Penitentiary.

### SAD GOOD-BYE TO FRIEND

**Those Who Saw Former Banker Leave the Prison Express Belief That He Cannot Live Long.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 26.—Charles W. Morse, the former New York banker, was to-day removed from the United States Penitentiary, where he has been serving a fifteen-year sentence, to the army hospital at Fort McPherson. He was apparently in a state of collapse.

Morse was accompanied by physicians and nurses. In the ambulance with him was F. L. Seely, owner of The Atlanta Georgian, who has taken great interest in his case and has done everything he could for Morse since he has been confined in the Federal prison.

Morse seemed very weak, and was lifted into the ambulance. His face was pallid, and those who saw him said they did not believe he could live long. The four-mile ride through the streets of Atlanta to the army hospital was without incident. During the ride Seely sat by Morse, who seemed to find much comfort in his presence.

At the hospital Morse was lifted from the ambulance and carried to the ward which had been prepared for him. The ride in the bracing air seemed to have done him good, as he appeared stronger and there was more color in his cheeks when he reached the hospital. When Mr. Seely said good-bye at the hospital, the prisoner showed emotion and in a broken voice he expressed gratitude for the kindness the editor had shown him.

Morse's life at the hospital, it was said, will be like that of any other patient. As a matter of course, there will be guards. His case will be under the direction of Major Baker, the chief surgeon. Four trained nurses will be in attendance. Morse will be permitted to see members of his family when he desires. Warden Moyer said this afternoon:

"Morse is suffering from Bright's disease. A few weeks ago he was very seriously ill. His condition has lately somewhat improved, and it is not now critical, but he is very ill."

Four trained nurses sent here by the Government authorities to look after Morse were at the hospital to meet him. It is said that the women received instructions from the Department of Justice, and will make daily reports to Attorney General Wickersham in regard to Morse's case. Mr. Seely is quoted as saying that Morse was likely to die at any time; that Attorney General Wickersham and President Taft were acquainted with the gravity of Morse's condition, and that President Taft wants to parole or pardon the prisoner, but feared if he did so the shock might prove fatal to Morse.

It is extremely unlikely that Morse will ever return to the Federal prison. As soon as his condition will permit some steps will be taken to give him his freedom, but whether by pardon or parole is not known.

These facts developed to-day after his removal and are backed by Seely. Several days ago Dr. A. L. Fowler, former physician at the Federal prison after a careful examination of the prisoner, went at once to Washington, where he saw both the President and the Attorney General. To them he reported that Morse was suffering from an ailment which could not be successfully trated in prison. The inevitable end would be death, he said.

"Morse was very weak on his trip to the fort," said Seely, "but he seemed ever so cheerful that he was out of prison again, and no longer surrounded by the bars. Getting away from prison was what seemed to please him most.

"He was very grateful for the way he had been treated at the prison, and had the kindest of words for every one out there."

It was announced to-night that the little daughter of Morse, who for several months did not even know her father was in prison, would soon come South to see him.

Mr. Seely is a friend of Mrs. Morse, who stops at his home on her trips to Atlanta to visit her husband.

## REBUKED WORKER'S REVENGE

**Cut Up $1,200 Worth of Patterns, Says Employer, Who Has Him Arrested.**

Louis Pellla, a designer of men's clothes, living at 70 East 191st Street, was in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning on a charge of destroying dress patterns to the value of $1,200, which belonged to Pellia's former employer, Mortimer Scheestein of 40 West Twenty-second Street. He said Pellla had cut little pieces out of all the patterns because he was upbraided for being slovenly. Finally, when all the patterns had been destroyed, Pellla left, said Scheestein.

Pellla was held in $1,200 bail for examination on Wednesday.


# The Curtain Has Risen on Holiday Pianos

The Stoic may believe or preach that we eat to live, but we don't; it is because the meat is savoury and the appetite keen.

And the meat is all the more savoury and the appetite all the more keen at our *Thanksgiving Gathering* if the table is well-dressed, the fire ablaze on the hearth and *the music attuned to the times.*

*But it is music* that is the connecting link that binds the whole family to the festive occasion.

*The Sterling Playerpiano,* just because it easily creates musicians of any of us, is the forge and the anvil, the metal and the smithy's strong arm, that makes this link possible in any home.

*Think what it means* to be able to produce any of the world's music, without having acquired the technical knowledge and execution necessary to play the piano.

*That's the broad meaning* of it all, for with the

# Sterling Playerpiano

you are given this knowledge, this ability, this genius, call it what you will, in your own home—it is yours, no one can deprive you of it.

*It isn't the predicament* of having a piano that remains silent, waiting for some cultivated musician to play.

*It is a piano that you can play*—that any member of your family can play, and that means music, gay or sad, fast or slow, how and when you want it.

*It is not one day for Thanksgiving,* but years for thanksgiving, that the Sterling Playerpiano brings to any purchaser.

*It is not the perishable veneer* of outside show, but the permanent character of a lifetime service.

*It is not the fleeting pleasure* of an hour, but the practical enrichment of the enlarged benefits of the best music in your life.

*It is not only the benefits of moderate* price, but the matchless quality which remains fresh in your memory long after the price has been forgotten.

*The test of possession is use.*

*The Pianos and Playerpianos* we manufacture hold honored places in nearly 40,000 Greater New York homes.

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| Sterling Pianos | $325 to $700 |
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| Huntington Pianos | $300 and $325 |
| Huntington Playerpianos | $625 and $650 |
| Mendelssohn Pianos | $225 to $275 |
| Mendelssohn Playerpianos | $550 to $575 |
| Other Playerpianos | $450 |

*As customary we will be closed all day Thursday, Thanksgiving Day,* but on any other day a wealth of Holiday Pianos will give you pleasant welcome.

*Six large floors,* nearly 400 pianos to choose from.

*Moderate prices and terms to suit.*

*Select your piano now,* we will hold it for you until Christmas.

*Open Evenings by Appointment*

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*The Store of Christmas Inspiration Ready to Help You to Begin Your Christmas Shopping TODAY*

*Much of Interest, Too, for the People Who Have Not Yet Put the Finishing Touches On Their Winter Wardrobe*

**Nearly $200,000** worth of Apparel for Women and Girls, in the season's most approved styles, embracing Women's Tailored Suits and Dresses, Girls' Suits, Dresses and Topcoats. All at drastic price-reductions. Third Floor

**Silk Petticoats** of remarkable beauty and merit at their special prices, $2.95 and $3.95. Rear Cross Aisle, Main Floor

**Women's Winter Boots,** in the fashionable 14 and 18-button styles, at $3.25, of our regular $5 grade. Second Floor

**Showing of New Fur Millinery** at $15, $25, and $37.50. Third Floor

**A New Importation of Moleskin Scarfs and Muffs** joins the wonderful Fur Display. Third Floor

**In the Gimbel Art Galleries** is presented an unusual Exhibition and Sale of Oil Paintings by American Artists of note, to which art-lovers are invited. Sixth Floor

**For the Thanksgiving Feast** are appropriate offerings of Fine Table Linens. Second Floor
Dinner China and Table Glassware. Fifth Floor

**Among the Christmas Displays** are Leather Goods, Diamonds, Laces and Embroideries and Women's Neckwear. Main and Second Floors

**The Opportunity** to secure "Domestic" Sewing Machines, in a 1911 model, at $22 and $25, expires on December 15. $2 cash and $1 weekly. Fifth Floor

**A Sale of Sturdy Trunks** is the principal feature in THE GIMBEL SUBWAY STORE, with scores of other money-saving offerings of seasonable Wearing Apparel and Christmas Gift-things. Subway Floor

## An Avenue of Axminsters In the Gimbel Rug Store

Fourth in a very notable series of Rug displays in which Orientals and Americans alternate.

This week it is the turn of the United States, and we choose two superb makes of Axminster Rugs as representatives:

*The Bigelow "Electra" Axminster Rugs*
*The Sanford "Beauvais" Axminster Rugs*

Really an astonishing display of rich colorings, and artistic designs, in these soft, thick, high-pile Rugs. They blend and merge into the Orientals displayed on each side of them, without a jar or discord. The patterns are a revelation to the artistic home furnisher—and yet the prices are extremely low; imagine buying such a fine 9 x 12 ft. Rug for $23.50! The sizes and prices:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22½ x 36 inches | $1.50 | 8¼ x 10½ ft., seamed | $21.50 |
| 27 x 60 inches | $2.25 | 8¼ x 10½ ft., seamless | $26.50 |
| 37 x 36 inches | $2.25 | 9 x 12 ft., seamed | $23.50 |
| 4½ x 6½ ft. | $7.50 | 9 x 12 ft., seamless | $28.50 |
| 6 x 9 ft. | $14.50 | 11¼ x 15 ft., seamed | $40 |
| 9 x 9 ft. | $21.50 | | |

Sixth Floor



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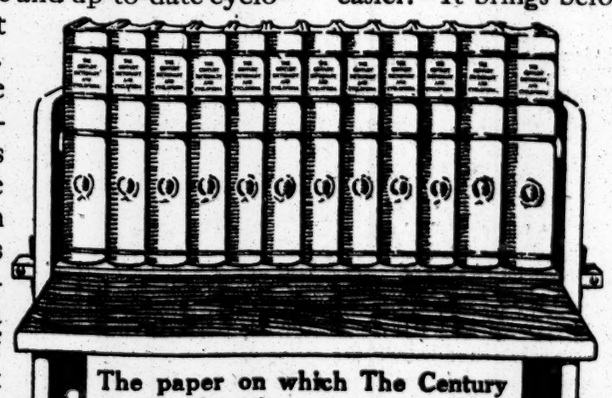

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# END OF WAR HAILED IN MANY PULPITS

## Christians Urged to Uphold Taft in His Work for the Arbitration Treaties.

## PRAYERS ASKED FOR HIM

### Dr. Manning, Dr. Jowett, Chancellor Brown, and Rabbi Shulman Among Those Who Preached on Peace.

International peace was the subject of the sermons at many of the churches of the city yesterday. By request of Bishop Greer most of the Episcopal clergymen made arbitration the subject of their principal discourse. At Trinity the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, the rector, preached on "Peace on Earth," saying:

"The argument that the Church must avoid entering into the sphere of politics, or intruding into the domain of the State, has deep and solemn truth in it, but nevertheless it is an argument which may be easily misapplied or overapplied. It is an argument which, if pressed too far, would keep the Church dumb and silent and unfaithful to her mission, and which has so done in many a great moral crisis when her voice ought to have been heard, and heard not in ineffective generalities, but in support of definite action and particular measures.

"The question involved in these treaties, (those now pending before the Senate for arbitration with France and England,) the principle of arbitration rather than war as the true method of settling international disputes, is one which is, or ought to be, far above the realm of what we ordinarily know as politics.

"The only ground that I can myself conceive for the rejection of these treaties would be the ground that we are unwilling to submit to arbitration any matters except special cases in which, as they arise, we are sure that the decision will be in our favor. And this means the rejection of the whole principle of arbitration. But this is not the spirit of the American people. Ours is not the rough and brutal patriotism, so called, which says, 'My country, right or wrong.' Ours is the patriotism which says, 'My country, please God, shall never desire anything nor stoop to anything lower than the right.'"

In St. James's Episcopal Church, Jerome Avenue and 190th Street, the morning service was not only a demonstration in favor of peace, but was also an official welcome to Chancellor Brown of New York University, who made the principal address. The church was decorated with the colors of the university, and in the rear was a large flag bearing the colors of the college. The peace flag, a large banner of white satin, with the American emblem displayed in the centre, was also displayed.

Chancellor Brown was escorted to the pulpit by officers and students of the university. He spoke first of the relation of universities to religious thought. Of peace he said:

"All along there have been two sides of the peace propaganda—on the one hand the making of peace sentiment, of moral convictions opposed to war, and on the other hand the devising of reasonable substitutes for war, with an endeavor to secure their recognition and adoption. It is this latter form of advocacy which has come to the fore in recent years. We have seen in this a notable shift of emphasis, and the result has been a great gain to the cause of peace.

"We may now hear men of sense discussing gravely and seriously the organization of a court of courts, which shall settle disputes, not as a central clearing house of diplomacy, with all of its compromises, its give and take, but as an agency of impartial justice, with such a body of decisions, precedents, and recognized authorities as may be found back of the rulings of an ordinary court of equity. Such a thing would have been thought visionary even a short fifteen years ago. It is a matter of common information to-day, and the man on the street is talking of it with the man who stands beside him holding a strap in a subway train. The change has been rapid and wonderful.

"In the attempt to correct the barbarism of international war the thinking world has been put to the task of utilizing its acquired knowledge on a larger scale than any empire all history has presented. It is to construct a working plan under which nations accustomed to war and quick to catch the jingo spirit shall now be content to submit their quarrels to the decision of juries representing the enlightened opinion of mankind."

At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett said:

"There is a bright light in the troubled day, and the fountain of that light is the President of the United States. From him have come proposals by which the reign of passion and the consequent perils of feverish judgment and precipitate action will be greatly lessened and allayed. The proposals are concerned with the relations of the United States to Great Britain and France and they provide that all differences hereafter arising between these Nations, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, relating to international matters and which are susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law and equity, shall be submitted to a permanent court of arbitration.

"These proposals register a mighty step forward into the light, and I am firmly convinced that if they are approved, in the ages to come they will constitute no small part of the National glory of this country, and that they will invest with undying honor the memory of the courageous men in whose large statesmanship they were born. Meanwhile, the proposals must not be imperiled by the silence of the churches or any lukewarmness in Christian support. Our course is clear. In the name of the Prince of Peace we must strengthen the President by prayer and speech and deed, and here and now in God's house register our aspiration and endeavor for that bright and holy day when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

The Rev. Dr. John B. Remensnyder, President of the Peace and Arbitration Commission of the Federal Council of Lutheran Churches, spoke yesterday on peace at his church, St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street. He said:

"There is no evil which is more directly antagonistic to the spirit of Christianity than war. And that for four reasons—Christianity is founded upon righteousness, forbearance, pity, and brotherhood. These maxims of Christianity show that war, the resort to passion and force, is absolutely incompatible with its spirit. And the Church in all lands and ages has borne witness against it and enjoined her members to 'live in peace.' But diametrically opposed as is war, with all its injustices, outrages, and horrors, to the mind and temper of Jesus, it is the one great evil which the Church has not been able to overcome.

"War is the only survival of paganism. It is a conspicuous anachronism in Christian civilization. While all deplore its barbarism, yet the ambitions of rulers, the jealousy of National prejudices, and too often the apologies of ministers, have enabled it to survive. And it is the shame of Christendom that its defenders and advocates are daring now to frame their warlike preparations on a scale of magnitude and destructiveness surpassing all former times.

"But co-existent with this military increase comes a great awakening on the part of Christians. Never was the sentiment of the Church keyed to such a pitch against this monstrous wrong. Everywhere protests are spoken, public meetings are being held, societies formed, and peace agencies at work. The Christian consciousness is awakened. A flame of holy indignation bursts forth over all the earth."

At Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, Rabbi Samuel Schulman said:

"While we give our unqualified support to these treaties, we are not so doctrinaire as to believe that their promulgation will establish or guarantee peace. What a disgrace to the Hague Tribunal is the recent action of Italy! Peace comes only as the result of righteous living, but it is well for us to support the evolution of the peace spirit in whatever form it may appear."

## OPENS A MODERN CHURCH.

### Rev. W. M. Hess Has Bowling Alleys and Other Attractions for the Men.

The Rev. William Milton Hess, who dedicated a new church building in the Bronx last Friday and used it for the first time yesterday, left a $4,000 place to preach the Gospel in New York at $1,400. His new building cost $10,000, and is a part of Trinity Congregational Church, Tremont. When James B. Reynolds left the University Settlement, and before Mr. Robert Hunter came to it, Mr. Hess was wanted for the place. He declined because he said settlements did not go far enough.

"Socialism is a quack remedy," said he yesterday, speaking in his opening Sunday address on the uses of his new church. "Only the old Gospel will suffice. But that old Gospel must be presented in new ways. There are seven saloons quite near my church. They have bowling alleys. So have we. They charge 5 cents. So do we. We are going to have a swimming pool one of these days. We have already moving pictures on Sunday nights. The street theatres don't get ahead of us. In my congregation are Catholics, Jews, Episcopalians, Methodists, everybody. They come once and they stay."

Mr. Hess did slum work at Yale, using university men to help him. In the new addition to his church he utilized Tremont young men to do the building, and now they show an interest in the structure they would not otherwise have. Besides, they earned the money.

## ST. PETER'S 126 YEARS OLD.

### Old Catholic Church in Barclay Street Holds Triple Celebration.

The one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the founding of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay Street, the Right Rev. James H. McGean's completion of thirty years as pastor, and the twenty-sixth anniversary of the church's consecration were celebrated yesterday. There was solemn high mass in the morning, with a historical sermon by Mgr. McGean, and in the afternoon solemn vespers were celebrated, with Mgr. McGean reading the sacred office. Nearly fifty boys served as acolytes on the altar, in their red, white, and black cassocks.

The church was comfortably filled at both services, many old residents of the district being in attendance and many other people being attracted by the triple celebration.

The Rev. James E. Noonan was the celebrant of the solemn high mass, with the Rev. Joseph P. Dineen as deacon and the Rev. Dudley R. Tierney as sub-deacon. At the solemn vespers the Rev. James E. Noonan was deacon, the Rev. J. P. Dineen sub-deacon, and the Rev. D. R. Tierney the master of ceremonies. At the mass the pastor wore the robes of a monsignor, consisting of purple cassock and rochet, with the manteletta.

## PASTORS HEAR FAIRBANKS.

### Ex-Vice-President at Tea Party Urges Church to Work for Good Government.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 26.—Ex-Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks, in a speech to-day before 5,000 Methodist ministers, condemned the backwardness of good people in government, and declared it to be the duty of the Church to interfere in the alliance of government with elements that tend to the degeneracy of the community and to strike down any political power allied with forces of unrighteousness. The address was delivered at a tea party, which had been advertised to have as its object "the redemption of our cities from the iniquities which exist in them," which "must come through the organized effort of Christian men and women who are willing to give labor for common good."

The affair was the first of its kind ever held in the United States. The speech of Mr. Fairbanks was unexpected, and at its end he was loudly applauded. Mr. Fairbanks was presented with a beautiful teapot by Mrs. Daniel Onstott, wife of a Methodist minister of Latonia, Ky.

### $75,000 for Holy Apostles' Church.

The Holy Apostles' Episcopal Church, Ninth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, celebrated yesterday the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding, and the Rev. Dr. Henry K. Denlinger, the rector, announced endowment funds of $75,000, obtained within the last few months and presented as part of the celebration. Last night Bishop Greer confirmed a class, and in his address spoke of St. George's celebration of one hundred years on the east side, and Holy Apostles' seventy-five years on the west, arguing that both parishes must be supported and sustained in their work.

## CRAZY WOMAN FUGITIVE SAILS

### Ottillie Schneider, Who Fled Matteawan, Goes to Germany—Man Caught.

*Special to The New York Times.*

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The Matteawan State Hospital authorities, after searching nearly a week for Ottillie Schneider, who escaped last Monday night, have learned that she has sailed for Germany.

The Superintendent received on Saturday a note from a man who said he was Charles Newman of 127 East Twelfth Street, New York, saying the Schneider woman went last Wednesday to Sharon, Penn., the home of her brother. Dr. May telephoned to the police of Sharon, and learned that she had been there but had gone to Philadelphia, where she expected to sail on Friday for Germany.

A. J. Hallock, who lives a couple of miles from the hospital, took back today John Fitzpatrick, who escaped Thursday night. He found Fitzpatrick asleep in a field in Glenham, about a mile from the hospital. Fitzpatrick said he had not eaten anything since Thursday except a few frozen apples.

# STARTS ROOSEVELT BOOM IN NEBRASKA

## Omaha Lawyer Plans Fifty Dinners with Roosevelt Speaking at All Simultaneously.

## BY 'PHONE OR PHONOGRAPH

### John O. Yeiser Enjoins Secrecy and Would Surprise Taft Club If Possible—Does Not Know Roosevelt.

*Special to The New York Times.*

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 26.—"Roosevelt for President" is the latest slogan to be heard in Nebraska. It is planned to spring a surprise on the Taft Club.

Simultaneous dinners are to be given in fifty or more towns of the State, and Mr. Roosevelt will be asked to speak simultaneously at each of the dinners. This will be effected by the long-distance telephone, Mr. Roosevelt talking into the transmitter and receivers being placed in each dining room. If this method is not feasible, it may be accomplished with the aid of the phonograph, the record being made in New York and turned loose at a given hour.

A petition and letter are being circulated all over Nebraska. The petition reads:

We, the undersigned citizens of Nebraska, who are backers of the principles, vigor, and honesty of Theodore Roosevelt as applied to the Administration of the Republican Party, agree to respond to a call for a meeting to organize the "Great Unpleadged Republican Club."

While those who sign this authority for a call are not opposed to President Taft for renomination, if it becomes apparent he is the choice of the party, yet we are opposed to office holders from selfish motives foreclosing every other move to present candidates. We favor Theodore Roosevelt above all other men mentioned for nomination, if he will accept the same, and we will consider no other name until it becomes hopeless to induce him to accept the nomination.

The letter is signed by John O. Yeiser, an Omaha lawyer, and says in part:

I am sending you a petition which I would be pleased to have you handle in conjunction with three or four of your friends who are in harmony with the spirit. Don't advertise it. Gain all the ground you can before it gets out. I believe we can obtain a large club membership and open with a monstrous banquet in at least fifty cities of Nebraska.

Mr. Yeiser has been for many years general attorney for the Central Labor Union, whis has 16,000 members. He is at present a member of the State Board of Pardons.

It is understood the petitions are being rapidly signed. When asked about the willingness of Col. Roosevelt to accept a nomination, Mr. Yeiser evaded the question by saying he was not personally acquainted with the Colonel, and added that he was sure Mr. Roosevelt had never heard his name. For Vice President, Mr. Yeiser expressed the opinion that Gov. Aldrich of Nebraska would be the logical candidate, regardless of other selections.

## GOT INTO THE SHAH'S PALACE

### American Tourist Even Permitted to Take Photographs of His Thrones.

Edgar J. Wilson, a retired business man of Spokane, Wash., who has devoted the last fourteen years of his life to globe trotting, returned yesterday on the Savoie from an automobile tour in Great Britain and on the Continent, which ended at the Russian frontier.

On Sept. 20 Mr. Wilson arrived at Teheran, Persia, and spent two weeks there just after one of the battles had been fought between the Government troops and rebels. He said that the people were so afraid of the old Shah that when it was rumored he was coming to the capital every one bid his treasures, and the valuables in the palace also were buried.

"I was shown around Teheran," Mr. Wilson said, "by our Minister, Mr. Russell, who introduced me to Mr. Shuster and the five other Americans associated with him in the management of the Persian finances. These Americans were so popular that I had access everywhere, and was even allowed to take pictures of the peacock and marble thrones in the Shah's palace. Russia wants the old Shah back because he is favorable to the Government at St. Petersburg. That is why the Czar wants the Americans recalled from Teheran."

## NO PAUL JONES DESCENDANT.

### Ambassador Porter Doubts Report That One Has Been Found in Paris.

Gen. Horace Porter, former American Ambassador to France, expressed doubt yesterday of the truth of the statement that a wealthy American woman had discovered in Paris a nine-year-old boy, a direct descendant of Commodore John Paul Jones. It was while serving as Ambassador that Gen. Porter made the search which resulted in finding the body of the naval hero in an obscure grave in Paris. The body was shipped here, and now rests in the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. In prosecuting the search Gen. Porter found out much regarding the life of Paul Jones, and he was surprised when he heard of the discovery of a direct descendant.

"I don't believe that Paul Jones has any direct descendants," he said, through his secretary. "I never heard of the boy mentioned in the cable."

According to the dispatch published here the woman discovered the lad living with his grandmother in Paris in straitened circumstances. She is said to have investigated his pedigree and is convinced he is a descendant of Paul Jones. She intends to bring the boy to this country, and will try to obtain for him an appointment to Annapolis.


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## WEIGHS A SHIP EXACTLY.

### Hydrometer That Records Each Change to be Installed on Navy Colliers.

Alexander Murray, an engineer from the Clyde, has come here to install a new hydrometer in the new 18,000-ton naval collier now in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. This instrument, which is the invention of an Italian engineer, is attached as near amidships as possible, and indicates the exact weight of the ship to such a fine point that the difference is shown when a man walks ashore or comes aboard.

The use of the hydrometer will be of benefit to the naval colliers, as it will be possible to know exactly how much coal is put on each warship when the fleet is being coaled at sea. Mr. Murray is accompanied by Lord Louth and Richard Brinsley Sheridan, grandson of the playwright. The hydrometer was set on the Celtic coming over, and accurately weighed the loads of coal taken from the bunkers, the chief engineer said.


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Has no equal for CLEANING and POLISHING SILVERWARE and all fine metals. Does not scratch or mar. Preserves as well as beautifies. FREE FROM ACIDS AND CHEMICALS. The standard for over 40 years. 10c. per box. Beware of spurious imitations. Send address for

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## CONTINUATION OF OUR SALE OF FINE FURNITURE

Our Special Offering This Week Will Be

French Period Furniture and Comfortable Chairs and Sofas.

During this week we are offering at Special Sale a collection of over $70,000 worth of the finest French Furniture. It includes Salon Suites of the Louis XV and XVI Periods, of our own make and from the ateliers of celebrated French Cabinet-makers, with artistically hand-carved Walnut and Gold Frames, covered with genuine hand-woven Aubusson Tapestries and the finest of Silk Broches. In addition to these are many odd Chairs, Tables, Commodes, Cabinets, etc., of the same superb quality, which, as well as the suites, are offered at half their real value.

The following are typical of the values obtainable at this sale:

Salon Suite of Louis XV Period; Gold Frames; Aubusson Tapestry Coverings, consisting of Sofa and four Armchairs; regularly $1350, now offered for $700

Salon Suite of Louis XVI Period; Gold Frames; Aubusson Tapestry Coverings, consisting of three pieces, including Sofa, Arm and Reception Chair; regularly $775, now offered for $425

Salon Suite of Louis XVI Period; French Gray Enamelled Frames; Aubusson Tapestry Coverings; consisting of one Sofa and four Armchairs; regularly $1200, now offered for $600

Louis XV Walnut and Gold Cabinet; a superb piece; regularly $400, now offered for $200

COMFORTABLE CHAIRS AND SOFAS

Over 150 Easy Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, etc., with down cushions and backs, and tufted upholstery, are also placed on sale at prices lower than have ever before been made for Furniture of this quality.

The designs and sizes are exceedingly varied. The frames are sturdily built, the springs and horse hair are of the best quality and the leather coverings are selected skins of the finest English Morocco. Other materials for covering may be selected from our stock of fabrics.

EXAMPLES OF THE REDUCTIONS:

Large Sofa, three down Cushions and Back, covered with best quality English Morocco of a soft shade of green; regularly $400, now offered for $270

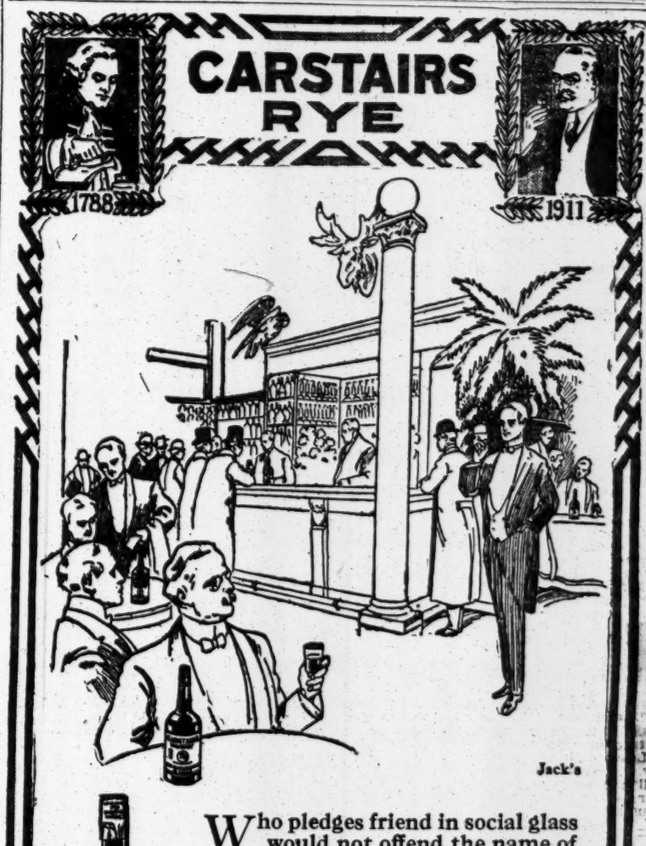
Medium-sized Sofa, tufted back, two large down Cushions, covered with finest English Morocco of a beautiful green color; regularly $350, now offered for $225

Easy Chair, covered with all silk velvet, hand-carved Mahogany Frame, down Cushion; regularly $125, now offered for $60

Purchases made at this Sale will be held, if desired, for Christmas delivery

BROADWAY AND NINETEENTH STREET, NEW YORK

# CARSTAIRS RYE



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It's difficult by ordinary means to *know* what is best, but one sure way is to order *Carstairs Rye.*

Made *on honor* for a century and a quarter. The finest blend, the mellowest, smoothest, purest, most satisfying—*any* price can buy.

Carstairs Rye is in *all* cafes and *hotels* that cater to *those who know the best;* and in all clubs *worth while.*

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HAVE MADE CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF SOME IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

FUR GARMENTS

AMONG THEM HIGH-COST MODELS IN COATS OF BROADTAIL, MINK, PERSIAN LAMB, KARAKUL AND HUDSON SEAL; FUR-LINED EVENING WRAPS, ETC.

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Five o'clock Tea Kettles, with Lamps, Table Dish Warmers, Chafing Dishes, Coffee Makers, Reading Lamps, Candlesticks, Etc.

130 and 132 West 42d Street, NEW YORK

# MAD PARK ELEPHANT HURLS A KEEPER OUT

## Jewel, in a Rage, Attacks Him in Her Cage and Tosses Him Through a Door.

### FIRST TRIES TO CRUSH HIM

### Keeper Snyder, Her Old-Time Friend, Finally Calms Her and Gets Her Chained Up.

In a fit of rage, Jewel, the larger of the two elephants in Central Park tried to kill Robert Hurton, one of the keepers, yesterday. He was caught by the elephant, lifted in the air and thrown ten feet through an open door into the inclosure back of the elephant house. Fortunately Jewel did not attempt to follow her victim into the open, but viciously attacked the bars of her cage, and butting against the heavy timber partition separating her from Hattie, her companion.

Jewel has been peevish for several weeks and Keeper Snyder has been watching her. She had manifested a dislike for Hurton and Snyder had warned him to be careful in handling the animal. It was well he put the keeper on his guard, for he chanced to be on the lookout for Jewel's attack. His precaution in leaving the door open behind him probably saved his life.

When Hurton went into Jewel's cage she was swaying from side to side, regarding him with furtive eyes. The keeper went about his work and in so doing got near Jewel. Suddenly her trunk went out and a quick sweep of it just missed Hurton, who was bending over. Then she charged at him with an angry trumpet.

Hurton ducked and the enraged animal charged against the partition. Then she tried to crush the keeper's life out against the wall. He was too quick for her and started for the door. This brought him in front of her. In an instant he was caught in her trunk and lifted into the air. The big elephant was facing the door and through this she pitched him violently.

Then with a half turn she struck the partition with her head a blow that made the timber crack. Hurton had landed on soft ground and was shaken up, but not hurt. The keepers were summoned and when they got to the front of Jewel's cage she caught the bars in her trunk and shook them in her rage.

Keeper Snyder is Jewel's favorite and the men in the park say the big animal knows him so well she can tell his walk. It was Snyder who finally quieted her. When he first attempted to go in to her the elephant trumpeted and started for him with trunk upraised. At the first few words she lowered her trunk and soon she was quietly munching hay. Twice again in the afternoon she became excited and each time it was when she caught sight of Hurton.

"Jewel doesn't like me," he said. "I know it, for I have always had trouble in handling her. I did nothing to cause her to dislike me. Most elephants have a fondness for one person and dislike for others. Jewel likes Snyder."

For the next few weeks Jewel will wear a harness to keep her from breaking up her cage with her head. Hattie in the next cage observed the trouble with indifference. Snyder says she is the best elephant in the world.

"Look out for elephants with a pronounced bump between the eyes and small dirty yellow eyes," said Snyder. "Jewel is that kind of a beast."

Jewel has been in this country since 1873 and since 1897 she has been in Central Park. Before that she was a circus attraction. She comes from India.

Last night Snyder had Jewel chained by the leg in one corner of her cage. It will not be necessary to kill her, he said, for her madness is largely dislike for Hurton.

## WESTERN GOVERNOR'S TRIP.

### Special Bearing Exhibits of Ten States Leaves St. Paul To-night.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 26.—An eleven-car train, known as the "Western Governors' Special," will leave St. Paul to-morrow night for a trip to twenty-one cities of the East and Middle West. Nearly 4,000 miles will be covered by the special before its return to St. Paul on Dec. 18. The cities where the special will stop represent a total population of more than 12,500,000 people.

The special will arrive at Buffalo Dec. 3; Rochester, Dec. 4; Syracuse and Utaca, Dec. 5; Albany, Dec. 6; Washington, Dec. 7; Balthimore, Dec. 8; Philadelphia, Dec. 9; New York, Dec. 11; Harrisburg, Dec. 12; Pitsburgh, Dec. 13.

The Western Governors' purpose is to bring the East and West into closer sympathy. The people of the East, through their representative busines organizations, have made "get-acquainted" excursions to the Western States, and now the people of the West are sending Governors and prominent business men to return the compliment. The "patronize home industry" svpirit of the West has been one of the considerations which has urged the Western development organizations to send this excursion to the Eastern States, seeking the best points at which the West may buy its goods, since it is felt that the opening of the Panama Canal will make European manufacturers close competitors of all American industries.

The five exhibit cars, to be part of the special train, will be fairly instructive of the resources of the West. These cars will be parked convenient to the centre of the cities and representatives of the States will explain the exhibits and offer authentic information and literature regarding the Northwest.

There will be ten State exhibits and nine Governors will make the trip. Those who arrived to-day are Govs. James H. Hawley of Idaho, Oswald West of Oregon, Robert S. Vessey of South Dakota, and John F. Shaffroth of Colorado. Govs. Oddie of Nevada, Carey of Wyoming, Norris of Montana, and Burke of North Dakota are expected to arrive in the morning.

Former Gov. James H. Brady of Idaho has started a movement to hold a land congress in St. Paul when the party returns. As Congress will adjourn for the holidays about the time the special reaches Washington, it is planned to attach an additional car and bring back to St. Paul the legislative representatives of the various States, who will be met here by business men and State representatives. The object of the congress will be to discuss the development and settlement of the Northwest.

## RICHESON PLANS A DEFENSE.

### Accused Pastor Tells Why He Broke Engagement to Miss Linnell.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The defense of the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson against the charge of murdering Avis Linnell will be a stout denial of the crime, supported by the contributory proof.

Dr. Herbert O'Connor, a former member of the Prison Commission of Idaho, visited the accused clergyman in his cell a few days ago. He said:

"During a conversation relative to his past and present Richeson intimated that his defense will be conducted along the following lines:

"'I shall not attempt to deny my previous engagement to Avis Linnell,' said Richeson, 'or the fact that such an engagement existed, but I shall affirm that our engagement was broken by mutual consent, owing to the fact that Miss Linnell intended to pursue a professional career.'

"In regard to obtaining the poison, Richeson said to me: 'As to the manner in which Avis procured the cyanide I have no idea.'

"Richeson appeared calm, and is awaiting his trial with stolidity. All fear as to his vindication and release is gone.

"The man must be a marvel of self-control. Not one in 10,000, in face of the chain of circumstantial evidence which the prosecution is welding, could, whether innocent or guilty, show as little outward concern as does Clarence Richeson."

# LIQUOR MADE IN 1911 BREAKS ALL RECORDS

## Internal Revenue Report Shows 249,279,346 Gallons Ripening in Warehouses.

### OPIUM VICE IS SPREADING

### Commissioner Cabell Says Double System of Taxing Oleomargarine Corrupts Grocers and Leads to Fraud.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The annual report of Royal E. Cabell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, given out here to-day, shows that all records were broken in the past fiscal year in the production of alcoholic liquor.

The smoking of opium is a widespread vice in this country and opium "joints" exist in every city of considerable size.

The double system of taxing oleomargarine is corrupting grocers, and gross frauds are being perpetrated on the butter-buying public.

The internal revenue receipts last year frauds are being perpetrated on the buttory of the Government.

Corporations making returns under the new corporation tax law numbered 270,202, with an aggregate capital of $67,886,430,519. The aggregate net income to the stockholders was $3,360,250,642.

The year's production of distilled spirits amounted to 175,402,395 gallons, nearly 7,000,000 gallons more than in the previous banner year, 1907. The production of beer, ale, &c., amounted to 63,216,851 barrels, nearly 4,000,000 barrels more than in the previous record year, 1910.

The amount of liquor held in bonded warehouses for ripening now reaches the enormous total of 249,279,346 gallons.

To remedy the oleomargarine situation, Mr. Cabell suggests that fraud would be wiped out if a single standard of taxation for the colored and uncolored product be established, and if the manufacturers be required to put their product in small sealed packages instead of selling it in bulk.

## WILL CENSURE STEPHENSON.

### Senator's Seat Safe, as Committee Found No Vote Buying.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—With the declaration that no instances of vote buying were discovered, but with words of censure for the use of large sums of money in his campaign, the Senate committee which investigated the election of United States Senator Isaac Stephenson is expected to report shortly after the opening of Congress.

Senator Stephenson, according to a well-founded report here to-day, will be declared fully entitled to his seat. The use of money in the Stephenson campaign was the result of the Wisconsin primary system, it was claimed in the hearings, and a condemnation of that system either in the committee's report or by members of the committee on the floor of the Senate is now looked for.

The committee's report is now being written; its submission to all the Senators who heard the testimony is only a matter of a few days, and it is predicted that it will be disposed of by the Senate before the Lorimer case.

## PLUMBING TRUST YIELDS.

### Offers to Dissolve and Seeks Conference with Wickersham.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Plumbing Trust, which Government officials say controls the sale of plumbers' supplies in most of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast regions, has capitulated to the Department of Justice, and is seeking to avoid court proceedings.

Representatives of the trust, it became known here to-day, will present their ideas of dissolution and compliance with the Sherman law at a conference to be held at the department later in the week. The evidence against the combination, it was said to-day, is strong.

United States District Attorney McCormick of Los Angeles, who is familiar with the workings of the combination, has been ordered to Washington by Mr. Wickersham, to be present at the conference.

## BAY STATE BARS ROMANCE.

### Steps Taken to Prevent Future Marriages of Foster Brothers and Sisters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26.—An end has been put to marriage of foster brothers and sisters in Massachusetts by the department of minor wards of the State Board of Charity, which has decreed that hereafter none of its charges shall go into a family in which there is another child of the opposite sex. here have been too many such cases according to James E. Fee, head of the department.

"Hereafter," he said, "No boy will be intrusted to the care of a family in which there is a girl nearly his age, nor will any girl be allowed to enter a household in which there are boys. Heretofore we did not allow boys and girls more than ten years of age to go to homes in which there were minors of the opposite sex, but our plan is now not to allow them to go under any conditions.

"The only exception to this rule will be made in the case of brothers and sisters. If, for example four orphans, all of the same family, two brothers and two sisters were given over to our charge we should make every effort to place all in the same familly.

"ward is usually made practically a member of the family and in this relation he would grow up as a brother to a girl in the same house. There would be just enough difference in the relationship between the two to make a romance the most probable thing in the world."

## MAY INDICT CREELMAN.

### District Attorney Will Have a Grand Jury Inquiry into the Clerk's Case.

When Albert Creelman, Clerk in the Essex Market Court, waived examination on the charge that he temporarily deprived a woman of her liberty by his refusal to accept eight quarters in payment of a two-dollar fine, he did so that his case might go to trial in Special Sessions.

District Attorney Whitman has arranged for a Grand Jury investigation in the case to-morrow, and should that result in an indictment, the trial would take place either in General Sessions or in the Supreme Court, but in either event before a jury. It is the sentiment of the prosecution that this would be wiser, fairer, and more in accordance with custom, but, aside from all that, the District Attorney's office considers such an investigation obligatory, under Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. That section reads, in part:

> The Grand Jury must inquire into the willful and corrupt misconduct in office of public officers of every description in the county.

Creelman is charged with omission of duty and with oppression, and the latter comes under the term "corrupt misconduct" as used in the code.

## STRIKE IN FOUR THEATRES.

### Musicians and Stage Hands Employed by William Fox Quit Work.

A strike affecting twenty union musicians and fifty stage employes at the Academy of Music, New York Roof, City Theatre, and Family Theatre, run by William Fox, was ordered yesterday after an unsuccessful effort had been made by representatives of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union to arrange a conference with Mr. Fox to discuss the settlement of a dispute which, three weeks ago, resulted in the musicians at the New York Roof quitting their jobs. At that time President William J. Kerngood of the Protective Union, said last night, Mr. Fox refused to pay musicians at the New York Roof for extra services rendered. Similar claims, he said, had not been contested by the managers of any other vaudeville houses. Despite the strike the performances were put on at all of the Fox theatres yesterday.

In a statement given out last night Mr. Kerngood said that several attempts had been made by the union to reach an amicable settlement, but that letters sent to Mr. Fox had not been answered and that yesterday morning when it was made known to Mr. Fox that there would be no service rendered unless a conference was arranged he had replied that Sunday was his day of rest and he would confer with no one on that day.

"We feel," the statement continues, "that if an employe is compelled to render seven days of service to remain in Mr. Fox's employ, it is not unreasonable to expect consideration on that seventh day."


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$22.50 Value Overcoats - $15.00
$20.00 Value Overcoats - $13.50

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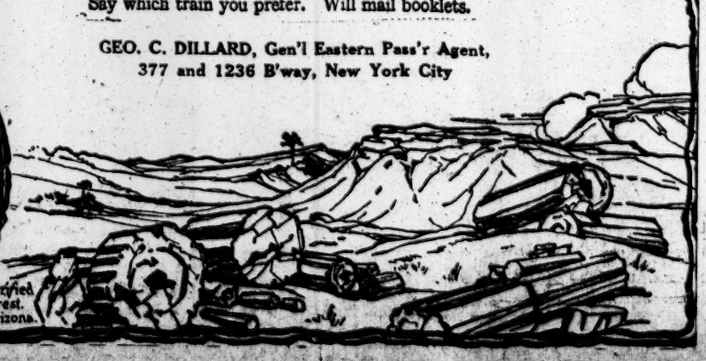

Petrified Forest, Arizona.



# For genial Christmas warmth

The dearest sight, the tenderest recollection of the year is that of the children playing, under their tree of joy, in the soft little nighties—emblematic of happy innocence and freedom. Their joy, and yours, runs no grave risk *any morning* if the floors and corners of the room, as well as the hallways, are freed from drafts and chill spots by the health-protecting, steadily soft warmth of

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A feature which has made IDEAL Boilers so popular is their large fuel-holding fire-pots, and which are corrugated so that just the right volume of air is admitted to be burned with the fuel to produce the highest possible percentage of heat from every ounce of fuel consumed. This scientifically proportioned, correct ratio of air to fuel largely accounts for their remarkable heating qualities—just as air-mixing mantles yield highest illuminating power. It is this fuel-saving feature which causes an IDEAL Boiler to so soon repay its cost.

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If you would enjoy every winter morning the joyousness and the angelic disposition of the little ones at their rising time, the only way is to warm the floors and corners of the rooms to summer softness by IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators. Six cold months ahead! Write, phone or call to-day. Ask for the big book of heating facts—"Ideal Heating."

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# CURB ON POLITICIANS DEMANDED BY TRADE

## Editor of American Industries Finds That Business Is Organized Against Parties.

## WANTS A PERIOD OF PEACE

### Some Manufacturers Suggest That the Capitol Be Locked Up Indefinitely—Widespread Stagnation Reported.

As the result of confidential replies received from 10,000 manufacturers from all parts of the country to inquiries as to the state of their own business, Henry H. Lewis, editor of American Industries, the official journal of the National Association of Manufacturers, has reached the conclusion that there has ben practically no revival of trade in the last twelve months, that there is no unavoidable reason for the present stagnation, and that the one thing keeping the country back is the fear of the politicians and what they will do next. What the manufacturers are asking, he declares, is a period of peace to give them an opportunity of going about their business unharrassed, and he asserts that they are gradually working up to take action to bring this about entirely independent of conventional party lines.

To show that the business depression is the result of a state of mind and not of a fundamental weakness, Mr. Lewis gives this inventory of the National wealth:

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated wealth of United States | $125,000,000,000 |
| Farm wealth | 8,800,000,000 |
| Annual crops | 9,000,000,000 |
| Mineral productions | 3,000,000,000 |
| Manufactured products, annually | 15,000,000,000 |
| Exports, domestic merchandise, annually | 1,800,000,000 |
| Lumber production, annually | 550,000,000 |
| Money in circulation | 3,200,000,000 |
| Bank deposits, (National and savings) | 9,000,000,000 |

Then Mr. Lewis says:

"Manufacturers representing every industry, financiers of National reputation, important railway officials, and commercial organizations in large industrial centres, are practically one in their firm conviction that we as a Nation and our business activities as a whole are suffering because politics has run mad in this country.

**Movement Not Political.**

"The interesting thing is that this movement is absolutely non-political. Party lines are ignored; these business men are neither Republican nor Democratic. They care nothing for William Howard Taft or Theodore Roosevelt, Judson Harmon, or Woodrow Wilson; all they want is peace, and the prosperity brought by peace. They want absolute rest and an opportunity to do business in a legitimate manner without political interference or any one of the isms of so-called progressiveness.

"There is no doubting their temper. Some revile Taft and fervently consign him to the limbo of political busybodies; others lay the source of their troubles to Roosevelt and call down upon his head the anathema of outraged commercial activity. Some strongly advocate the election of a President only once in eight years and still others pathetically suggest that the Capitol at Washington be locked for an indefinite period. With it all, however, is a tinge of optimism and an attempt to make the best of the situation—a typical American sense of humor which lightens tragedy with almost philosophical fatalism."

The results obtained by the canvass of manufacturers undertaken by American Industries have been compiled according to industries. Commenting on these, Mr. Lewis says:

"Practically every industry closely allied with building of railway construction is depressed. These include structural iron and steel, lumber, paints, and varnishes, cement and clay, plate and window glass, builders' hardware, woodworking machinery, and ironworking machinery.

"Textiles are also depressed, but not to the same extent. Finished clothing is unchanged from last year, while haberdashery shows only a slight decrease in volume of trade. This is, of course, due to the fact that clothing is necessary and suffers only in times of the utmost depression. It will be seen that cotton and prints are slightly increased, while woolens remain unchanged despite the discouraging effect of tariff agitation. Carpets and rugs, being luxuries rather than actual necessities, are, with lacings and silks, below normal.

"Industries directly connected with the manufacture of necessities such as cereals and their by-products, preserved foods, and sugar and its by-products, are practically normal, a perfectly obvious condition. Food animals and their by-products are rather below other food industries, due apparently to two facts; first, that in times of industrial depression more grain products are consumed than meat, and, second, that the packing industry just at present is inclined to pessimism because of certain well-known legal complications.

"The leather trades, except boots and shoes, show improvement, but not to any considerable degree. Fewer boots and shoes are sold, but only because prevalent impressions of dull times create greater economy. The manufacture of belting reflects a decrease in consumption, due to slackened activities in all manufacturing.

**Depression Among the Farmers.**

"An interesting and illuminating development is found in the agricultural implement industry. This is particularly important because the sale of agricultural implements is conceded to represent prosperity in the farming trade, certainly a fundamental industry. The tables show uneasiness and almost pessimism in sales, collections, present conditions and future prospects. Now this condition has its qualifying feature.

"The industry shows depression because farmers are notoriously conservative in the purchase of mechanical aids, and are among the first of the classes to economize, and secondly, the manufacturers, especially the so-called trusts, are, like the packers and the lumbermen, rather inclined to pessimism in these days of the Sherman law's application. I would say, therefore, that depression in the agricultural implement industry must be viewed with due regard to actual facts.

"A significant indication of conditions is shown in the paper-box and bag industry. The movement of iron and steel has long been considered the infallible barometer of trade. 'As steel goes, so goes prosperity,' is an ancient axiom. Reflection, however, will lend credence to the fact that in these days of packages and cases, when practically all small commercial products are delivered encased to the consumer, the manufacturer of paper-boxes and bags must rise or fall with the increase or decrease of general trade. It is significant, therefore, to note that this industry is not quite so prosperous as last year.

"Conditions in the industries manufacturing malt and spirituous liquors and what might be considered the allied industry of bottles and glassware, reflect the depression noticed in other luxuries. It must, of course, be understood that much of this pessimism comes from the persistent warfare of the prohibitionists."

**The Remedies Suggested.**

The inquiries covered the remedies which each manufacturer regarded as most important at the moment. Several thousand of these individual opinions have been classified, with the result that the steps to be taken may be arranged in the importance ascribed to them, approximately thus:

Cessation of political agitation.
Cessation of tariff agitation.
Amend or improve the Sherman act.
Federal incorporation and regulation of trusts.
More National and individual confidence.
An improved system of banking and currency.
Governmental prosecution of the Labor Trust with all other illegal combinations in restraint of trade.
Increased export trade and rehabilitation of the American merchant marine.

A few of the individual views from prominent men are quoted in Mr. Lewis's article. Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, which employ 18,000 men, wrote:

The greatest encouragement which could be given to business conditions would be the cessation by the Government of its tax upon corporate interests, to give business an opportunity to recover from the attacks upon it by Government and hostile Legislatures to which it has so long been subjected.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven, Conn., through its President, G. E. Hodson, declares:

There must be a cessation of attacks and the encroachment on the rights of corporate interests, thereby making possible an early restoration of confidence and a return to more normal conditions, which, it must be admitted, is so necessary to the successful conduct of business.

Henry R. Towne, President of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company and President of the New York Merchants' Association, suggests a speedy settlement of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, so that it will apply to trade associations as well as large corporations.

Charles A. Schieren, Jr., Treasurer of the Charles A. Schieren Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

The Sherman act question should be settled once for all. Congress should revise the tariff now or leave it alone for a term of years. Conditions demand the enactment of a law providing a modern currency and banking system somewhat similar to that of England and Germany, and we should provide for an American merchant marine.

So, as a result of a study of the thousands of expressions of opinion he has received, Mr. Lewis sums up the situation by declaring that business men hold political activity responsible for the apparent "indiscriminate and bull-headed prosecutions of trusts, for the attacks on the tariff, for the harmful uncertainty of legal enforcements, for the apparent penalizing of railways, and for the radical vagaries of National and State legislation.

"Legitimate business is not unreasonable in its desire for peace and a cessation of agitation. It believes in and is willing to assist to the full extent of its powers in the enforcement of laws, but deprecates violent and anarchistic agitation in the enforcement. It wishes the country protected from both the unnecessary fears and the actual menace of monopoly by bringing industrial organizations, including both capital and labor, under some satisfactory form of Governmental regulation and control.

"And in the meantime, it is well for the politicians of all parties to understand that we now have in this country a powerful force represented by an aggrieved business which has determined to exercise its power at the polls. This force, held together by the bond of common interests and entirely independent of party lines, is watching both men and measures. And it will vote, practically to a man, for the candidates who can curb agitation and restore business prosperity."

# LIVE 'POSSUM SHOOT.

### Larchmont Yacht Club Gunners Make High Scores.

A live 'possum trapped on the grounds of the Larchmont Yacht Club was the feature prize yesterday for which the trapshooters of that club competed. The conditions were a handicap contest at 100 clay "birds," and of the nine crack shots that faced the traps five of them broke better than 90 of their "birds." The winner was W. B. Short, with a total of 97 broken out of the possible 100. Dr. Culver was the runner-up with 91 to his credit and R. L. Spotts, W. J. Elias, and D. L. Lindquist each broke 90.

The weather conditions were favorable, full scores being made in all but two of the six other contests. W. B. Short carried off the honors of the day, for besides capturing the 'possum, he was the winner of the ten target scratch shoot, also two twenty-five target trophy matches, in each of which he returned full scores. R. L. Spotts was also in excellent form, for he proved the winner of the fifteen target scratch contest, also a twenty-five target match. In both of these he broke all his "birds" and he was also high gun for the day with 111 out of 123 for his score. Dr. Culver broke 113, but he was not a member of the club

# YEAR OF TRAFFIC IN PENNA. STATION

## 111,942 Trains Passed In and Out Through Tunnels, 99 Per Cent. on Schedule Time.

## 1,929,320 TICKETS SOLD

### Information Bureau One of the Busiest Centres, Getting More Than 1,000 Calls a Day.

A year ago to-day the new station of the Pennsylvania Railroad opened to trunk line business, and the first regular train service into the city through the Pennsylvania-Hudson River Tubes began. During the year a great traffic has passed through the station, and the fact that the great volume of travel was underground presented some transportation problems peculiar to the station which have been carefully studied. The result, the officials say, has been highly satisfactory. Of the 111,942 trains operated in and out, 99.59 per cent. made schedule time over the New York Division, and there was not a single serious accident on the entire division.

There were 1,929,320 tickets sold in the year. It is estimated that 1,500,000 pieces of baggage were handled, besides the thousands of parcels which were checked with the company in the twelve months. In the Bureau of Information, with its battery of telephones, the calls numbered 377,714, an average of more than 1,000 a day.

All sorts of information has been sought at the Information Bureau about the city. One which was about the limit for the year, it is said, came when a stranger wanted to know where he could buy a dog. Inquiries over the telephone are varied, and the company has in operation a system by which persons inquiring about accidents are quickly informed of the facts.

There have been several calls from persons who wanted a special car attached to some train for their use. This can be done, an official said yesterday, if notice is given forty minutes before the time of departure. There were 280,197 taxicab calls in the year.

Since the opening of the new station Branch 27 of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association has been established there. The upper floor on the Eighth Avenue side is occupied by the association, and besides the assembly hall and club feature, there is a complete gymnasium, including a swimming pool.

The promotion of H. C. Bixler, Train Master for the division, has just been announced. Mr. Bixler becomes assistant to the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Terminal Division. He is succeeded by L. H. Marr, General Yard Master. That office is abolished, the duties being performed by the Assistant Train Master.

The first train to go out of the Pennsylvania station pulled out at 12:02 A. M. on Nov. 27, 1910, the first regular passenger train to go through the tunnel. It was a local to Perth Amboy and 2,000 persons saw it leave. The first through train that ever left Manhattan for Philadelphia was the express, which left the station at 1 A. M.

The first through train to come through the tunnel and the first into the station was the Washington Express, which got in at 12:50 A. M., a year ago.

The Pennsylvania-Hudson Manhattan Rapid Transit service between this city and Newark, through the Hudson River tunnel, which opened at 12:01 yesterday morning, when a special train bearing railroad officials left the Cortlandt Street Terminal, was well patronized yesterday.

# STATE MOTOR TRUCKS.

### Eight Thousand Commercial Wagons Registered In This State.

Eight thousand commercial automobiles are registered in New York State, according to a statement made by Secretary of State Lazansky at Richmond, Va., last week. Yet the production and use of motor trucks and delivery wagons is only partially under way. In a few years this branch of the automobile industry will exceed in importance and volume the passenger car business that has now become the third largest manufacturing industry of the country, with exports amounting to $20,000,000 annually.

At least 50 per cent. of the commercial cars registered in the State are used in Greater New York, where conditions now almost prohibit the economical use of horses. Business men who before were "on the fence" in the matter of adopting mechanical haulage and delivery were quickly converted during the protracted hot spell last July, when 1,000 horses died of the heat in two weeks.

Since then hay, corn, and other feed have taken a further rise in prices, stable rent continues high and Winter is beginning, when horse traffic on the asphalt of streets will often be paralyzed by sleet and snowstorms, while power wagons will not only maintain their footing, but with chains attached to the rear wheels will go about their work only slightly impeded by weather conditions. With 4,000 machines in use in the city, frequent demonstrations of these facts admit of no denial.

Merchants and manufacturers who have made up their minds to change from horses to motor vehicles, but have not decided upon the type of machines best suited to their needs, will have the best opportunity of the year to inspect and compare all the principal makes next January, when seventy of the leading truck and delivery wagon builders will display their newest models at the automobile shows in New York City.

Of the thirty-one makers who will exhibit in Part II. of the Twelfth National Automobile Show in Madison Square Garden during the week of Jan. 15 to 20 many have brought out entirely new models for the season of 1912, so that the range of choice as to load capacity, speed, and other characteristics will be much larger than ever before.

There will be seven different makes of electric trucks and delivery wagons especially suited to city and suburban work, of which several are new makes that will be introduced this year. The other twenty-four makes are gasoline machines with unlimited range of action that enables them to make long rural runs.

**Big Score for Clan McDonalds.**

At Blatt's Oval, Brooklyn, the Clan McDonalds defeated the Clan McKenzies in a league game of the New York and District League by the score of 5 goals to 1. At half time, however, honors were even, each eleven having a goal apice to its credit. In the second half, however, the Clan McDonalds held the upper hand throughout, and scored at will.

The Cameron Reserves defeated the Anglo-American F. C. at Canarsie yesterday by the score of 4 goals to 2. At half time, however, the losers were leading 2 goals to 1. Hicks and Pebbles and the two Hays brothers secured the points for the Cameron Reserves.

On Thanksgiving Day, at Edison Field, Brooklyn, the Clan McDonalds and the Critchleys will meet in a benefit game for David Bell of the Clan McDonalds, who had his collarbone broken in a game a few weeks ago.

Superior combination work on the part of their forwards enabled the Brooklyn Celtics to annex their league fixture with the Arcadia Thistles, at Edison Field, Brooklyn, yesterday by the close score of 1 goal to 0. A high wind blew across the field during the entire game, and it bothered the players to a great extent, as the ball was continually going out of bounds. This is the seventh consecutive victory of the Brooklyn Celtics in the pending championship series in the New York and District League, and they are now looked upon to capture first honors.

At Marquette Oval yesterday the Brooklyn F. C. had little difficulty in defeating an eleven from the S. S. Lusitania by the score of 6 goals to 1, after leading at half time by 3 to 1. Gillett contributed four of the goals, while Black and McNeil each added one. Glover secured the sailors' lone tally.

Next Sunday at Marquette Oval the Brooklyns will encounter the Fall River Rovers in the replay of their tie game of Saturday in the second round of the American Football Association cup-tie competition. A record crowd is expected to turn out.

**American Trainers Return.**

James H. McCormick, trainer for Baron Oppenheim in Germany, and Thomas Welsh, who trains a French string for Joseph E. Widener, were arrivals on the Adriatic last night. Mickey Miles, the American jockey, who has been riding abroad for several seasons, was also a passenger. It is the intention of all three to spend the Winter at home, and they will return abroad early in the Spring. Each one looked particularly well, and all expressed themselves as being glad to get home, even if only for a comparatively short visit. McCormick said that he had fifty-six horses in training at Hoppegarten, just outside of Berlin. It is called the Sheepshead Bay of Germany by the American colony. Mr. Welsh said that Mr. Widener had gone in for French racing on an elaborate scale. He has twenty yearlings at Chantilly for Mr. Widener. They were all selected from the best racing families in Europe, and Welsh hopes to develop some truly good ones out of the bunch. Mr. Widener has leased his place at Chantilly for six years, and it would appear that he has decided to remain in France permanently.

**Almendares Defeat Giants.**

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—Almendares defeated the New York National League baseball team today by a score of 6 to 4.


IRISH CROCHET NECKWEAR

The exquisite workmanship of the Irish Crochet shown by Messrs. Walpole Bros. will appeal strongly to the many excellent judges of this most fashionable of modern laces.

Sailor Collars
Dutch Collars
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Collar and Cuff Sets
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Also, Irish laces and insertions of the finer quality by the yard.

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Irish Linen Manufacturers

Established 1766

373 Fifth Avenue

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MEN'S ENGLISH OVERCOATS. A DISTINCTLY NEW TYPE WHICH IS QUITE AKIN TO THE RAGLAN EXCEPT THAT IT HAS STRAIGHT SEAM AND RATHER NARROW SHOULDERS. DEVELOPED IN FABRICS THAT HAVE BEEN LOOMED ESPECIALLY FOR WM. VOGEL & SON.....$25.00 to $70.00

WM. VOGEL & SON

TIMES SQUARE

Broadway at 44th Street



PROCLAMATION

To all travelers between New York and Philadelphia:—By a decree of Father Time—The New Jersey Central is pronounced the fastest—most regular and satisfactory road over which to make the journey—only one hour and fifty minutes—being consumed between cities.

The only time table necessary is your watch as fast trains leave Liberty Street every hour on the hour from 1 A. M. to 10 P. M. and at midnight with sleepers 10 minutes of the hour from West 23rd Street. Dining car service at dining hours.

Given this day under the seal and by approval of Public Opinion.



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Eliminate the usual trials, worry and fatigue of Holiday shopping by making selections from the matchless exhibit of Gift Articles combining Art and Utility now assembled on our main floor.

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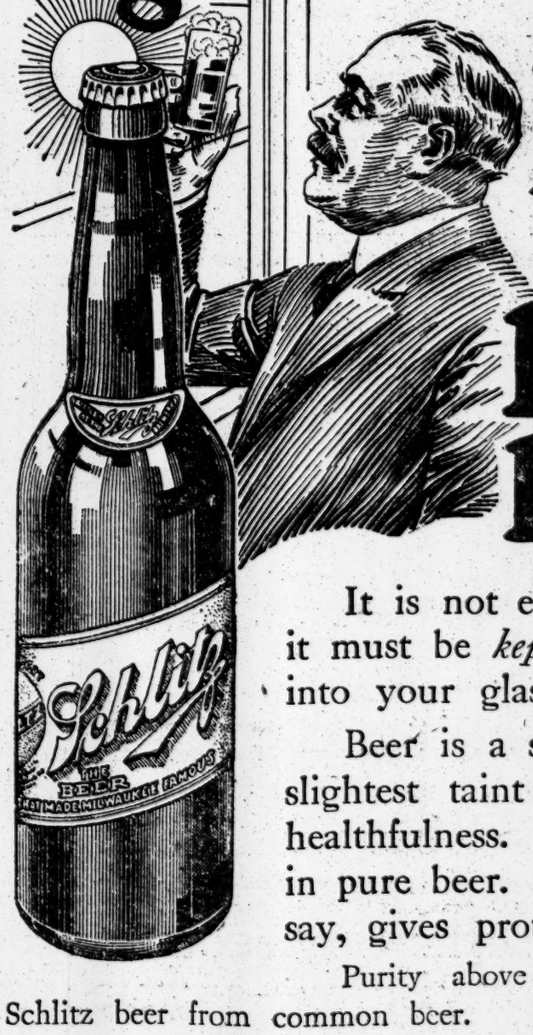


It is not enough to *make pure beer*, it must be *kept pure* until it is poured into your glass.

Beer is a saccharine product. The slightest taint of impurity injures its healthfulness. Light starts decay even in pure beer. Dark glass, the scientists say, gives protection against light.

Purity above everything else distinguishes Schlitz beer from common beer.

We use the costliest materials — we age Schlitz for months to prevent biliousness—it will not ferment in your stomach.

Schlitz is sent to you in Brown Bottles, thus protecting Schlitz purity from the brewery to your glass.

Without all these precautions no beer can be healthful, and who knowingly would drink beer that was not?

If you knew what we know about beer, you would say, "Schlitz—Schlitz in Brown Bottles."

Schlitz

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

*See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz."*

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8

# TO MARRY A SECOND 'HANDSOMEST MAN'

### Divorced a Chilian and Will Wed a Tall Champagne Maker, Mrs. Creel Told Fellow-Voyagers.

### SHE IS "MOST BEAUTIFUL"

### And Therefore Avoided the Savoie's Deck So as Not to Attract Attention, She Said on Secret Sea Trip.

Mrs. Marie Van Rensimer Barnes Creel, who sailed from New York on Nov. 2, to get a divorce from George H. Creel, Jr., a wealthy Chilian, to whom she had been married one year, returned yesterday on the French liner Savoie, under the name of Mrs. Marie Rue. She sailed from this port on the same liner, but her name was not on the passenger list. When told yesterday that the officers of the Savoie positively identified her as the mysterious passenger who had made the round trip in the ship without once going into the dining saloon for meals or walking out on deck, Mrs. Creel exclaimed angrily:

"Yes, that is all those men have to do aboard ship, stand around and gossip."

In course of conversation with other women passengers on the voyage to New York, Mrs. Creel said that she had been to London to get a divorce and was returning to New York to sell her house and property. She said she expected to leave again by the Savoie next Thursday.

Mrs. Creel also told them that she was going to marry Walter de Mumm, member of the Rheims champagne firm, whom she described as more than six feet two inches tall and the handsomest man in Europe.

For their information, Mrs. Creel added that the newspaper photographers took her picture when she sailed from New York a month ago because she was the most beautiful woman in America and her reason for not going out on deck was because her personal charms attracted too much attention.

On her arrival at the pier she was met by a stout man of average height with clean shaven face, believed to be her father, Edward Van Rensimer, with whom she drove in a taxicab to his home, 309 West Seventy-fifth Street, after swearing off $15,000 worth of jewelry to the customs officials.

When a reporter called later at the house and asked to see the young woman who had arrived that morning on the Savoie, the man who met Mrs. Creel at the pier took the reporter's card to her. Asked if she was Mrs. Creel, the young woman replied:

"Yes I am the woman who went away weeping a month ago and I have been weeping now because I am not feeling well, but I came back on the Lusitania last Friday. Mrs. Rue is my sister. She arrived on the Savoie this morning and has gone to Canada."

"Is Mrs. Rue going to marry Mr. de Mumm?" she was asked.

"There is not a word of truth in the report."

"Will you say whether you got a divorce from Mr. Creel in London?"

"No, I will say nothing about it."

"Why did Mrs. Rue stay in her cabin so much on the voyage?"

"Because she was seasick, I suppose."

"Do you know that Capt. Torrette, the Commander of the Savoie, identified you as the woman who had made the round voyage on the ship and was photographed on deck before sailing from the port on the 2d of this month?"

Mrs. Creel snapped her teeth and forgot that she had said it was her sister who returned on the Savoie. "Yes. That is all they have to do on board—stand about and gossip!" she exclaimed.

Mrs. Creel declined to say anything more about her plans.

Mrs. Creel's first husband was David Barnes of Baltimore, whom she married when she was 16 and divorced before she was 18, getting the custody of her son, who is now 8 years old. A year ago she returned to this country as the bride of George Henry Creel, Jr., whom she had met in Paris and married secretly in London. To the reporters at the pier then she said:

"I am the happiest woman in the world. Up till now I have been miserable, but now I have a husband I love. He is the most handsome man in the world and has such beautiful small hands and feet."

Owing to the objections made by Mr. Creel's parents to their son marrying a Protestant Mrs. Creel became a Catholic shortly after her arrival here and they were remarried again in a church in this city.

When she left here on Nov. 2 Mrs. Creel stood at the rail of the Savoie weeping hysterically, and when asked why she was so upset replied that it was because she was going away to divorce her husband because they could not agree. He was a Chilian and had different ideas of life from those she held, and it was better that they shoudd part. She was seen off by the same man who met her at the pier yesterday.

Mrs. Creel is an attractive-looking blonde of medium height and slim figure and is now in her 25th year.

Walter de Mumm, to whom Mrs. Creel is reported to be engaged, was in this city six weeks ago on his return from a tour around the world, and she was seen with him at the Hotel Knickerbocker, where he was staying. Mr. de Mumm was here in November a year ago, at the time Mrs. Creel returned from Europe with her newly wedded husband.

## CHEER FOR THE HOMELESS.

### Children's Aid Society Preparing to Give Thanksgiving Feasts.

Thanksgiving cheer will be brought on Thursday to homeless boys and girls in the nine lodging houses maintained by the Children's Aid Society. There will be a good, hearty meal with turkey and delicacies for all, followed by entertainments by volunteer talent.

These lodging houses are the Newsboys', at 14 New Chambers Street; Forty-fourth Street, at 247 East Forty-fourth Street; Elizabeth Home for Girls, at 307 East Twelfth Street; Tompkins Square, at 295 East Eighth Street; West Side, at 225 West Thirty-fifth Street; Harlem, at 136 East 127th Street; Brace Farm School, at Valhalla, N. Y.; House of Reception of the Five Points House of Industry, at 442 West Twenty-third Street, and Shelter for Mothers with Children, at 311 East Twelfth Stree.

Contributions of money, food, and clothing may be sent to the superintendents of these lodging houses, or to C. Loring Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, this city.

The annual meeting of the society will be held in the Union Trust Company tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

### Morningside Synod Hall Plans Ready.

A committee having R. Fulton Cutting at its head has approved plans for the Synod Hall to be erected on the Episcopal Cathedral grounds at Amsterdam Avenue and Cathedral Parkway, with principal entrances on the parkway. The building will be of stone, and the estimated cost is about $250,000. The principal part of the building will be an auditorium seating 1,000 on the main floor and from 400 to 500 in the gallery, with an ample stage. There will be committee rooms, and in the basement facilities for luncheons and dinners. The plans will be submitted, it is understood, to the Trustees of the cathedral at their meeting to-morrow.

### City Club Dinner to von Bernstorff.

The City Club will give a dinner next Monday evening in honor of Count Johann H. von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States. Count von Bernstorff will speak on municipal government in Germany. The other speakers will be Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, and Frederic C. Howe. Count von Bernstorff's address will later be published by the club in the same form as Ambassador Bryce's address on "English Municipal Government."

## ANNEKE JANS SUIT OUSTED.

### Latest in the 250 Years of Litigation Against Trinity Is Dismissed.

The heirs of Anneke Jans Bogardus, owner of the Anneke Jans farm in the seventeenth century, were represented again in the courts on Saturday, adding the latest chapter in litigation extending over 250 years. John H. Hopson, a citizen of Illinois, brought the suit against the Trinity Corporation for a hundredth part of the land west of Broadway and extending from Cortlandt to Bleecker Street, which made up the sixty-three acres of the original farm. The case was called before Justice Blanchard and a jury, but was dismissed as soon as the attorney for the plaintiff outlined what he expeteed to prove. The plaintiff was required to pay the costs.

The case of the Bogardus heirs against the Trinity Corporation was thought to have been settled in 1760. The New York Mercury of Oct. 27 of that year gave an account of a long trial of a suit brought by a family by the name of Brower. The case lasted twenty years. Since that decision all claims of the Bogardus heirs have not been considered as worth anything by lawyers, and the suits that have cropped up at intervals have generally been instigated by unscrupulous lawyers.

Roeloff Jans, the first husband of Anneke, obtained a grant of land from the Dutch Governor Van Twiller. On his death his widow married Domine Everardus Bogardus, and the land was confirmed to her by Peter Stuyvesant in 1654. The farm was sold by her children to the English Governor, Francis Lovelace, who held it as crown property. Queen Anne in 1705 gave the land to Trinity Parish, which had been incorporated under a royal charter in 1697.

Other suits against Trinity for this valuable property were brought in 1843 and in 1901. The latter case was dismissed when it was found that Samuel G. Mason, attorney for Allan Weaver and John Webber, was not an attorney, but was attempting a fraud upon the court.

## FOR GAINSBOROUGHS.

### H. E. Huntington Confirms Report That He Has Purchased Three.

Henry E. Huntington confirmed a report yesterday that he had bought from Duveen Brothers, three full length portraits by Gainsborough. The portraits are of Viscount and Viscountess Ligonier and the Lady Petre, and were obtained by the Duveens from the collection of the late Charles Wertheimer. They will be taken to Mr. Huntington's home at Los Angeles, Cal. He refused to name the price paid for the paintings, but it is said to approximate $1,000,000.

The portrait of Viscount Ligonier was painted in 1771 and was exhibited at the Royal Academy the same year by Gainsborough. It shows the General turned three-quarters to the right, leaning with his right arm on the saddle of a gray charger. The portrait of the Viscountess has often been spoken of by critics as the most brilliant work of the gifted painter, and is considered one of the great pictures of the early English school. The third portrait, that of Lady Petre, is a typical Gainsborough and a work of rare beauty. It was formerly the property of Lord Petre of Thorndon Hall, Grentwood, Essex, and shows Lady Petre standing in a landscape with her face turned three-quarters to the right.

All three of the portraits have been looked upon as representative of Gainsborough's best work. Before they became part of the Wertheimer collection, they were in the galleries of Lord Rivers and other members of his family. The portraits of Viscount Ligonier and Lady Petre were shown at the Old Masters' Exhibition in Berlin in 1908, and were conspicuous among the English masterpieces.

# ATTACKS CASUALTY INSURANCE EXCHANGE

### It Seeks to Control Business by Threats to Brokers, Says Moses Tanenbaum.

### WOULD CUT COMMISSIONS

### Many Will Be Ruined, He Declares—Exchange Doesn't Make Rates, Asserts E. W. De Leon.

Considerable unrest exists among the casualty insurance underwriters and brokers in the city, according to Moses Tanenbaum, President of I. Tanenbaum Son & Co., insurance brokers of 149 Broadway, because of an attempt on the part of the Casualty Insurance Exchange of New York, a newly organized power in the insurance field, to force all brokers into an agreement whereby they will get the maximum commission on their business only if they deal with insurance companies which are members of the Exchange. It is also charged that while the brokers' commissions have dropped as a result of the Exchange's activities, the general rate of casualty insurance has gone up, in some cases 500 to 600 per cent.

The means adopted by the Exchange to bring about these conditions, according to Mr. Tanenbaum, are such as defy intervention by the State Superintendent of Insurance and will force many brokers, if they refuse to comply with the conditions, to the wall.

The licensing of insurance brokers by a ratemaking association, insuring control of the brokers, it is held by the dissenting brokers, who refuse to sign the pledge exacted by the Exchange, was never the intent of the Legislature, which recently passed a law requiring all brokers to be licensed by the State. The plan of the Exchange, it is argued, is to license the already licensed brokers in order to get control of him.

The Casualty Insurance Exchange, of which Edson S. Lott, President of the United States Casualty Company, is the President, includes in its membership all but a few of the twenty-seven or twenty-eight casualty insurance companies doing business in New York. One of the companies outside the fold is the Feneral Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited, of Perth, Scotland, represented here by John A. Kelly & Co. of 55 John Street. This company was until recently a member of the Exchange, and a case growing out of an injunction suit to prevent the Exchange from injuring the company by boycott is now in the courts.

The Exchange came into existence about two months ago. Prior to that there was a "gentlemen's agreement" among the leading casualty insurance companies, it is said, with uniform rates and the restricting of handicaps as their object. Such an agreement appeared necessary after the passing in 1910 of the Employers' Liability act in the New York Legislature, which, if it had not subsequently been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals, would have caused a readjustment of casualty rates on a higher basis. In July, however, Gov. Wilson forced the enactment in New Jersey of his Compensation act for employes, and it was this law which the casualty companies are said to have feared and which is said to have hastened the formation of the Insurance Exchange.

The organization into an exchange came at the instigation of eight or nine of the larger and older American and foreign companies in the city, and the smaller companies have practically all been taken in since. It was the larger companies, Mr. Tanenbaum said yesterday, which induced the Insurance Commissioners of neighboring States to increase the liability reserve, compelling every casualty company to set aside a greater percentage of its funds to meet its liabilities. This move, Mr. Tanenbaum said, had little effect on the heavy capitalized companies, but was a great blow to the smaller companies, weakening them considerably, and at the same time strengthening the larger companies.

"For many reasons, therefore, our firm," said Mr. Tanenbaum yesterday, "has refused to sign the pledge exacted by the Insurance Exchange. They wanted us to sign the pledge as a consideration for the payment to brokers by members of the Exchange of a commission or brokerage of 7½ per cent. in addition to the usual commission of 10 per cent., payable to other brokers who would refuse to sign the pledge. The highest commission we could get under those terms, therefore, would be 17½ per cent., and at present in our free state we get 20 per cent. and over. But there are more weighty reasons, reasons which involve a principle.

"A broker is the agent of the insured and not the agent of the insurance companies. He is not entitled to membership in this Exchange or to any representation, but yet they want to subject him to a power and control which to my firm, for one, is very offensive.

**Superintendent Hotchkiss's Opinion.**

"I inquired recently of Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss whether in his opinion rate-making bodies are entitled, under Section 142 of the Insurance law, which was added by the recent Legislature, to continue to license brokers. He said that under this section, as enacted, there appeared to be no legal objection to the licensing of brokers by rate-making associations, but he added that he had reached this conclusion with regret, and that it was his personal feeling that the State, having already undertaken to license brokers, should be enough, and no private corporation should be permitted to do so."

Mr. Tanenbaum further quoted from the report to the Legislature of the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly, appointed to investigate corrupt practices between insurance companies, other than life insurance companies, and the Legislature. The recommendations of this committee were to the effect that combination of insurance companies should not be allowed to exercise control over brokers.

"The bill which was introduced," Mr. Tanenbaum said, "contained the words: 'No such association or bureau shall be permitted hereafter to license brokers to transact the business of fire insurance.' The bill as passed, and which becomes effective on Jan. 1, 1912, does not contain these words or any words to that effect.

"Now I maintain that the provision in the Insurance Exchange's pledge that the brokers shall not place any risk with any company not a member of the Exchange aims to accomplish in an indirect way adherence by the broker to the rates fixed by the Exchange, since the chief motive, if not the only motive, which would actuate a broker to place insurance with a company not a member of the Exchange would be to obtain for his client a better rate than the one fixed by the Exchange and Exchange companies.

"It is true that the pledge relates only to the excess commission over and above the usual commission, but it seems unjust that the broker who does not want to sign the pledge will have to forego this additional commission simply because of his unwillingness to submit to an unfair ultimatum.

"Whether or not this was the legislative intent makes no difference. My view of the case is the view of the disinterested, fair-thinking public. The joint committee which reported to the Legislature gave its opinion as to fire insurance companies doing this kind of business, and I believe that it can be shown that control of brokers by rate-making associations in the case of casualty insurance companies is as repugnant to public policy as a like control in the fire insurance business. The Legislature should prohibit a continuance of this evil."

E. W. De Leon, President of the Casualty Company of America, a member of the Exchange, when seen yesterday, said that he had heard of Mr. Tanenbaum's dissenting opinions, but he declined to take them seriously. He denied, moreover, that the Casualty Insurance Exchange was a rate-making association.

"This Exchange," he said, "is merely a subsidiary of the Workmen's Compensation Service and Information Bureau, and is under the bureau's control. It was formed with the intention, primarily, of reducing the cost of brokerage commissions in New York. These commissions are now 20 to 25 per cent., and we desired to cut them to 17½ per cent. for those who would come into the Exchange and 10 per cent. for those who did not want to join with us; we also aimed to regulate the time of collection of premiums and to keep informed about undesirable risks.

"The Exchange is not even active now. In fact, the plan has been temporarily abandoned. We are awaiting the action of the casualty companies which have not yet joined the bureau. Consequently the pledges of which Mr. Tanenbaum speaks, although exacted, are not being enforced at the present time. We asked him to sign a pledge a month ago, and since that time we have practically abandoned the pledge."

Mr. Tanenbaum, on the other hand, was not at all persuaded that the Insurance Exchange was such a quiet and harmless thing as Mr. De Leon made it out to be.

### Episcopalian In Presbyterian Pulpit.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield announced yesterday at the old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, that the unusual incident of an Episcopal rector preaching for him would occur next Sunday. The occasion is a celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the pastorate of Dr. Duffield, during which time marked changes in the historic church have taken place. The Episcopal preacher will be the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, whose success at securing endowment and making permanent the Church of the Holy Communion at Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street attracted National notice.

## VALUABLE HORSES BURNED.

### Gov. Gray, American Derby Winner, and County Tax Die in Barn.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26.—In a fire in Spring Station, near Versailles, Ky., this afternoon Governor Gray and County Tax, both big race track winners for their owner, Capt. James Williams, were burned to death.

Capt. Williams, who was the only person on the farm, has been sick for some time, and was unable to leave the house. The horses were in the paddock, but when the fire started they became frightened and ran into the flames. Capt. Williams was unable to obtain assistance.

Governor Gray, one of the best racers in Capt. Williams's stable, was a three-year-old, by Garry Herrmann-Salama, and was valued by his owner at $25,000. A short time ago he refused $17,000 for the horse, which he bought in 1908 from Harry Brown for $175.

During his racing career the horse had won $19,163. Last season he won the Latonia Derby and also the American Derby in Jacksonville. The horse was insured for $10,000. County Tax was a three-year-old, by Garry Herrmann-Tactful, and had not been very successful in the last season. It was insured for $2,000.

### Overall Injures His Arm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Orville Overall, who until last season was one of the star pitchers of the Chicago Cubs, injured his arm so badly in a scrub game here to-day that he will never pitch again. Overall, in trying to throw a fast ball, pulled some of the tendons, and the arm hung limply at his side.

## BEHEADED WIFE AND COUSIN.

### Kenosha Merchant Confesses to Priest and Is Guarded by Police.

KENOSHA, Wis., Nov. 26.—Pasquale Marchesi, a merchant of this place, today confessed to a priest that he had murdered his wife and a man when he found them together. The crime had not been discovered. He was turned over to the police, who are closely guarding him for fear of possible mob violence to-night.

According to Marchesi he went home last night and found his wife, Roxsaria, and his cousin and namesake, together. Without allowing his presence to become known, Marchesi went to a wodshed, procured a hand axe, crept into the house, and chopped off the heads of the two.

Taking his two months' old baby from the house, Marchesi carried it to the home of his brother and said that his wife was ill. He returned to the house, dressed his daughter Josephine, four years old, and took her to his brother's.

Marchesi then returned to the house, concealed the axe, and wandered about the city. As morning began to dawn, the murderer sought out the priest and confessed.

### Mrs. Pankhurst to Invade Wall Street.

Wall Street will have a chance to hear about the English suffragettes to-day from the point of view of Mrs. Pankhurst, who will talk to the brokers or whoever may be at Broad and Wall Streets at 12 o'clock. Automobiles draped with the colors of the Woman's Political Union will start from the union rooms, 46 East Twenty-ninth Street, in time to reach their destination at noon.


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They've taken the town by storm—and 'tis no wonder, for these double service overcoats of ours are the most practical Winter garment ever designed. They're big, long overcoats in smart grays, browns and tans—with a collar that can be worn buttoned high at the throat when the weather demands it, or worn in regulation style when the days are milder. They'd be mighty good value at $20, although our special price is but $16.50.

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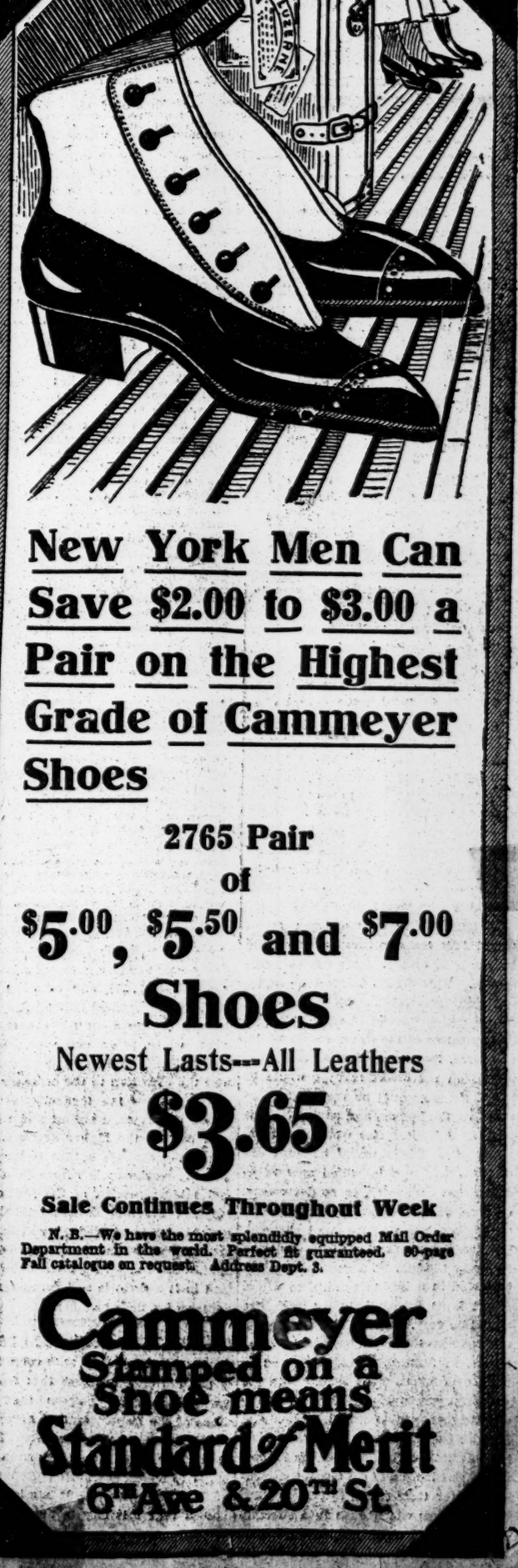

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Address all communications
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn.....348 Fulton Street
Staten Island...8 Richmond Tce., St. George
Long Island City.....47 Vernon Avenue
Jersey City.....415 Fuller Building
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CHICAGO.....122 South Michigan Boulevard
LONDON.....2 Pall Mall East, S. W.
PARIS.....34 Rue du Sentier
BERLIN.....60 Friedrichstrasse

ONE CENT Greater New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere, Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates—by Mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....$0.17
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.75
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 8.50
DAILY, per Week..... 0.12
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
SUNDAY, with Pictorial Section and Review of Books, per Year..... 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year, (to Canada $1.50).. 1.00
TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW, per Year, (to Canada $1.50)..... 1.00
To Foreign Addresses—Daily and Sunday, $1.95 per month. Daily, $1.35 per month.
To Canadian Addresses—Daily only, 50c. per month. Daily and Sunday, 90c. per month.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 27, 1911.

## THE COST OF WAR.

The high authority in German finance, with whom an interview was published in the Berlin dispatches of THE SUNDAY TIMES, is confident that Germany is "financially in a position to carry on war, if war there has to be, without difficulty." That is a broad statement, but no well-informed person doubts that it is correct in the sense in which it was made. Germany is a rich as well as a very powerful country. Her resources for war are highly organized on a larger scale than those of any other nation in the world. Her army has the strength which careful study fixes as sufficient for the first stages of a contest, and it is backed by successive reserves, all thoroughly trained. The supplies and equipment for war have been kept up to a high standard in quality and quantity. The systems of mobilization and transportation have been deliberately planned and developed with patience, care, and energy. Undoubtedly, the financing of war has in like manner been provided for. A large sum in gold, a literal war chest, remains from the indemnity of forty years ago, and measures are now reported for tripling it.

It is quite absurd to suppose that a Government so keen, active, intelligent, and long-sighted as the German Government is known to be, with the purposes it has always avowed, would not be prepared to enter on war without financial embarrassment and to "carry it on without difficulty" so far as concerns immediate purchases and payments. But it would be equally absurd to infer that such an intelligent Government would look only to this achievement in weighing the financial questions that must arise in case of war. These questions may be summed up in the single one: "Would war pay?" In answering that it is not merely the actual treasure or the possible income of the Government that must be taken into account, it is the inevitable effect upon the business, the industry, the daily life of the whole people. The Germans are doing a very great business at home and in all quarters of the globe. This business has grown continuously and rapidly, in complete peace, for some two-score years. Although they are a thrifty people, as well as laborious, patient, and skilled in all sorts of affairs, their home resources have long been entirely inadequate to furnish the actual capital for which their enterprise has found progressive and profitable employment. Like sound business people as they are, they have established excellent credit, and they have used it more and more. They have borrowed wherever they could, and they have borrowed largely in France and less, but still a good deal, in Great Britain, the two great reservoirs of loanable capital in the world.

Obviously with war German credit would first cease to grow, then rapidly be checked, and to some degree withdrawn. This would happen on strict business principles. Very practical considerations would directly affect it. The expenses of the Government would, of course, immensely increase. Its demands on the credit market would be large. There would be very heavy demand on the income and savings of the people. All enterprise would be interfered with. There would be hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men withdrawn from industry, to be dependent, economically, where they had previously been productive and helpful. German commerce on the seas would be in peril. Clearly, for a nation so widely extended in a business sense, to whom credit is so essential, this disturbance would be very serious. It would create a situation that the leaders in commerce, in finance, in industry, and in the Government, must regard with the gravest apprehension. Unquestionably the German people would be ready to face all sacrifices required by the lasting interests or the honor of the Fatherland. But it would be a terrible responsibility for their rulers to call on them for sacrifices which even in a successful war would destroy the hard-earned advantages of years of effort and toil and enterprise, and set the nation back at least a generation.

## THE VANISHING ARENA.

We must say farewell, now, to Madison Square Garden, but with the knowledge that a suitable arena for large exhibitions such as the Horse Show is to be built immediately, in an accessible situation, we need not shed tears. Pleasant memories, to be sure, are associated with the big building on Madison Avenue; and some unpleasant ones. It has stood for a long while, and was erected on the site of a much older structure, which had been a railroad station and was remodeled for large exhibitions. Madison Square Garden has justly been extolled as an architectural monument, but the new amphitheatre may equal it in that respect. Its chief treasure, the gilded Diana of SAINT-GAUDENS, is to be transferred to a tower of the new building, to serve alike as weather vane and a perpetual reminder of past glories.

The Garden has a history, social, theatrical, musical, terpsichorean, industrial, equine, pugilistic, and acrobatic. But, alas, it also has a financial history, and the balance on its books has nearly always been on the wrong side. It includes a theatre in which there have been more failures than in any other playhouse New York has ever known. Its concert hall was never needed. Its restaurants and bars were rarely profitable. Inevitably, therefore, it must go. It incumbers valuable land. New York needs a vast amphitheatre for such exhibitions and shows as this was designed to accommodate, and it is to have one, near the present theatrical district. Therefore we may bid the old Garden a cheerful farewell.

## BETTER PAY AND BETTER WORK.

We do not quite understand the objection that some of the labor unions are offering to what is generally known as the "efficiency system" now being tried by the Government at the Watertown Arsenal. The statement recently made by Secretary of War STIMSON, with the report of the results at Watertown, shows that the system fulfills the condition that the Secretary insists upon. This is as follows:

> To my mind the efficiency system can and deserves to prevail only where increased efficiency means increased human efficiency and the workingman participates in the rewards resulting from efficiency.

The report of Gen. CROZIER, Chief of Ordnance, gives a number of facts showing that this is precisely what happens. Let us take a single instance, the making of molds for the pommel of a pack saddle, of which considerable numbers are required. Under the old pay-by-the-day system the making of these molds took fifty-three minutes each and the molder earned $3.28 a day. When all the aids to efficiency were applied, and the molder received a premium for reaching the standard set, the mold was made in twenty minutes and the workman received $5.74. Plainly it was, as the Secretary says, human efficiency that was increased, and the workman shared in the saving resulting. Gen. CROZIER remarks:

> The Government is not in the "sweat-shop" business, and there are plenty of instances in the Ordnance Department itself in which employés are continuously earning by stimulated efforts under the piecework system wages very considerably in excess of those paid to persons of the same degree of skill under the day-wage method. A little inquiry would show that there are many employés in the department working at employment which can be readily learned in time very much less than that required for the apprenticeship of a machinist, for instance, who are regularly earning the wages of a good machinist, paid by the day. If the employés of the Ordnance Department were left to the guidance of their own experience in Government employ it is believed that such experiments as the one now making at the Watertown Arsenal would be given a fair chance. The theory under which the trial is being made at the Watertown Arsenal is that the current rate of wages is not just compensation for the employés' best production, but that it is compensation for the character of production under which the rate has grown up, which is very far from the best. It is believed that better production can be had by proper care upon the part of the management, but that continued high production is impossible without correspondingly high wages. It is also considered that there are differences between men which should be taken account of in their compensation.

This seems to us a succinct statement of the whole case, and we cannot see why the new system is not better than the old system both for the Government, which is an employer, and for the employed. We can understand very well the objection to the ordinary piece system, where the tendency is to increase the average output and then to base pay on the higher average. But where the average output is increased and the workman is secure in a fixed and fair proportion of the profit thus attained the mischievous tendency of the old plan is avoided. We cannot but believe that when the matter is thoroughly understood the labor unions will find in it a definite and permanent advantage for their members.

## DR. LEDERLE'S PURE FOOD POLICY.

Let "big business" take comfort. It is not the only business that feels the law. Possessing powers that rival those of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, the New York Health Department has entered upon a campaign to check the local poisoners and adulterators of foods. It has long been known that this city is the headquarters in this country both of big and little dealers in impure foods. The city contains one-twentieth of the entire population of the country, and, so long as they restrict their operations within the city's limits, the poisoners cannot be reached by the Federal authorities. That is the case in other cities and States. In them an army of petty malefactors have been preying upon the public. But THE TIMES has just received from Commissioner LEDERLE a letter containing this inspiriting statement:

> The pure food campaign will never succeed in this country until the municipal and State officials are given adequate support and power in their respective jurisdictions to supplement the work of the Federal authorities. This point was admirably brought out by Prof. RUSBY in a recent address at Mount Vernon, as reported in your issue of last Tuesday morning. It seems to me an excellent oportunity for the application in this particular field of the doctrine frequently referred to in your editorial columns in connection with Secretary ROOT'S famous warning that unless State and local authorities develop their latent powers the Federal Government would be obliged to step in.

In the same issue of THE TIMES in which Dr. RUSBY'S address was reported appeared an account of twenty-five convictions of grocers and provisioners out of eighty food cases tried in the Court of Special Sessions last Monday. This was Dr. LEDERLE'S work. The Commissioner of Health had 101 cases on the calendar of the court on that day; eighty-eight on account of different varieties of food exposed for sale that were unfit for human consumption and thirteen for adulteration of milk. While this was a large calendar, the prosecutions were typical of the Health Department's activities for several months past. It no longer places great reliance on condemnation of food by the Inspectors, since by this the offender suffers only the loss of the material condemned. As the city has but thirty Inspectors—a totally inadequate force—the 21,698 retail establishments and 5,384 wholesale concerns within which food is prepared and sold in the City of New York might easily defy the law were it not for the change in the department's policy, which places the emphasis on criminal prosecutions.

In following his new course Commissioner LEDERLE says that he has had effective co-operation from the Judges of the Court of Special Sessions. He feels that, with the imposition of substantial fines and with jail sentences, such as have already been obtained in several cases, the offenders against the food sections of the Sanitary Code will experience a change of heart. The petty dealer in foods will have an incentive to become his own Inspector, zealous to prevent such violations in the conduct of his business. Dr. LEDERLE will have the applause of the public in his good work, and, if we are not mistaken, he will have imitators and emulators among health officials in the chief cities of the country.

## BERNARD SHAW'S WORRIES.

It is the pleasure of Mr. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW to find something new to worry about every day, and to communicate his worry to people who have been told that Mr. SHAW is a humorist, a philosopher, and a reformer of society and art. Of his reputed anxiety lest the Irish Players of Dublin should finish their professional tour of this country without causing a single riot little need be said. Mr. SHAW'S quarrel with Irish-Americans is a little matter between them and Mr. SHAW. We do not believe it will lead to blows. But SHAW'S objection to the appointment of Mr. CHARLES H. E. BROOKFIELD as Joint Examiner of Plays in the Lord Chamberlain's Office is worth thinking about. The new order is that the Government censorship is not to be abolished, but that Mr. RADFORD, the Examiner, is to be relieved somewhat of the heavy burdens of his office. Mr. BROOKFIELD is a man of distinguished ancestry, of excellent education, and of some renown as a writer. He is, moreover, a practiced playwright, and he has been an actor. He seems, therefore, to be admirably equipped for his new post, by training and experience. If the censorship is to be continued, a better appointment could not be desired.

One of Mr. BROOKFIELD'S fifty plays, it seems, was objected to on the ground of immorality. Most of the others have been fairly polite and harmless. To write one play in fifty which stirs the wrath of the virtuous, is not to be distinguished among dramatists for immorality. Sir ARTHUR PINERO has done worse than that, and so has WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, an English playwright who escaped the honor of Knighthood. If Mr. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW had been appointed Examiner, the determination of Mr. ASQUITH'S Government to "queer" the censorship would be obvious. But the appointment of a man so fit as Mr. BROOKFIELD indicates a desire to make the very best of a bad business, and avoid as far as possible the droll errors of the past.

## THE OLYMPIC COLLISION.

The American expert who is helping the British Admiralty to explain that its battleship rammed the White Star liner from causes beyond control testified the other day that suction would tend to draw the vessels together if they were a hundred yards apart. On the theory that a miss is as good as a mile it would seem that a city block's separation was as good as safety. But the expert testified further that the suction thus set up "would rapidly become irresistible." In other words, the ships having approached within the radius of the suction, the helm became useless as a means of controlling the Hawke's course. That the suction would become great appears from the fact that the passage of a ship almost a thousand feet long and thirty or more deep through the water at a smart speed would develop something like a vacuum, which would be prevented only by the rushing together of the separated walls of water. This is the suction which the American expert knew more about than the Englishmen through his experiments in tanks with models of all sorts and under all imaginable conditions.

The theory of the defense that the Hawke is blameless because the suction controlled her course is opposed by the fact that the collision was with the Olympic's stern quarter. The leading vessel is under no duty to keep out of the way of the one following. The Olympic had a right to create all the suction which her progress necessitated, and the Hawke's duty was to take care to avoid both the Olympic and the suction, or abide the consequences. Instead of the suction exonerating the Hawke, the Hawke as the overtaking vessel was bound to keep out of the area of the suction. At three hundred yards distance the suction would not overpower the helm, and certainly that distance is not excessive to be kept between vessels of that size in a channel no broader than the one in which the vessels were moving. Although the Hawke had no room to yield to port or starboard, there was nothing to prevent her from moderating her speed, so as not to catch up with the Olympic. The suggestion that the Olympic came into the Hawke's course and had not established her right to be considered the leading ship has been mentioned, but has not been testified to.

There is another theory of the collision perhaps worth consideration. Vessels of this size are not steered like a catboat, whose course is set and varied by the helmsman's eye. Both vessels were on compass courses, and it has been testified that the Hawke's commander was surprised that his vessel was not steering according to his intention. If the vessels approached sufficiently for the suction to bring them together it would seem that they came close enough together for the compasses to be disturbed by the proximity of such masses of iron. That again would not exonerate the Hawke, whose duty if it were the following ship was to keep out of any compass error as well as out of the suction.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Responsible, Though Abnormal.**

It is getting to be evident that this is not a safe year in which to commit murders, and that the insanity plea, which formerly needed hardly any other support than the mere fact that the man who raised it had killed somebody, has lost much of its old appeal to the minds of jurymen. The conviction of young SPENCER, up in Springfield, well illustrates the spread of what is, in effect, the belief that even in cases when the accused is obviously and to a considerable degree abnormal, he may be quite sane enough, that is, quite responsible enough, to make it possible to put him permanently out of the way without doing any measurable amount of injustice.

Some alienists have always taken that position, holding that, as practically everybody is to some extent and in some respect abnormal, society cannot afford to treat mere difference from an imagined majority of people all alike as a sufficient reason for not inflicting on those of less than extreme abnormality the ordinary penalties for vicious or socially dangerous acts. The exponents of this view have until recently been comparatively few, and the criminal of wealth, of influence, or in whose crime there was an element of the romantic and passional, can still find experts who in all conscientiousness will testify that in their opinion he either is permanently or was temporarily insane.

It was notable, however, that at the SPENCER trial, while all the alienists called to the stand admitted and gave weight to the peculiarities of the prisoner's mind, only one was willing to pronounce him mad to the point of irresponsibility. As for SPENCER'S wild outbreaks in court, they must have seemed to the jury artificial and deliberate—not convincing and therefore to be ignored. They were, indeed, in striking contrast with the craft and perfect self-control which the fellow showed throughout his career as a professional burglar. So the jurors "used their common sense," as the saying is, and, letting the circumstance that he was committing a felony when he shot Miss BLACKSTONE replace the missing element of premeditation to kill, they convicted him of murder in the first degree.

They were fully justified in doing so under the old theories of individual responsibility where raving mania is absent, but—well, SPENCER did have both a heredity and an environment that swarm with explanations of what he was and what he did.

**Poor Boys May Be Rich Boys.**

Mr. CARNEGIE, addressing the members of the young, or younger, Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S Bible Class, repeated his now familiar contention that it is lucky to be born poor and a dangerous blessing, if not an outright misfortune, to have wealthy parents. "As a rule," he said, "millionaires' sons do not average up so well as the sons of poor men. However," he added, possibly because he remembered the parentage of his most distinguished auditor, "however, when a millionaire's son does come up to the mark he is entitled to double credit, for he has many temptations that the poor boy knows nothing about."

Now it is true, and unquestionably true, that the millionaire's son has more opportunities to yield to certain temptations than does the poor man's son, and can yield to them without suffering consequences as prompt or as unpleasant, but it is not true that the poor boy does not know those temptations—that he is not as likely to want the joys and luxuries of life without earning or deserving them. Lack of industry, of self-reliance, of the independent spirit, of scorn for a parasitical existence, is not unknown among the poor. On the other hand, if the rich boy has his special temptations, he is free from others, at least as numerous and at least as strong, that besiege the son of poverty. For instance, he who can have for the asking anything he wants is entitled to no double credit if he come up to the mark as regards the common honesty which consists in refraining from outright theft.

Underlying all of Mr. CARNEGIE'S remarks on this subject lies his fallacious assumption that he himself began life as a poor boy. That is not the case. To be sure, he was not a millionaire's son, but none the less did he start with a magnificent inheritance from his parents—that of a sound mind in a sound body, with the natural, instinctive impulse to work hard and the natural competency to "get ahead," financially first, and then in more important ways.

"Rich" and "poor" are terms with so many meanings that they are the poorest of foundations for any argument. "Success" is another word of the same kind, for what one man calls success his neighbor may call dismal, even disgraceful, failure, and the two could dispute endlessly without arriving at any conclusion on which they could agree.

**Delivery Service Expensive.**

An unexpected by-product of the investigation of the express companies is the publication of minute and presumably correct statistics as to what it costs a New York department store to deliver its goods through the urban and suburban districts. This expenditure, it seems, for this particular store runs all the way from 6¼ cents for each package in the Bronx region and the towns just above it to 16 1-3 cents when the goods are carried to customers living as far away as Stamford.

As the number of packages delivered in the several sections is not given, the average cost for the service rendered cannot be exactly computed, but apparently it is not far from 10 cents for each. The aggregate expenditure must be a considerable percentage on the entire business done, and a much larger one on the net profits made in doing it. As evidently, not a few of the packages must be delivered at a loss, but it is, of course, a loss that falls ultimately on the buyer, not on the seller, and the same thing can be said of all that is spent in this manner.

But it by no means necessarily follows that abandonment of this delivery system would result in real economy—In a real reduction in the cost of living. That has been more than once asserted, but many of us can devote our time to more profitable employment than the carrying of our own bundles, and many more think the pleasure we find in avoiding an irksome task is well worth what it costs. And nobody should expect to get more for money than money's worth.

## VANDALS ON THE HUDSON.

### The Trap Rock Quarriers Are Still Demolishing Its Shores.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The gift to the Inter-State Park Commission of a fine section of South Mountain by the Bradley estate emphasizes by contrast the scandalous work of the vandals, who, in the sacred name of cheap macadam, are wrecking the shores further up the river. It is to be presumed that the commission is diligently endeavoring to fulfill the mandate of the Legislature and acquire these quarry properties by purchase, but to one who watches the advance of destruction there the negotiations seem to move on leaden feet.

Save for an occasional regret in print, the great public seems indifferent to the demolition of one of its noblest possessions. Some years ago when a miscreant exploded a bomb in St. Peter's, New York was profoundly stirred. St. Peter's was the work of man in the span of a lifetime, and it is possible to replace it. The majestic rocks which flank the Hudson were reared by the operation of supernal power through countless ages, and their transcendent loveliness once gone can never be restored. We are aroused by the damage to a man-made structure in an Italian city, but are apathetic in the presence of this greater sacrilege going on at our threshold. Is there not something wrong with our sense of real values?

The man who attempted to wreck, say, the Capitol at Washington would become a social outcast, and the writer prays for the time when the National spectacles will be so adjusted that he who desecrates an exquisite landscape, with no excuse save profit, will meet the same condemnation. The more one contemplates this side of the matter the greater grows the honor due the Bradleys for their splendid gift to the people. BERTRAM H. SAUNDERS.

Nyack, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1911.

### Firearms and Matches.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I was very much interested in the list of old firearms which appeared in your issue of yesterday. The evolution of the modern firearm has an intimate relation to the evolution of the friction match, a subject to which I have given much careful study. The use of flint and steel for obtaining a light is very old; it is described by Pliny. But the application of this device to the ignition of the charge in firearms was not made until some time after the invention of gunpowder and its use for propelling missiles.

It is a remarkable fact, however, that the percussion cap was invented several years before friction matches came into general use. It is true that matches which could be sometimes ignited by friction antedated the percussion cap, but they were poor things, and a serviceable match which could compete with the old flint and steel did not come into use until the late thirties.

In the hands of men the flint and steel, when in good order, affords a very efficient mode of getting a light; I have lighted a candle in forty seconds by their use. But women and children found difficulty in using them, and some progressive householders, my father among the number, used the percussion cap to obtain fire. A sharp-pointed nail was driven through a block of wood so that it projected a little over half an inch, and when the block was placed on a table the point stood upright. On this nail was placed a rag, lightly dusted with finely ground gunpowder, and on the point and over the rag was placed a percussion cap. A light blow from a small hammer exploded the cap and ignited the rag.

A modification of this old device was introduced some years ago as a gas lighter.

JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 14, 1911.

### Over-Water Contests.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The absurd showing of mounted men over water with their chargers Tuesday evening at the Horse Show leads me to ask why more interest is not shown by hunting men in, say, offering a handsome cup or reward for the best over water in the open country. Such a contest would be well worth a journey of miles to see, and would be provocative of much joy and interest to all sporting men and women.

There were many who came down to the banks of the brook,
Some came with a rush, not to leap but to look;
There were steeds without riders and men without hats,
And many who took to the water like rats.

At or near St. Albans, in England, 39 feet 6 inches is the English record. Pet our hunters show themselves capable of less than twenty feet. We have reached limitations in the high jump and equal the world's best. Now let us have a championship over water.

CLARENCE D. LEVEY.

New York, Nov. 25, 1911.

### A City Year Book Called For.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The university from which I was graduated sends to all its alumni, every year, full reports of its work and its finances. Why cannot New York City publish a year book which will tell its taxpayers all about the city's work and finances? Such a book would more than double the number of real—as distinct from nominal—citizens. MANHATTAN.

New York, Oct. 26, 1911.

## LONGEVITY IN GERMANY.

### Why Young Men at Sixty Flourish Better There Than Here.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In your article on "Young Men at Sixty" you instance Prussia, where the greatest advances in civilization have been made and life has been most prolonged. Prussia gauges life by a higher standard than economic value. German mothers nurse their children. German parents do not hasten education and development to the limit to make children profit-bearing at the earliest possible moment. Neither the Government nor the people will permit the sacrifice of life through selfish economy. The 17,000 miners killed in the United States in a decade, if their deaths occurred in Germany, would rouse the nation to protest. An Asch Building fire would cause Government investigation and drastic action. Yet it is said that there are hundreds of buildings here no safer than the Asch Building.

Reservoir walls in Germany are built upon honor and not upon graft. Railway disasters which might have been avoided through the expenditure of money are rare in Germany, yet they are so frequent here as to cause but momentary comment. It is only within the last five years that the Federal Government has taken steps to minimize the danger to health and life from impure foods and drugs, yet Germany has had pure food and drug laws for decades.

Perhaps as glaring a defect in our social structure and one which has a bearing upon the prolongation of the declining period of life is the neglect of the aged. We view the aged as economically worthless burdens, harder to bear on account of their idiosyncracies and unaesthetic appearance. In this city there are over 8,600 inmates in the city homes for the aged and less than 3,200 in 31 private and semi-public homes for the aged, and over half of these are in four institutions. (Sailors' Snug Harbor is omitted from these figures.)

In Germany the aged receive the solicitous care of the family and the old age and workmen's pensions supply them with the necessities of life without the depressing influences of public institutions.

It is only within the last year that one medical college in this country (Fordham University) has introduced in its course of studies the study of old age and its diseases.

J. L. NASCHER, M. D.

New York, Oct. 31, 1911.

## A BUILDING FOR SINGERS.

### Carnegie Hall Is Not Ample Enough for Teachers and Pupils.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

What this town needs is a new Singer Building—not like the one now in Broadway, but something very different, to wit: a building to be used as an apartment exclusively by those teaching and learning singing. At present the only building where singers are welcomed is the Carnegie, and that always has a waiting list, even at the stiff prices which prevail there. There are hundreds, possibly thousands, of singing teachers in New York, the majority of whom rent their studios, and everywhere, except at Carnegie, are they received under more or less protest. They realize that their profession is not agreeable to other tenants and they submit, but they feel that provision should be made for them, and they think that somebody should erect an apartment house for their exclusive use. If others want to come in they may do so at their own risk and have no kick coming when the singing begins.

One teacher told me that for five years she had been trying to find a suitable place, but had always been turned away when she said that she was a teacher of singing. She offered one landlord $75 a month for two rooms, with a five-year lease, but he declined. Another at $55 a month did the same. One woman who had a private house unfilled was asked to fill it with singers, the teacher offering to bring three to begin with, and the woman agreed to do so, but she put her prices at $100 a room and the deal went off. For two rooms, one of good size, say 15 by 20, with a smaller room and bath, teachers are willing to pay from $50 to $75 a month, and they feel that some builder should put up an apartment for their use and give them the accommodations they deserve and are willing to pay for.

Even if new apartment houses are not built, there are many old ones for which their owners find difficulty in securing proper tenants, and among these certainly there should be some owner willing to try the experiment of admitting only teachers of singing and students as tenants. But who is the owner and where is the apartment? The tenants are waiting.

New York, Nov. 4, 1911. W. J. L.

## RHODE ISLAND'S INDUSTRIES.

### So "Protected" That the Nation Would Make Money by Stopping Them.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The Census Bureau has published a report of the manufacturing industries of Rhode Island, which was printed in many of the papers in that State, and is being used by protectionist orators to show how prosperous the State is under the protective system. In dealing with the textile industry the report shows that woolen goods to the value of $74,600,000 were produced last year, for which $11,538,000 was paid in wages, and in the cotton industry $50,313,000 worth of goods were manufactured, for which $11,797,000 were paid in wages. The tariff upon woolens will average at least 60 per cent., and the tariff upon cotton goods will average at least 50 per cent.

Now, suppose the mills in Rhode Island did not produce any goods at all, and goods equal to the value of those produced in the Rhode Island mills last year were imported and the duties fixed by law collected. The duty on $74,000,000 worth of woolen goods at 60 per cent. ad valorem would be $44,760,000, and upon $50,313,000 worth of cotton goods at 50 per cent. ad valorem would be $25,156,500, making a total of $69,916,500 collected as duties, while the total amount paid in wages in the cotton and woolen industries was $23,335,000, leaving a balances of duties collected over wages paid of $35,581,000. Upon this showing the people of this country could afford to close up all the cotton and woolen mills in Rhode Isand, pay the operatives the wages they are now getting, and have $35,581,000 left over as revenue for the support of the Government. This simple illustration shows how very expansive our tariff system is.

JOSEPH McDONALD.

Pawtucket, R. I., Oct. 31, 1911.

### A Waste of Wood Fuel.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

As a stockholder of the much-maligned Standard Oil Company for nearly twenty years, I have been educated to admire thrift and abhor wastefulness, so it was somewhat of a shock to-day in Central Park to see load after load of fine wood being carted to the dump in Ninety-seventh Street to be burned. Firewood in New York is an expensive luxury for most people, and it would seem that if properly corded it could be sold to advantage to the highest bidder or at least given to the worthy poor. This waste does not appear to be a small matter when it is considered how many, many trees that have beautified the Park for a generation are now being removed to make way for more perfect specimens. W. N. H.

New York, Nov. 3, 1911.

### Time of Church Services.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It occurs to me to suggest, through the medium of your paper, the possible reason for the empty church pews in New York City. The churchgoing public is familiar with the fact that services are conducted from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., after which time the average housewife is obliged to return home and arrange dinner. It is 3 P. M. before she can enjoy the afternoon, much to the regret of the members of her respective household. In Germany it is customary to start the services at 10 A. M., which brings the average housewife to her home at 11:15 A. M., which places her in a position to enjoy the best portion of the afternoon. MRS. IDA AXIEN.

New York, Oct. 31, 1911.

### His Conviction.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Millions of people who are swine object to the principles of the "Non-Smokers' Protective League of America," and millions who are not swine favor those principles.

GEORGE FOLSOM.

New York, Nov. 14, 1911.

# NAVAL YACHT HIST SOLD FOR $2,421

### Proved a Good Fighting Craft in the Operations Before Manzanillo in the Spanish War.

### THE NIPSIC ALSO TO GO

### Civil War Craft That in Recent Years Has Been a Prison Boat Is Condemned to the Junk Heap.

The naval yacht Hist, which at the beginning of the Spanish war was sold to the Government for about $65,000, and which during that war made a fine record under command of Rear Admiral, then Lieut., Lucien Young, has been stricken from the list of American warships and sold to M. H. Olson of Brooklyn for $2,421, and it is rumored that the junk heap is to be her finish. Coincident with the announcement that the Hist has been sold comes another to the effect that the old warship Nipsic, one of the ships that suffered most in the Samoan hurricane of March, 1889, and which for several years past has been a prison ship on the Pacific Coast, is to be broken up and the junk sold to the highest bidder. It is not believed that the Nipsic will bring as high a price as did the Hist.

It was in the operations at Manzanillo, Cuba, during the war with Spain that the Hist got her name on the roll of honor. When the late Rear Admiral Sampson in June, 1898, decided to begin operations against Manzanillo he intrusted the command of the expedition to Lieut. Young. Four Spanish gunboats were reported to be in Manzanillo Harbor at the time, and Young's orders were to destroy them. The naval yacht Hornet and the tug Wompatuck were also assigned to Young's command, and on the morning of June 30 the little squadron assembled off Cape Cruz.

The squadron immediately steamed for Manzanillo, the Hist leading the way and entered Azuraga Pass, and there the lookout on the Hist discovered a Spanish gunboat anchored under the protection of a shore battery. The Hist and the Hornet headed for the gunboat and opened fire at a range of about 1,500 yards. The third shot from the Hist's three-pounder struck the gunboat astern and silenced the aft guns.

While the Hist and the Hornet were peppering away at the gunboat the Spanish gunners on shore were sweeping the decks of the American ships with musket fire. The fight eventually got too warm for the Spanish gunboat, and she sought shelter behind one of the Keys, but the shelter did not save her, and she had no more than reached what her commander had hoped would prove a point of vantage than a well-placed three-pound shell from the Hist struck her amidships and blew her up.

As soon as he had disposed of the gunboat Lieut. Young signaled his squadron to head for Manzanillo proper. Arriving off Manzanillo, Young discovered that, instead of four gunboats, he had a squadron of nine armed ships, supported by artillery on shore, to contend with. The gunboats mounted machine guns and three and six pounders. In addition to the formidable array of fighting ships Lieut. Young also had to find a way to dispose of a strong force of infantry stationed on the hills back of Manzanillo and four big pontoons, on which were mounted six-inch smoothbore guns.

The Hist again led the way, and the three little Americans swung to broadside and began firing. For nearly an hour and a half the battle lasted, without a moment's let-up, and in that time the Spaniards hit the Hist eleven times. One shot exploded in the engine room hatch and another nearly wrecked the bridge, but the Hist kept peppering away. The Hornet was also hit several times, one of the shots wrecking her steam pipes and badly scalding three of her crew. The Wompatuck was badly damaged, one of several shots that went true going clear through the ship just above the water line. One of the shots that passed over the deck house of the Wompatuck missed Lieut. Carl Jungen, now Superintendent of the Southern Pacific Steamship Company, by a few inches.

The following day the badly battered little squadron under Young was reinforced by the Scorpion and the Osceola, the former vessel under command of Lieut. Commander, now Rear Admiral, Adolph Marix. But the Scorpion and the Osceola were unable to dislodge the Spaniards, and it was not until the arrival of the Wilmington and Helena on July 17 that the Americans got the upper hand. The seven American vessels, under command of Commander Chapman C. Todd, began what was to be the deciding engagement on the morning of July 18. The entire Spanish squadron was destroyed.

The bombardment of Manzanillo followed the destruction of the Spanish ships, and again the Hist played a prominent part. The squadron was then under command of Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, who had as his flagship the cruiser Newark. The bombardment began on Aug. 12 and ended the next day when word was received that the protocol of peace with Spain had been signed.

As to the Nipsic, which is so soon to follow the Hist into oblivion, that famous old ship has been the subject of scores of stories in the last forty-eight years. She was a part of the South Atlantic blockading squadron during the civil war. In 1882 she was one of the American vessels present when the British Fleet bombarded Alexandria, Egypt. In 1889 her career came near ending in the hurricane that swept over Apia, Samoa. She lost seven men in that storm. Afterward she was towed to Honolulu, the passage being made with a jury rudder, a twisted screw, all of the outside keel gone, and in a leaking condition. She was patched up at Honolulu and transferred to Puget Sound, where she rounded out her career as a prison ship.

## PROF. SPINGARN'S SIDE.

### Set Before Columbia Alumni in a Pamphlet on His Case.

Joel Elias Spingarn, Professor of Comparative Literature at Columbia University until last March, when he was "relieved from further academic service," has issued a pamphlet, under the title "A Question of Academic Freedom," setting forth his side of the controversy which arose over his dismissal. Copies have been sent to all of the Columbia alumni.

Prof. Spingarn attributes his dismissal to a series of utterances distasteful because of their independence of what he called an autocratic administration, and particularly to his pressing of a resolution by which he hoped to have the Faculty of Philosophy express some appreciation of the years of academic service devoted to Columbia by the departed Prof. Peck. The pamphlet reproduces the letters between President Butler and Prof. Spingarn during the academic year, Prof. Spingarn's chronology of the case, and an appendix, made up of extracts from letters from students and alumni and included "at the urgent request of the Columbia alumni whose advice is responsible for the publication of this pamphlet." Incidentally, there is contained a bitter attack upon the veracity of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia.

### Requiem Mass for St. Joseph's Alumni.

The annual solemn mass of requiem for the members of the Alumni Society of St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, who have died, will be offered at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 9:45 to-morrow morning. All the members of the Alumni Society, as well as the relatives and friends of the dead priests and students, are invited to be present. The mass will be sung by the Rev. John J. Mahon, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Lawrence, L. I., and President of the Alumni.

# IBSEN NO PUZZLE TO HEDWIG REICHER

### He's a Genius Who Tells Us the Truth About Ourselves and Points to Paths Ahead.

### HIS "LADY FROM THE SEA"

### She Is Just a Woman Who Wants to be Free to Choose—Some Day It Will Be an Old-Fashioned Play.

A serious-minded young woman is Miss Hedwig Reicher, whom New York saw recently in the first New York performance in English of Ibsen's "A Lady from the Sea." She not only wants the public in general to appreciate Ibsen, she wants it to live beyond him, to regard his theories, as expressed in the drama, as truths of a depth too great to gainsay; in time Miss Reicher hopes that we may all be living Ibsenitic lives.

"'The Lady from the Sea' is not perhaps the greatest of Ibsen's plays," she said yesterday to a TIMES reporter, "but it is undoubtedly the work of a genius. It is perhaps weakest in construction; it surely is not weak at all in thought. Ibsen put more thought into it than ordinary dramatists do into their life's work. And yet, when we of the Drama Players presented the work here two weeks ago it was received almost with derision by some.

"Yet there is a great public for Ibsen; that was soon proved. The galleries and the boxes were filled at all the performances of 'The Lady from the Sea,' and the orchestra was nearly empty. It is a curious fact that 'The Learned Ladies' did not draw so well. The box office kept waiting for the receipts to pour in from this play, but they did not. The public preferred 'The Lady from the Sea,' and what pleased me most was the fact that the two acts, in which there is little action but a great deal of discussion, the second and fourth, received the most applause.

"It is a curious thing that Ibsen appeals to both intellectual and simple people; to the great middle class he is anathema because he is bent on making people understand what falsities their lives are based upon. In America there is a class of people known as 'highbrow.' Now this term certainly does not refer to the intellectual class as a whole, although some intellectual people are perhaps 'highbrow.' But 'highbrows' do not appreciate Ibsen.

"Ibsen is not morbid. He is sane; he is wholesome. If is you Americans who are morbid when you think he is so. He believes in truth, in the destruction of false ideals. He sees people bound by conventions and laws which have no relation to their inner and real selves, and he shows them how they can free themselves. They are becoming morbid fast, until he touches the salient points of their lives.

"Now, in some of his plays Ibsen hacks away at conventions and customs and false ideals, but in the end he is unable to suggest a remedy. That is why I like 'The Lady from the Sea.' In that play he not only lays bare his characters' souls, but he solves their difficulties in the end—or rather they solve them for themselves. There Ibsen differs from other playwrights. Many other playwrights draw characters in broad splotches. As portrayed by actors they resemble human beings to a certain degree, but they usually fail absolutely to convince the intelligent person because they are lacking in those lights and shades of character which make up a real being.

"You meet me to-day, but you know me better to-morrow, and the next day I may do something which causes you to reconstruct your whole theory of my character. So are Ibsen's men and women built up. They are real beings, not wholly bad or wholly good, but wholly real, and their characters change as the action of the play progresses, change inevitably not because Ibsen wills it, but because they really exist for him.

"'I have seen many Ibsen plays in Germany; in fact, in Germany Ibsen has now firmly established his place. It became a question of whether people would change their ideas or throw out the Ibsen plays and they chose to accept the Ibsen plays. How could they do otherwise? A new system of thinking has grown up as a result, and nobody would deny the tremendous influence Ibsen has had on the modern theatre of all nations.

"'I had never acted in or seen 'The Lady from the Sea' until I played it here, and yet it was very easy for me. Ellida is for me no dreamer, no seer of idle visions, no foolish woman. She is exactly what I should be were I in her place. She says exactly what I should say if I had to say it, and so I speak her lines simply as I would say them in real life. They are simple to me. The symbolism of Ibsen is exaggerated. He is so simple, so real.

"'Ellida's marriage was based on a false ideal. All her responsibility was taken away from her, she was even protected in a false way. She did not exist for any definite good of her own. In fact, she did not exist by her own will at all, but because other people kept her alive, and protected her and loved her. It was a false existence, of course, and soon she realized it, and when she wants to go back to the sea she means that she wants the freedom of the universe in her own heart; she wants to be free to choose what she loves.

"'Dr. Wangel, her husband, argues with her even in the end, like the good man that he is, threatens to lock her up, to protect her from herself. He loves her, but he does not realize the situation. So many men in audiences are like that. They look on at Ellida's struggles without understanding, and they lack what the doctor has for her, love. It is very difficult to act Ellida before an audience of Dr. Wangels who do not love her.

"'As for the other man, she knows herself as early as the second act that he has a hypnotic effect on her which vanishes when he leaves her, but she does not love him, and when her husband at last, finding that everything else has failed, tells her to do what she wants to, then out of her own heart, and with her own free will, she understands everything—that she loves only her husband. And now she no longer desires the sea because she has everything in her own heart; her freedom has come to her. She has her own duty in life, her own responsibility, the will to act, and the will to live.

"'I want to make a little prophecy about 'The Lady from the Sea,' which people tell me is so very terrible. In ten years—I hope it will be sooner, but I'm sure it will be in at least ten years—'The Lady from the Sea' will be a very old-fashioned play, even in New York.

"'When Sudermann's 'Heimath,' which is called 'Magda' in English, was first produced in Germany it was considered a horrible play. This woman Magda, who goes out into the world to make her own living and lead her own life and then comes back to flout her father's morality, was looked upon as a monster. Since 'Heimath' was produced, however, the world has continued to go around pretty fast. Women, more and more, are making their way into the world, working out their own theories, and living their own lives. What is the result? If you go to hear 'Heimath' at the theatre now you will hear people around you saying, 'Yes, a very strong acting part, but the play is not very interesting, nothing very new in it!'

"'It was the same with 'A Doll's House.' When that play was first produced in Germany it created a scandal the like of which has not been known before or since. It has in some other countries, too, I believe. People said that this woman who gave up her husband and children was only a poor mad thing, or else a being of the lowest type.

"'Nowadays 'A Doll's House' is considered a little old-fashioned, a trifle demodé. There seems to be no help for it when dramatists make you think. They at last bring a great part of the world around to their point of view, and after that you may strive and struggle and cry out and point your fingers at the man as much as you please, but he has done his work, and the whole modern theatre has been affected as a result, to say nothing of modern life.

"'This week I have been appearing in 'The Thunderbolt,' by Arthur Wing Pinero, who of course could never have written at all if it had not been for Ibsen. 'The Thunderbolt' is a very good play, in spots a great play, but the end is mawkish and sentimental. Pinero did not have the courage to bring the piece to a legitimate conclusion. It is only Ibsen who has the courage to do that."

## THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

### Plays Tschaikowsky's "Pathetique" Symphony and a New Work.

What the most popular opera is these days of five subscription performances and certain favorite singers there is no means of telling, but it is safe to say that the most popular symphony is Tschaikowsky's so-called "Pathetique," both with audiences and conductors. The placing of the work upon a programme assures an organization of a well-filled theatre, and conductors are further allowed to gratify their desire to create an effect with this symphony, the success of which has been sensational since it first appeared on the musical horizon shortly after the composer's death.

Joseph Stransky, the new conductor of the Philharmonic Society, brought the work forward yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, as it might have been expected that he would sooner rather than later, and as is the custom of conductors these days he gave the work a "reading." The "allegro con grazia" in five-four time, for instance, he played much more slowly than one has been accustomed to hear it. In the third movement he made great distinctions in the time between the part containing the triplet figure and the brilliant march. The march was played at so slow a tempo that it very nearly lost its brilliancy. As for the final movement, no two bars were played in the same time. The use of the tempo rubato was almost extreme.

In dynamic effects, however, Mr. Stransky held himself more in check. He paid more attention to nuance and less to violent contrasts, although there were some beatings of the kettle drum which might have shocked delicate ears. As for the effect of the performance on the audience, there can have been no reasonable doubt. It applauded with might and main after every movement and at the close.

A feature of the programme was the first performance of a symphonic poem, "Consalvo," by Nicola Laucella, a flute player and a member of the Philharmonic Society. Mr. Laucella is very young, (he was born in 1882.) and it would be a pleasure to say pleasant things about this, one of his first works, but the fact remains that it did not make a deep impression, and will probably not be heard again. The melodious portions of the work have not any great distinction or significance, and as for the extraordinary series of dissonances which precedes the B major chord, according to Mr. Krehbiel, with which the work concludes, it can be said with good faith that it has scarcely its equal in modern music. However, the composer was called forward.

Leo Schulz, the 'cellist, was the soloist of the afternoon, and he played Saint-Saëns's concerto in A minor in a manner which is worthy of high praise. In the pretty minuet he won from his instrument a ravishing tone of real beauty. His technical equipment was displayed in the other movements of the work. The concert ended with a performance of Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody in F minor.

## BOSTON OPERA TO-NIGHT.

### Zenatello and Maria Gay Will Sing the Leading Roles.

The Boston Opera House will reopen to-night with a performance of "Samson et Dalila," in which Giovanni Zenatello and Maria Gay will enact the principal personages. Dinh Gilly, the French baritone, has been loaned by the Metropolitan Opera House to sing the part of the High Priest.

On Wednesday evening Antonio Scotti goes to Boston to sing "Tosca" with Mme. Carmen-Melis and Florencio Constantino. "Aida" is Friday's opera with Emmy Destinn, Maria Gay, Giovanni Zenatello, and Giovanni Polese. On Saturday afternoon "Carmen" will be sung by Maria Gay, Edmond Clément, and José Mardones.

## MARGARET ANGLIN'S PLANS.

### To Resume Management of Her Own Company After Dec. 9.

Margaret Anglin and Liebler & Co. have entered into an agreement by which Miss Anglin will resume the management of her own own company and business affairs after Dec. 9. Louis Nethersole, Miss Anglin's personal manager, explained yesterday that the arrangement was entirely amicable and by mutual consent.

Miss Anglin has also arranged with Daniel Frohman to play an annual season at the Lyceum Theatre hereafter, beginning some time in next February. She expects to carry out her original plan of acquiring a varied repertoire, and will put on a new play by Henry Arthur Jones, written especialy for her, early in the new year. Mr. Jones will come to America to direct the rehearsals about Christmas. Her present play, "Green Stockings," will be retained as a prominent feature of her repertoire.

Miss Anglin is playing in Pittsburgh this week.

### The Malkins' Concert.

Jacques Malkin, violinist, and Manfred Malkin, pianist, were heard yesterday afternoon in a joint concert in the Belasco Theatre. These two players have many friends in New York and their concert attracted a special audience. The pianist played Beethoven's sonata, Opus 57, a group of Chopin numbers, and a Liszt rhapsody, while the violinist was heard in Mendelssohn's concerto for that instrument, Tschaikowsky's "Serenade Melancolique," and Wieniawski's "Souvenir de Moscow."

### Hippodrome Lecture on the Indian.

Edward S. Curtis repeated his lecture, "A Vanishing Race," at the Hippodrome last night. The same lecture, with the accompanying pictures and music illustrating the North American Indian, was given at Carnegie Hall last week. Last night the large Hippodrome stage, set to represent a forest with Indian tepees half hidden among the trees, helped much to add to the effectiveness of the many pictures shown on the screen. There was a large audience.

### Margaret Illington's Return.

Margaret Illington will return to New York next week, after an absence of over three years, to begin an engagement at Daly's Theatre on Dec. 5, in a new play called "Kindling," by Charles Kenyon, a Western newspaper man. Miss Illington's supporting company will include Byron Beasley, George Probert, John Jex, A. G. Kenyon, Frank Camp, Frederick Rice, Anna Mack Herlein, Helen Tracy, Anne Meredith, Amy Marshall, and Helen Chieffe.

### Pensioned After Years with the Drexels

Mary Cosgrove, after twenty-three years' service as a servant in the family of John R. Drexel of 1 East Sixty-second Street, has been pensioned by her employer. She is going back to Ireland.

### Gaekwar Out of the Hospital.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 26.—The Gaekwar of Baroda, a Harvard student, who fell from a car going to the Harvard-Yale game yesterday, was discharged to-day from the Stillman Infirmary fully recovered. After he had rested it was found he had not been seriously injured.


## 500 Thanksgiving Dinners Wanted

If your debit and credit side of kindness account is balanced, you are one of a very few.

The best way to repay a favor or kindness is to make some one else thankful—pass kindness along.

One way to "pass it on" is to help us to provide Thanksgiving dinners in 500 homes where misfortune has taken possession.

For $2.50 you can make one deserving but unfortunate family thankful on Thanksgiving Day.

**How Many Families Do You Need To Help To Balance Your Kindness Account?**

Think over this question and then send a contribution to R. S. Minturn, Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street, **New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.**


# SEUMAS M'MANUS RAPS 'THE PLAYBOY'

### Noted Author Says the Synge Drama Is a Vulgar Libel on Irish Maidenhood.

### YEATS LOST TO IRELAND

### The Irish Players' Leader Has Deserted Erin for An English Pension, He Declares.

Seumas MacManus, the Irish author and lecturer, who is now in this country on a lecture tour, expressed his views in an interview yesterday on some of the Irish plays which W. B. Yeats is to present here. He was bitter in his criticism of "The Playboy of the Western World." He paid a high tribute to Yeats's genius, but added that Yeats has accepted a pension from the British Government and, he believes, is lost to Ireland.

"Some of the plays are beautiful, some of them vile, and some of them not Irish at all," said Mr. MacManus. "I do not know many dramatic pieces of its kind finer, or lovelier, or more Irish than Yeats's beautiful 'Kathleen ni Houlihan.' And I don't know any uglier or more un-Irish than 'The Playboy.'

"If Mr. Yeats's object in presenting it is to damn the virtuous colleens of Boucicault and his school, I can compliment him on the directness of his means. I wish I might say the same of his wisdom. Through 'The Playboy' he leaves the virtuous Irish colleen comfortably in hell. That may seem to you pretty strong, but it is not half as strong as the play.

"I think I may say without egotism that there are very few who know our people, our people of the remote mountains and islands, better than I. I know pretty well their virtues and their foibles. Mine is the knowledge, not of the outsider who goes among them, filled with sympathy if you wish, like Yeats and Synge, but the truer, surer, soul knowledge of him who is one of them, who was born one of them, lived their life, saw with their eyes, heard with their ears, felt their joys and their woes, knew them from the soul to the skin. As well as their host of shining qualities I know all of their little shortcomings, and have never, through fear of the outcry of the thin-skinned or the snobbish, feared to set my people down as I found them, their foibles blended with their virtues, but my sympathy always flowing for both.

"But two qualities I have never set down for our people, because these two qualities I never discovered among them, and they are vulgarity and immodesty. Yet in 'The Playboy' is shown us a simple Irish maiden of the remote coast, speaking in language that I feel confident very few girls of the street in New York or Chicago would bring themselves to use in ordinary conversation. Moreover, 'The Playboy,' with which New York is to be regaled—that is, if the temper of the most Irish of Irish societies in America will permit—pictures these modest Irish maidens as tumbling over one another to win a blackguard whose fascination is that he murdered his father, or is supposed to have murdered him."

Mr. MacManus said that it is a patriotic instinct in the Irish to side with any one whom English law is against.

"And that is a correct generalization," he continued. "For hundreds of years in Ireland the law, like death, was always a shining mark. English laws in Ireland were framed for the purpose of stamping out everything and every person that was noble or patriotic, till the hunted one in Ireland came to mean the sacred one, and the one whom our people would sacrifice their lives to protect. But if there was one kind of crime that horrified out people and turned them in terror from the criminal, it was that almost unheard-of kind, parricide and the like. And apart from the gross immodesty and repulsive vulgarity which the Irish colleen stands for in this play, I know of no other viler libel that could be put upon her than, as in the play, to show her throwing herself to the head of a scoundrel who believed he had murdered his father—throwing herself at him because he was now her ideal hero."

**Ridicules London's Approval.**

In answer to the statement by Mr. Yeats that the most critical audience in London approved of the play Mr. MacManus said:

"Yes, after Mr. Yeats, with the aid of a regiment of 'peelers,' (England's police in Ireland,) tried to force this play on a Dublin audience, and these 'peelers' lived around the Abbey Street Theatre and opened the hands of protesters in order to introduce into their skulls the new ideal of an Irish colleen. Mr. Yeats tells you, so I saw by one of his interviews, that he brought the play to London to get 'an impartial verdict.' And he triumphantly added that London approved. The case of the Lamb was brought for an impartial verdict to the court of the Wolf. And the Wolf, to Mr. Yeats's delight, gave 'an impartial verdict.' Mr. Yeats's sense of humor and of patriotism are equally sublime.

"I have only spoken on 'The Playboy of the Western World' as a particularly offensive play. There are one or two others, where, following the new idea of creating a sensation to help out drama, the very qualities that are not to be found in Ireland are chosen to set against an Irish background and clothed with an Irish atmosphere, and put forth to give some fascinating thrills to that large and growing class of innocents, who, harmlessly thinking themselves thinkers, consider it a religious duty to shock and be shocked in a small way.

"As to my opinion of Mr. Yeats as a dramatist, I do not know many things more beautifully dramatic to me than some of Yeats's dramas and I do not know many more beautiful poems than are almost all of his. I consider him a true poet and with the possible, but hardly probable, exception of our beautiful and mystic 'A. E.,' Ireland has known no more beautiful poetry than Yeats's since our rare genius, James Clarence Mangan, died. I think that England in the same time has produced few poets to surpass Yeats in fancy, in beauty, and in finish.'

Mr. MacManus was asked if in spite of the harm he thinks Yeats does Ireland in staging some of these plays he is still an asset for Ireland to be proud of. He shook his head.

"Do you know," he replied, "what has been England's invariable plan through the ages for either capturing or destroying the usefulness to their country of every shining one who arose among us? Always and always she has tried, if she couldn't break them, to bribe them. If sterner measures failed she was always ready to lavish on them honors, offices, money, anything, everything that would deprive struggling Ireland of their aid, which always she feared. Often she failed, and our bright ones fought against her the bitter fight to the last. Sometimes, alas! she succeeded, and the children of light deserted the cause that so sorely needed them.

"I speak of that in connection with Mr. Yeats only in this way: Mr. Yeats, a young, strong, healthy man, with his beautiful mind and his genius, worth to Ireland ten thousand of us little mortals, was in the past year offered a pension by the British Government, and accepted it. Ireland has lost Yeats; Yeats has lost Ireland. There's no lover of Ireland but sorrows for both."

## CELEBRATE GOLDEN WEDDING.

### Major and Mrs. Carson to Hold a Reception in Washington.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Official and social Washington is much interested in the celebration of the golden wedding anniversary of Major and Mrs. John M. Carson next Tuesday. The occasion will be observed with an evening reception in the home of their only daughter, Mrs. T. L. McDonald, 1,501 Massachusetts Avenue.

Lieut. Col. John M. Carson, Jr., their only son, formerly stationed at West Point, will be present. Twelve hundred invitations have been issued. The Major has long been a member of the Gridiron Club, many members of which will attend.

## ACTRESS FINDS A FATHER.

### Jose Collins Sees Him for the First Time—Has a Husband, Too.

Jose Collins, the English singer, who is one of the principals at the Winter Garden, surprised some of her friends yesterday by announcing the possession of a husband and the discovery of a father. The husband she has had for two or three weeks, but the father she saw for the first time yesterday afternoon, although, of course, she has known of his existence for a good many years.

The father is José Van Den Berg, who is well known in New York as an orchestra conductor and manager of grand opera companies. Years ago he married Lottie Collins, Jose's mother, who was then a famous music hall singer in England and the United States. Shortly after the birth of the daughter the father and mother separated, Miss Collins going back to England with her baby and Mr. Van Den Berg remaining in this country. He always kept track of the daughter, however, especially after she followed in her mother's footsteps and became a singer. Yesterday was the first time he had the opportunity of seeing her again.

Ever since Miss Collins arrived in America to join the Winter Garden company Mr. Van Den Berg has been trying to get a chance to see her. He is now acting as musical director for Lulu Glaser's company, and when that organization began an engagement in Philadelphia last week he arranged to come to New York over Sunday to meet his daughter. He did not know until he arrived that he was to meet a son-in-law as well.

The son-in-law, Miss Collins's husband, is Leslie Chatfield, an Englishman, the nephew of Admiral Chatfield, retired, of the British Navy. His father, who died recently, was Colonel of a company of Hussars during the Boer War. The young man is said to have considerable property in Australia, where he operates large sheep ranches. He and Miss Collins met while she was playing at the Alhambra, London, about two weeks before she sailed for America. He proposed to her soon after their meeting, and they were married just before she sailed. He came to America with her, and they are living at the Hotel Cumberland.

It was in their apartments at this hotel that Mr. Van Den Berg became acquainted with his daughter and her husband. Miss Collins said last night that the meeting was the most exciting moment of her life, but that she knew she would like her father when they got to know one another better. She got excused from appearing at the Winter Garden, where she was booked to sing at the concert last night, and spent the evening getting over the excitement.

## CHORUS GIRLS OUT OF WORK.

### Market Oversupplied Because Many Musical Plays Have Failed.

Another evidence that stage people in general are having a hard time finding work this season appeared yesterday afternoon when Joseph M. Gaites met applicants for chorus places in two musical comedy companies he is organizing. Mr. Gaites wished to engage about sixty girls for each of the companies, and let it be known among the agencies that he would interview the applicants at the New York Theatre.

By the time he had filled the two companies he had turned away nearly twice as many as he had engaged. Most of them were experienced show girls and dancers.

"There are nearly a dozen girls to fill every place managers have to offer," explained Mr. Gaites. "In the last fortnight I had obtained places for at least a score of girls in the department stores, most of them as models, of course. But imagine a show girl even considering a store position any other season. There were girls here to-day who had haughtily refused to take $40 a week at the beginning of the season who now offer to work for $20.

"Two causes are responsible for the oversupply. A surprising number of artists' models are out of work this year. They say that the artists are not selling as many pictures as usual, and that they do not employ models as frequently as formerly. Naturally the professional model turns to the stage.

"The other cause is the failure of so many mediocre musical plays this year. This month there are about one-third of the usual number of musical plays on the road. As soon as a company closes the girls come back to town and try to find employment in other companies."

## THE OPERA CONCERT.

### Vladimir de Pachmann Performs and Plays.

The Metropolitan Opera House Sunday night concerts seem to be assuming a more serious aspect of late. Those of this season and the latter part of last season have included in their makeup the performance of some instrumental concerto by an artist of note. Last evening Vladimir de Pachmann made what was called his only appearance with orchestra in New York this season, playing Chopin's E minor concerto and three smaller pieces by Chopin, Mendelssohn, and Liszt.

Mr. de Pachmann's platform antics were as much in evidence as they ever were, but he played at his best. It is perhaps too bad that his audiences have to see him, but last night his performance of the concerto was so beautiful that what he did besides playing the piano might be forgiven. It is enough to say that his tone quality was on a plane which even he does not often attain.

Mme. Alma Gluck made her first appearance at the opera house this season on this occasion, singing "Depuis le Jour" from "Louise," to which she added a Spanish song. Later she was heard in Bishop's "Lo, the Gentle Lark," and with Herbert Witherspoon in the duet, "La ci darem la mano" from "Don Giovanni." Mr. Witherspoon alone sang the serenade from "Faust" and an air from Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra." The orchestra was under the direction of Josef Pasternack. The audience was very large.

### Elmendorf Lecture on Florence.

For the third lecture of his season at Carnegie Hall last night Dwight Elmendorf chose Florence and Venice as the subject. Mr. Elmendorf has lectured on this subject before, but his talk this year is full of new points, and the motion pictures and stereopticon views are mostly new. Special prominence is given to the art treasures in the Academia and the churches. The same lecture will be repeated this afternoon. Next Sunday even Mr. Elmendorf will speak on "Rome and the Vatican."

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

The farewell performance of the present tour of Harry Lauder will take place to-morrow night at the Broad Street Theatre, Trenton. This will complete a tour of seven weeks and two days in cities between New York and Duluth, Minn. Mr. Lauder will sail for England on the Lusitania on Wednesday.

Mella Mars, a Viennese singer, who is to appear at the Winter Garden with her husband, Bela Laszky, sailed for America on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria on Saturday. At her engagement here she will sing, in English, songs of her husband's composition.

The engagement of "The Kiss Waltz" at the Casino Theatre will end on Saturday night, and the musical comedy will go on tour, beginning at the Manhattan Opera House the following week. Thomas W. Ryley's production of "Peggy" will be the next attraction, opening some time in the week of Dec. 4.

Josiah Zuro has been engaged as director of the orchestra of the musical comedy, "The Opera Ball," in which Marie Cahill is to appear. Mr. Zuro was conductor for Hammerstein's production of "Hans the Flute Player" at the Manhattan Opera House.

Mildred de Verez, an English dancer, wife of William Terriff, an English actor, was a passenger on the Adriatic of the White Star Line, arriving yesterday. She expects to appear here in dances.


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# HIGH PRAISE FOR MISS LYNE'S VOICE

### London Papers Declare Her to be the Greatest Gilda Within Living Memory.

### HAMMERSTEIN'S DISCOVERY

### She Wouldn't Sign Contract with Him Till He Told Her of His London Opera Plans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Not since Mme. Tetrazzini made her sensational début at Covent Garden have London operagoers been moved to such an extent as by the appearance of Felice Lyne, the young soprano from Kansas City, Mo., as Gilda in "Rigoletto" at Oscar Hammerstein's new opera house on Saturday night.

The Sunday papers print feature stories of her immediate success, while all the dailies to-morrow will devote columns of space to her triumph, acclaiming her the greatest Gilda within living memory.

*Special to The New York Times.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 26.—The name of Miss Felice Lyne, the Kansas City singer, has undergone a slight change since she left here to study in Paris three years ago. No two persons pronounced alike the first name with which she went to Paris. It was Felicie.

"When I met Mr. Hammerstein last Summer he called it 'Felisha'—the accent on the second syllable," Miss Lyne said when here last. "I decided then that there must be a change. When I signed my contract I officially simplified it by dropping an 'i.' Now it is 'Felice.'" And she pronounced it "Fay-Leece," with the accent on the last syllable.

That is something of the sory of Felice Lyne. Following her début at the Manhattan Opera as Lisbeth in "Hans, the Flute Player," she has sang the rôle eighty times in New York and Philadelphia. This season at Oscar Hammerstein's new opera house in London she will sing in addition to that Gilda, Lucia, Rosina, Juliette, Marguerite, Olympia in "The Tales of Hoffman," Traviata, Lakme, &c.

When interviewed at the home of her grandmother, Dr. Theodosia E. Purdom, and her aunt, Dr. Zudie P. Purdom, last February, Miss Lyne spoke with the earnestness of a girl of 18.

"And how did you happen to meet Mr. Hammerstein?"

"In Paris last July. He is one of the most persistent men I have ever known. It seems some mutual friends who had heard me sing spoke to him about me. He was at the Grand Hotel, and he sent word for mother and me to come and see him. We didn't go. He hadn't told a soul of his London plans then. I thought he was out of grand opera and that he would put me in comic opera. You see, I had a grand opera offer from Hans Gregor in Berlin.

"But Mr. Hammerstein sent word to me again. I went to see him that time and sang for him. He made me a five-year contract offer. I was two days deciding. He stayed over a day in Paris just to get a definite answer from me, and almost doubled the salary offer. But I still was afraid of the comic opera, and I particularly did not want to sing in 'Hans.' Then he came out and told me all about his big London plans, and I signed.

"And, do you know, I spent most of two days after he left Paris that afternoon crying for fear I would have to sing in 'Hans,' a light opera.

"When Mr. Hammerstein got to London he took a clever means of drying my tears. There I found the newspapers with interviews about his 'great find'—that's what they called it—in Paris. They were there in black and white about me—the sort of stories I had read long before about impresarios and of Patti, Melba, and Tetrazzini. I began to feel better. After all, I said to myself, didn't it mean a chance to go home to America for the first time in three years?"

## COL. THOMAS B. DAVIS DIES.

### Brother of Former Senator Leaves Estate Worth Millions, It Is Said.

KEYSER, West Va., Nov. 26.—Col. Thomas B. Davis, only brother of former United States Senator Henry Gasaway Davis, died here to-day. He was 83 years old.

Col. Davis served in the House of Representatives, and in the West Virginia House of Delegates. With his brother he was a pioneer in the development of the West Virginia Central Railroad region between Cumberland and Elkins. He was a banker and coal and railway magnate. He never married.

The bulk of Col. Davis's estate, valued at several millions, will be inherited, it is said, by his nephew, Thomas B. Davis, Jr., of New York.

Col. Davis went to Piedmont, West Va., from Marymont, in the late fifties and joined his brother Henry, who had begun his career as a brakeman on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and his younger brother, William R. Davis. William R. Davis died, but the other two brothers continued the firm of Davis Brothers. Their first success was made at the close of the civil war, when the B. & O. Railroad gave them a contract to reconstruct the road. Col. Davis never married, but made his home with a sister, Mrs. Buxton, at Keyser, West Va.

Thomas B. Davis, Jr., who is mentioned as his possible heir, has an office at 1 Broadway. He is the President of mining, coal, and oil companies of West Virginia.

## Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM G. McKINLEY, board member of the stock brokerage firm of John Wallace & Co. of 64 Broadway, and not head of the firm of McKinley & Sherman, as incorrectly reported on Saturday, died on Friday at his apartments at the Hotel Collingwood, 45 West Thirty-fifth Street, at the age of 56 years. He had been ill with heart disease for two years.

NELSON WELLS WOOD, a business man of Middletown, N. Y., died at his home there yesterday of liver trouble. He was 57 years old. Mr. Wood had been a Supervisor of Orange County, and at one time was in business in Dey Street.

ARTHUR MURPHY, a broker, died of typhoid fever on Saturday at his home, 987 Madison Avenue, after a three weeks' illness. He was born here, and educated at St. Francis's College. He was a member of the Rye Golf Club.

GEORGE S. BELL, a retired builder, died of kidney disease at his home, 1,204 Boston Road, the Bronx, on Saturday. He was 88 years old. He constructed the interior of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and built many houses in this city.

The Rev. ROBERT J. ADAMS, a retired Baptist minister, prominent in educational work in that denomination, died at the age of 82 at his home in Cambridge on Saturday.

DANIEL J. DOW, a retired builder, and for thirty years a resident of Passaic, N. J., is dead in that city at the age of 66.

Dr. ASA D. SMITH, one of the best known physicians of Boston, was found dead in a chair in his study on Saturday at his home, 1,023 Dorchester Avenue. He was a veteran of the civil war, and was born in 1835 in Needham.

JAMES RANKIN MITCHELL, a retired shipbuilder, died at his home, 120 Covert Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

CHARLES ADAMS SACKETT, an invalid for ten years, is dead in New London, Conn. He was born in Providence. He leaves a widow, a son, Austin T. Sackett, and a daughter, Mrs. Stewart Waller of New York. He was a member of the Union League Club.

E. W. EDWARDS of the firm of W. Edwards & Co., owners of large department stores in Rochester and Syracuse, died at his home in the latter city at the age of 75 on Saturday.

EDWIN F. MERWIN, a Superintendent at 119 Wooster Street, died yesterday morning at his home, 44 Charlton Street. Mr. Merwin was a member of James C. Rice Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Knights Templar, and the Republican Club of the First Assembly District. The burial will take place at Peekskill, N. Y.

## S. J. O'SULLIVAN DEAD.

### Dean of the Surety Business in New York City.

Sylvester J. O'Sullivan, long regarded as the dean of the surety business in New York City, died suddenly yesterday morning at his apartments, 348 West Twenty-third Street. He was born in Prescott, Ont., about 65 years ago, and came to New York in 1865. For many years he was a popular and prominent figure in the dry goods district, and at one time a member of the firm of Hirsch & O'Sullivan.

He was a close personal friend of the late ex-President Cleveland, and one of the organizers of the famous parade of the Business Men's League in 1884. He also played an important part in the campaign of that year.

At the time of his death he was Vice President of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and manager at New York since 1896. He was formerly Chairman of the House Committee of the Manhattan Club, and more recently Treasurer and a member of the Board of Governors. He was also a prominent member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and the Democratic Club.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at St. Francis Xavier's Church at 10 o'clock, and the body will be taken to Prescott for interment.

### Mrs. Augusta Georgia Genet Dies.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Augusta Georgia Genet, widow of George Clinton Genet, died yesterday in her home for more than half a century, Cantonnement Farm, in Greenbush Heights. Mrs. Genet was born in Augusta, Ga., in January, 1838. She was married in June, 1864, to the late George Clinton Genet, son of the French Ambassador to this country during Washington's Administration. Mrs. Genet had no children. The funeral service will be on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock in St. Peter's Church, and the burial will be in the graveyard of the East Greenbush Reformed Church.

### William Van Camp, Editor, Is Dead.

LYONS, N. Y., Nov. 26.—William Van Camp, owner and editor of The Wayne Democratic Press, died at midnight of paralysis. Several months ago Mr. Van Camp collapsed from overwork, and took a European trip, but afterward resumed his business and editorial activities. He was born here fifty-six years ago.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

### Born.

CARTER.—To the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. William Carter, 981 Park Av., a son, Nov. 26.

GOLDBERG.—Nov. 22, 350 West 156th St., to Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Goldberg, a daughter.
GROPPER.—Nov. 20, 353 West 118th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Gropper, a son.
HYMES.—Nov. 23, 109 West 129th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Hymes, a daughter.
JACKSON.—Nov. 24, 212 West 111th St., to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Jackson, a son.
ROSENBERG.—Nov. 25, 629 Lexington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosenberg, a daughter.

### Married.

GREENE—MORGAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 25, at All Angels' Church, New York City, by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Mildred Lawrence Morgan to Lieut. James Scott Greene, U. S. A.
HAWKESWORTH—BARLING.—Saturday, Nov. 25, at St. Stephen's Church, New York City, by Rev. Milton A. Craft, Marion Everett Barling, daughter of Mrs. Henry Alexander Barling, to John Hawkesworth.
TOWNSEND—FOX.—On Nov. 15, in Queenstown, Ireland, by the Rev. Henry Allen, Dr. Richard Hungerford Townsend to Martha Dimmick Fox (Mrs.)

ADLER.—LEVY.—Nov. 21, Belle Levy to Milton D. Adler.
BACKES—HERZOG.—Nov. 24, Corinne Herzog to Leo V. Backes.
NECARSULMER—MAAS.—Nov. 20, Manuela Maas to Edward Necarsulmer.
PROMIS—ANDREWS.—Nov. 21, Marie A. Andrews to Justin E. Promis.
REYNOLDS—HOUSE.—Nov. 23, Mary House to Thomas L. Reynolds.

**Brooklyn.**

WARD—SWAINE.—Nov. 25, May Swaine to Lester D. Ward.

**New Jersey.**

BONSALL—TEN BROECK.—Nov. 22, Edith M. Ten Broeck to Harry A. Bonsall.
ROE—HAAS.—Nov. 25, Olive B. Haas to Henry V. F. Roe.

### Died.

BARNES.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, N. Y. on Saturday, Nov. 25, 1911, Benjamin F. Barnes, in the 52d year of his age. Funeral service at his late residence, 27 Union Place, Yonkers, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery at convenience of family. Philadelphia papers please copy.

BARRY.—At her late residence, the St. James, 109 West 45th St., Mary C. Barry, daughter of the late Edmund Drinau Barry, D. D., and Cornelia Shelton. Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock. Jersey City papers please copy.

BULL.—On Sunday, Nov. 26, 1911, Alma Stolbrand, beloved wife of Harcourt Bull and daughter of the late Gen. Carlos J. Stolbrand, in her 51st year. Funeral services at her late residence, 152 Ocean Av., New Dorp, S. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 11 A. M. Trainboat leaves New York at 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

CUSHMAN.—At Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 24, Alexander Ramsay Cushman. Funeral at Rochester, on Monday, Nov. 27, at 11 A. M.

DRYDEN.—At his home, 1,020 Broad St., Newark, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 24, 1911, John F. Dryden, in his 73d year. Funeral services will be held at the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M.

ELDRIDGE.—On Saturday, Nov. 25, 1911, at Hempstead, L. I., Roswell Eldridge, 2d, son of Lewis A. and Elizabeth Huyck Eldridge, aged 17 months. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

GARD.—Suddenly, at Ceiba, Honduras, Oct. 27, Allen, son of William E. and May Allen Gard of Orange, N. J. Services at the residence of his parents, Clarke Place, Orange, N. J., (Mountain Station D., L. & W. R. R.,) on Monday, November 27th, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 1:50 P. M.

# DEMAND GROWS FOR CHANGE IN RULES

### Game Becomes Punting Duel—Not Enough Touchdowns; Too Many No-Score Ties.

Not in many seasons has the football situation been so complicated and unsatisfactory as it is at the end of this year's play. The Yale-Harvard game on Saturday, instead of clearing up the question of supremacy between these two teams, at the top of their season's form, merely made matters worse, resulting, as it did, in a no-score tie. Saturday's results in no way altered Princeton's position as Eastern champion of 1911.

The Navy tied Princeton early in the season, but there is little question about what the result would have been if Annapolis had met Princeton on the day the Tigers conquered Yale. Results based on comparative scores are for the most part unfair, for on the same line of reasoning it might be said that Miami at Oxford, Ohio, should figure high in the ranking, because Saturday they tied the Western Reserve University of Cleveland, and early in the year didn't Western Reserve tie the Navy? Annapolis had an exceptionaly strong eleven this year, and in defeating the Army eleven deserves a conspicuous place among the best of the season's teams.

Saturday's games at Cambridge and Philadelphia for the second year in succession show the inefficiency of the new rules governing football. Princeton won the championship by avoiding new football tactics. The Army-Navy game showed little football except kicking. Dalton, being one of the best punters and place kickers in the country, carried the day for his team. Yale and Harvard dabbled with all the wrinkles of the new game, forward passes, onside kicks, but had to resort to kicking. Neither team being capable at field goals, the result was a no-score tie. This game of constant punting becomes very monotonous to the spectator. It has entirely changed the complexion of American football. The punt wasn't originally put into the game as a feature play, but as a last resort when the ball could be carried no further by the players. Under the present rules the kick is the main thing, and, it being impossible to gain ten yards in three downs, there is nothing to do but kick, kick, kick. The game has become a kicking contest between two men. The other ten players on each team simply protect the kicker and have no essential part in rushing the ball. In most of the season's big games all efforts at advancing the ball by carrying it have failed. Touchdowns are becoming scarcer and scarcer and drop kicks more frequent.

In the old days it was the smashing drives through the line or the elusive gallops around the end and down the field which electrified the crowd. It's different now, for at Cambridge on Saturday the crowd threw itself into a frenzy of joy in the second period of the game when Yale managed to make a first down. That's an achievement in present-day football.

The Yale-Harvard game wasn't without thrilling moments. There was enough hard playing and brilliant individual work to have been rewarded with some scoring for one side or the other. Young Philbin, the Yale full back, did some wonderful ground gaining when it is considered how difficult it is to carry the ball ahead a few yards nowadays. Wendell of Harvard was another ground gainer who might have been a gridiron hero if the rules had allowed him his chance. At one time in the final period Harvard did manage to get under way, and with a vicious attack hammered the Yale line back thirty yards. But this was up in the middle of the field, and when the battle got down into the Yale ballwick Harvard might just as well have tried to jam through the side of the cement Stadium. Teams are coached so that the defense tightens like a vise within striking distance of the goals.

Harvard had Yale outclassed in the kicking game. Felton, the left-footed punter, drove a high spiral which was difficult for Yale to handle. They fumbled it often, and the ball was so high that the whole Harvard team was usually down under it, waiting for a Yale player to catch the ball. Felton as a punter resembles Malcolm McBride, the old Yale full back, who also kicked high spirals with his left toe.

Both the Army and Navy teams had developed an attack which they hoped could be used with success, but the chance never came for them to rush the ball over the goal line, to march down the field, yard by yard, in the good, old-fashioned way. The Navy finished the season with a fine record. It was not defeated, and played tie games with Princeton, Penn. State, and Western Reserve. The Army won from Yale, and was tied by Georgetown in another one of those unsatisfactory no-score games, and lost to the Navy by a goal kicked from placement.

So, with many tie games and no-score games, football men have come to believe that it is about time some change should be made in the rules, so that teams will have a chance of getting across each other's goal lines once in a while. This year's meeting of the Rules Committee, which takes place in this city some time in February, promises to be rather lively.

Yale, for one, is very strongly in favor of changes. Tom Shevlin, one of the Yale coaches, thinks that a team should be given four chances to gain ten yards. He argues that now they really have but two chances, for, after the second, when the distance is not gained, the only thing to do is to kick. Shevlin also thinks that one man should be allowed to help the runner along. Under the present rules a player can't keep his feet running through the line, bumping against men every step he takes. If he could have one player to help him keep his feet, Shevlin thinks it would help a lot.

## CHEERS FOR ARMY TEAM.

### Cadets Turn Out to Welcome Home Defeated Eleven.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The West Point football team arrived home this afternoon at 3:40, and had they been returning from a victory over the Navy, the welcome could not have been more enthusiastic. Long before the hour for the arrival of the train crowds began to congregate from the adjoining towns to join their cheers with those of the battalion of cadets which had marched to the station headed by the Military Academy band playing the Army football battle songs.

Harry Tuthill, the trainer, during his short stay at the Academy has become a favorite with the cadets, and as Harrison called for a "long yell" for Tuthill hats flew in the air and the "Rah, rah, rah" of the West Point cheer echoed and re-echoed against the surrounding walls of the barracks yard.

It has been the usual custom to elect a Captain on the train while returning from the Navy game, but this year none was selected.

### Schoolboy Soccer Teams Play.

The soccer football team of the Boys' High School defeated the eleven from De Witt Clinton High School yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park by the score of 3 to 0. The contest was fast and exciting from the start, and both sides played a strong defensive game, but the strong work of both McKormick and Shanhold of the victorious team, who tallied two and one goals, respectively, was responsible for the victory. Clinton on several occasions appeared to be able to score, but just at the opportune time their opponents blocked their play and held them to a blank score.

# HORSEMEN REGRET LEAVING THE GARDEN

### Horse Show Exhibitors Await Opening of New Grand Palace Arena—Gift for Army.

Madison Square Garden presented a deserted appearance at sundown last night, which was in striking contrast to the exciting scenes of last week during the progress of the twenty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association. Early yesterday morning the exodus of horses from the Garden began, and as stable after stable disappeared from the basement there was a feeling of genuine regret over the fact that this was the end of horse shows in Madison Square Garden.

In spite of the fact that several of the most important harness classes did not fill as well as usual the attendance during the seven days of the show exceeded that of any other exhibition held under the auspices of the association. That Judge William H. Moore would capture the bulk of the prizes offered in the carriage horse classes was expected, but the appearance of several newcomers in these classes gave rise to the hope that the famous exhibitor would meet with more worthy opponents next year. In addition to the newcomers the return of J. Campbell Thompson to the show ring at the Garden was hailed with satisfaction. Mr. Thompson confined his entries to four classes, but he was in the ribbons in three of these. He will increase his stable and expects to play a prominent part in next year's show.

The fact that the lease for the new arena to be run in conjunction with the new Grand Central Palace at Forty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, had been signed by A. G. Vanderbilt, President of the association, has given intense satisfaction in the ranks of exhibitors. Late Saturday night E. V. P. Ritter, the President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange, the lessee of the new arena, submitted to Mr. Vanderbilt the modified plans. These were approved and the work of erecting the building will begin at once.

It was learned that many remarakable improvements will be made in the construction of the new building. One of the principal of these will be a large room, which will be set apart for harnessing and saddling the horses, and a runway will be erected from this room to a gangway leading into the arena. This will serve to facilitate and expedite the judging, and prevent the possibility of an accident similar to that of Thursday night at the Garden when a woman was kicked by a restive horse.

While the plans will favor the Horse Show they have been arranged in such a way as to afford a better display of the many exhibitions which have been housed in the garden, such as the automobile show, the motor boat show, the six-day bicycle race, the dog show, and expositions of inventions, fashions, travel, rubber, and other commercial products.

The management of the new arena will file the plans for the building some time this week and the order for the steel work will be given at once. Owing to the fact that at the time of building the tracks of the New York Central Railroad the foundation for skyscrapers were put down at that time, the necessity of excavations has been avoided and the actual work of construction can be started at once. The contract will call for the completion of the building by Oct. 1, 1912, but it is understood that the arena will not be open until the middle of November when the Horse Show will be the first of the many spectacular displays to be held in the building.

The desire on the part of the American owners to improve the breed of army horses was illustrated yesterday by a gift of Allen A. Pinkerton to Capt. Guy Henry of the United States Cavalry. Mr. Pinkerton's gift was two three-year-old thoroughbreds, not fast enough for good steeplechasers, but admirably suited to serve as army horses.

"There are many horsemen who might follow the example set by Mr. Pinkerton," said Robert A. Fairbairn, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the association. "Not every horse from steeplechasing stock is capable of making a good mount for that purpose and the acquisition of such stock by the army officers will be of far reaching value to our military."

## NAVAL CADETS PRAISED.

### Midshipmen Carrying Brooms Meet Victorious Eleven.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 26.—The Naval Academy team which won from the Army eleven at Philadelphia yesterday received a rousing reception when it returned to Annapolis to-night. The party was met at the station by the members of the Second Battalion, the horses taken out of the vehicles, and were drawn by the Midshipmen to Bancroft Hall, at the academy. By order of Supt. Gibbons, quietness was obscerved while in Annapolis, owing to the day being Sunday, but when the academy was reached ethusiasm was unbounded. Each Midshipman was armed with a broom, which had been converted into a torch, and with them held aloft, headed by the Academy Band, escorted the returning victors to Bancroft Hall.

Beginning with Capt. Dalton and Head Coach Howard, the team men and coaches spoke from the top of one of the busses. All of the speakers praised the spirit of the team, and Coach Howard paid a special tribute to the West Point coaches, who had, he said, accepted defeat manfully. Lieut. Howard said that it was the opinion of the Army coaches that the Navy team was the strongest in the country.

### Indians Preparing for Brown.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 26.—With every hope of winding up their present season with greater credit than has ever gone to a local team in the past the Carlisle Indian football squad came home last night from its victory over Johns Hopkins at Baltimore, regretting only the fumble that gave their opponents a touchdown. The next two days' work as well as the general scope of what has been planned since the Syracuse event will be aimed directly at the Indians' closing contest of the season, which will be held on Thanksgiving Day against Brown University at Providence. Brown will be the first team since the early games to meet the whole Indian 'Varsity lineup. In every event heretofore played one or two of the Indian stars have been out of the line-up temporarily, but Coach Warner will take special pride in offering his very best combination to the Providence collegians. The redskins' squad will leave here on Tuesday evening after practice and will only take light exercise while away.

### For Bronx Football Championship.

The Bradhurst Field Club and the Morningside A. C. football teams will clash in their first game of the season at McNulty's Field on Thanksgiving Day. Both teams are located in Harlem, and in addition to the keen rivalry have a large number of followers which make the game practically a championship in the district. Both teams have met some strong elevens during the present season and made creditable showings, and the outcome of this game will be watched with much interest by the followers of both elevens.

# ATTELL AND KLINE AT NATIONAL CLUB

### Featherweight Champion's Battle Will Be Best of Week's Boxing Attractions.

Of the large number of boxing clubs about the metropolis which have arranged bouts for the coming week, at least three will stage contests which give promise of being good exhibitions, and should be well worth witnessing. Nearly every club which has blossomed up in the past few months since the institution of the State Boxing Commission has arranged contests, and three of these stand out prominently.

Judging from past performances the one which should furnish the best entertainment is that which takes place at the National Sporting Club on Friday night. Abe Attell, the champion featherweight, and without a doubt one of the cleverest of the present-day exponents of the manly art, will try conclusions for the second time with the clever Newark featherweight, Patsy Kline.

Attell has cleaned up nearly all the men of his class about town in easy manner, and only a short time ago showed that he was still in the running, when he easily defeated the English champion, Young Cohen. Attell is anxious to keep going, and after making a careful study of the situation the management of the National Club finally decided that the Newark featherweight would be the most likely opponent for the shifty "Abe."

Tom Kennedy of this city and Al Palzer, who fought such a sensational ten-round contest some time ago at the National Sporting Club, will oppose each other in a second meeting at the Claremont Rink, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday night. Kennedy was formerly an amateur, and after taking the measure of all the "simon-pures" he invaded the professional ranks. The first meeting of this pair resulted in general dissatisfaction, when it was claimed that the last round had extended over the regular time in order to enable Palzer to finish Kennedy after a gruelling battle.

Since his meeting with Palzer, Kennedy has gained a lot of ring experience, and has met with great success, while Palzer has done little or nothing. On the strength of a victory in their coming contest both men have been offered several matches, and with this incentive the contest promises to be a slashing bout. Both men have been working hard at training camps to fit themselves for the battle, and there will be no excuse to offer if the affair should fall short of the mark. If his past experience has taught him anything, Kennedy should at least hold Palzer to an even break, and it would not be surprising if he wins with a clean advantage. He has yet to prove his worth, for in practically his first start as a professional he received a serious setback from the same Palzer. Kennedy has, however, overlooked the conditions of that affair, and is now ready to redeem himself. He has size, strength, is a good boxer, and possesses an unusual amount of courage. Should he be victorious in Wednesday night's contest he will be ready to measure strides with the best of the heavyweights.

Leach Cross, the east side dentist-pugilist, will engage with Battling Hurley of Passaic for the third time, and the bout should be a hummer from gong to gong. In the first contest Cross, who is credited with a sledge-hammer blow, scored a knockout in the initial round, but in the second bout Hurley was credited with the honors, although the bout went the full distance. In the latter contest the Jersey boxer floored Leach three times, and had him in bad shape, but was unable to finish the job. This fight snould decide the supremacy of the pair for all time, and, regardless of the outcome, it promises to be a slashing affair.

To-morrow night at the Fairmont A. C., Willie Lewis will be pitted against Mike Gibbons, who comes from the West with a title of champion. Lewis, who is one of the in-and-out members of the welterweight division, is always ready to stack up against a supposed champion, and promises to put a crimp in the aspirations of the Westerner on Tuesday night when they meet.

Heavyweights will be the headliners at the Sharkey A. C. on Wednesday night. George Brae, a California heavyweight, will make his first appearance in the East, his opponent being Soldier Delaney. Brae is the most recent Western "white hope," while his opponent enjoys the same distinction at the Sharkey Club, and even if the bout does not come up to expectations, it should furnish some excitement. This contest will be preceded by the usual preliminary bouts and wrestling contest.

Two ten-round contests will feature the weekly show of the Longacre A. C. on Wednesday night. The feature event of the programme will be a heavyweight contest between Ray Simon, a Greek boxer, and George Weigner of Washington Market. These men met once before in a six-round affair, and it proved so interesting that they were rematched for the star attraction of this show. The other ten-round affair will bring together Lew Sheppard and Eddie Smith of Yorkville.

The Shamrock A. C. of Maspeth, the latest club to receive a license, will open its doors on Wednesday night, Dec. 6. It has not been decided who will furnish the entertainment for the opening show, but the management is trying to arrange an attractive card.

To-morrow night the Mount Vernon Sporting Club will provide the followers of the sport in Westchester with what looks to be a good programme. Both the principals of the main bout are from surrounding localities and should draw the full quota of fans. Young Sam Langford of Mount Vernon and Shamus O'Brien of Yonkers will furnish the fireworks in what is scheduled for a ten-round bout. These boys have boxed on two previous occasions without being able to settle the score, and the third meeting has lots in store.

The East Avenue A. C. and the American A. C., both of Brooklyn, have arranged cards for their weekly shows, and in addition the regular week-end bouts will be staged at the Fairmont, Sharkey, Longacre, and Olympia A. C. of Manhattan.


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CORBIN 1,888 Broadway, (63d St.) 'Phone 5903 Columbus.

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EVERETT SELF-STARTING CARS. Shepherd Motor Car Co., Broadway, near 61st St.

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# SAVANNAH BEGINS CARNIVAL TO-DAY

## Races for the Tiedeman and Savannah Trophies Start Early This Morning.

## VANDERBILT FEATURE EVENT

## Great Auto Classic Follows Finish of Other Contests—Wagner Discusses Prospects.

**PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.**

TIEDEMAN TROPHY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 32—Abbott-Detroit | Mortimer Roberts |
| 31—Abbott-Detroit | Harry Hartman |
| 33—E. M. F. | Jack Tower |
| 34—E. M. F. | Bob Evans |
| 35—E. M. F. | Frank Witt |
| 36—Ford | Frank Kulick |

SAVANNAH CHALLENGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 21—Marmon | Bruce Keene |
| 22—Mercer | Hughie Hughes |
| 23—Marmon | Joe Nikrent |
| 24—Mercer | William Knipper |
| 25—Case | Louis A. Disbrow |
| 26—Mercer | W. F. Barnes, Jr. |

VANDERBILT CUP.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1—Lozier | Harry Grant |
| 2—Marmon | Bob Burman |
| 3—Fope-Hunamer | Louis A. Disbrow |
| 4—Mercedes | Spencer E. Wishart |
| 5—Jackson | Harry Cobe |
| 6—Mercer | Hughie Hughes |
| 7—Abbott-Detroit | Carl Limberg |
| 8—Lozier | Ralph Mulford |
| 9—Abbot-Detroit | L. A. Mitchell |
| 10—Mercedes | Ralph De Palma |
| 11—Flat | E. H. Parker |
| 12—Marmon | Cyrus Patschke |
| 14—Flat | David Bruce-Brown |
| 15—Flat | Joe Matson |

The 170-mile race for the Tiedeman Cup will be the first contest on the programme, which begins this morning at 7:30 o'clock. Simultaneously with the Tiedeman race the 221-mile race for the Savannah trophy will be run, and immediately after these two races the seventh Vanderbilt Cup race of 280 miles, heretofore always run in New York, will be started.

By FRED J. WAGNER.
Official Starter at Savannah Automobile Meet.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 26.—From the indications which were presented to-day it looks as though the coming automobile speed carnival which starts to-morrow morning over the finest road course in the world will be the greatest automobile meet ever held in this country.

I was rather dubious about the public feature of the meet. The figures of the local boosters seemed a bit too strong, but the arrival of the vanguard from the North to-day by land and sea would indicate a bigger crowd than even the local committeemen have been led to expect.

As for the event itself, I have never had any qualms about it, and while my work will be cut out for me to-morrow and Thursday with the greatest human and mechanical talent in the world, I feel sure that the thousands here and on their way will see some of the greatest automobile racing the game ever knew.

Mr. Morrell, the referee of the meet, and myself held a little conference this morning and went over a number of the technical details. To make sure that the entrants and their drivers understood everything clearly we drove over the course and visited every racing camp to see if everything was in readiness and understood for the jump off in the morning.

The course is everything that it can be. The improvements made on it over last year by those having charge have advanced the safety of the seventeen-mile circuit considerably. Still I am of the opinion that the record 70.55 miles an hour made last year by the Benz car, driven by Bruce-Brown, will be hard to overcome.

The Grand Prize will be a battle royal between the Benz and the Fiat teams. Each of these has won one of the contests and the rubber that will be played off Thursday will make that Thanksgiving Day historic in motor history. The rivalry between the two great Italian and German firms of automobile manufacturers which represent their respective countries in the international race and the preparations they have made in cars and drivers have made them favorites in the contest.

Hemery, twice a loser by a narrow margin, carries the most of the German hopes. With many qualified to judge he is the favorite in the race. No less distinguished a driver is Louis Wagner of the Fiat team, who on form should be an equal favorite with Hemery. Each has won a Vanderbilt. Each is a veteran who has been tried in the greatest contests the world has ever known. Wagner won the first Grand Prize three years ago. Hemery was within two seconds of winning the last one. Last year's winner, David Bruce-Brown, will be a favorite with many. He is well entitled to a claim as a strong contender for the cup. A victory for him would be a popular one.

America's best offering is the Marmon team. Their cars have shown a sustained flight of 500 miles at 75 miles an hour on the Indianapolis Speedway. Two drivers will be picked from "Wild Bob" Burman, Joe Dawson, and Cyrus Patchke. America probably possesses no better racing pilots than these. Any of the strange freaks of fortune which hover over a racing course may swing the victory somewhere else. But on form the foreigners have the call, with the Marmon team next.

In the Vanderilt race the foreigners again loom up. In this contest the Mercedes cars are probably favorites. Of the drivers Ralph De Palma appears to have one of the best claims on the race. But last year's Grand Prize Fiats, rimmed down in engine size to meet the conditions of the Vanderbilt, have to be reckoned with. The three Fiats against the two Mercedes ought to be about an even wager. The Marmons figure as they do in the Grand Prize. The Lozier cars, driven by Grant, twice winner of the Vanderbilt, will be in the running all the time. Hughie Hughes in his Mercer may figure, too, but Hughes has the only six-cylinder car in the race.

The cars in the Savannah Challenge Trophy race are more nearly matched than in any race on the programme. On previous performances alone the Mercers ought to be the favorites. There is little to choose between the entrants in the Tiedeman Trophy race.

David L. Bruce-Brown, winner of last year's Grand Prize, believes the course over which the international race will be run Thursday to be considerably faster than the course over which he won the race last year. He agrees that the surface does not appear to be quite so fast, but says the straightening out of portions of the course, the widening of others, and the easing of the turns has worked wonders with the Grand Prize course, and that the time this year should be considerably better than last year.

It is certain that the winner of last year's event will cut out a faster clip this year than he did last year, when he won the race at the wheel of a Benz. Since then he has changed his allegiance from the German speed creation to that of the Fiat, on which the Italians rest their hopes for the race. He has expressed himself as well satisfied with the change, and believes his chances for duplicating his performance of last year have not been hurt by the switch in mounts.

Harry Grant, who has won the last two Vanderbilt races, is ready for the third attempt when the cars in America's great National race get away in the seventh contest for the classic cup to-morrow. Grant does not think that the world's records will be beaten in the race. He does not think the course is as fine as that of Santa Monica, on which a mark of 74.9 miles an hour for 200 miles was set up a few weeks ago. Grant thinks the Vanderbilt will be won at an average speed of between 73 and 74 miles an hour. When it is remembered that Grant has turned the trick twice his opinion becomes well worth while.

But even more to the point, Grant has shown his ability to guess the abilities of course and contenders with strange exactness. In the 1909 Vanderbilt, which he won, he predicted that the race would be won at a speed of 62 miles an hour. Grant's time was 62.8 miles an hour. Last year, when he won again, he declared before the race that the car which went the distance at an average speed of 65 miles an hour would win. Grant won the race, making the distance at an average speed of just one-tenth of a mile faster than he said the race would be won.

A line on the best performances of the prominent contenders for the big prizes may not be amiss on the eve of the big carnival. Bob Burman's best time was made on his first breeze around the circuit. He only arrived here on Saturday, and went at once to the Marmon camp, where he donned racing togs and had a talk with Mr. Marmon before taking the car out for his first try at the course. He sent the yellow-bonneted Marmon around the first lap in 13:43, making an average speed of seventy-six miles an hour, then followed with a slightly faster lap. He came in from his third and last lap in 18:38, with the tread of one of his rear tires flapping in illustration of the rule that the tires will not stand the speed after the seventy-five-mile mark is passed.

Louis Wagner in his Grand Prize Fiat has made some of the fastest laps of this year's practice. He has circled the course three times in less than 13:00. His first lap was made in 12:51, a little better than seventy-nine miles an hour. His second lap was clocked at 12:50 and his third at 12:58.

The last day of practice was marked by the appearance on the course of one of the 100 horse power Buicks, driven by Charlie Basle, who arrived Saturday. This was the car which Burman drove last year, when it came in third and was the first American to finish. Basle did not attempt any of the great speed which the car is known to have, but carefully felt out the course at a speed of between forty-seven and forty-eight miles an hour, his time for the lap being 21:28.

Bruce-Brown has done three laps, ranging from seventy-six to seventy-nine miles. Bruce-Brown's laps were made in 13:27, 13:07, and 13:14. Matson of the Fiat team made fast laps in 13:17 and 13:45. Parker, driving a Fiat, went around one time in 14:58.

Eddie Hearne of the Benz team is taking it easy, with the knowledge that he has the fastest lap of the practice sewed up, with his eighty-odd mile performance Wednesday.

Ralph De Palma has sent his Mercedes Vanderbilt entry around in 14:15, 14:09, and 14:17, his best time being around 73. Wishard, the other Mercedes pilot, made his fastest round in 13:25, in a pace around the seventy-seven-mile mark.

Mulford of the Lozier Vanderbilt team has made laps in 13:36 and 13:40, both close to 76 miles. Harry Grant, Mulford's team mate, has reeled most of his laps around 13:30, so has Patchke for the Marmons.

To the drivers who win the great races will come not only world-wide fame but trophies such as the $5,000 gold cup of the Automobile Club of America, the historic Vanderbilt Cup, which has furnished the incentive for six of the greatest struggles of motordom; the Savannah Challenge Trophy, the Tiedeman and other cups and day little fortunes in cash. The Savannah Automobile Club's purses alone total $12,500.

In the Grand Prize race the winner will get $4,000 in cash from the promoters. Second $2,000, and third $1,000, in addition to which special prizes offered by manufacturers of magnetos, carburetors, &c., rings the winner's purse up to about $10,000 in cash.

The award of the Vanderbilt Cup carries a cash prize of $2,000. The second car gets a cash prize of $500 and the third $250, in addition to which $1,000 is offered to the American car that wins the race, and there are numerous additional cash prizes from manufacturers. The mechanic in the winning car receives a cup.

In the Savannah Challenge Trophy race the trophy and $1,000 goes to the winner, $250 to second man, and $125 to third, in addition to the manufacturers' cash prizes. A cup has been offered in this race for the mechanic in the winning car.

The Tiedeman Trophy, named in honor of the Mayor of Savannah, will be the prize in the race by that name, in addition to which the same cash prizes will be given as in the Savannah Challenge Trophy race.

The most substantial cash prizes offered are the following, running the total of the cash offered to the winners in the races up to $25,000. They are invariably offered by manufacturers to the winners using their products in rims, tires, and accessories:

The Remy Magneto Company offers a total of $4,250, divided among the winners in the various events. The Bosch Magneto Company offers $1,550. The manufacturers of the Rayfield carburetor offer $2,500. The Monogram Oil Company offers $1,700; the manufacturers of the Red-Head spark plug, $700.

The company manufacturing the Dorian remountable rims has offered $250 as a prize for the winning driver in the Grand Prize using their rims, and a similar prize for the winning driver in the Vanderbilt.

## MEYERS LEADS GIANTS.

### Indian Lad Has Official Average of .332—Wagner Leads League.

Honus Wagner, the Pittsburgh Teuton, is the real leader of the National League batsmen who were on the job during the whole season. In the official averages issued by Secretary John Heydler, Wagner has an average of .334. Two Boston players, Kirke and Jackson, have higher figures than Hans, but they played in less than one-third as many games; Kirke in 20 games batted for .360, and Jackson in 39 games for .347. Miller, another Boston player, is next to Wagner, with .333 in 146 games.

The hard hitting Giant was Chief Meyers, who batted .332 in 128 games. Larry Doyle had an average of .310, and Wilson was also in the honor class with .303. Magee of the Phillies, who led the National League last season, batted only .288 in 120 games.

The real surprise of the averages is the batting of the Boston team, which had a decisive hold on last place in the league race last season. Besides Kirke, Jackson, and Miller, Mike Donlin was also with the top-notchers, with a mark of .316 in 59 games. Sweeney also batted for .314, which puts five Boston hitters in the honor class, a record close to that of the world champion Athletics.

The Giants lead the League in team batting, with an average of .279, and Boston was second, with .267. Brooklyn was last, with .237.

Among the Brooklyn players the best batsmen were: Northen, .316; Daubert, .307; Stark, .295; Wheat, .287; Erwin, .271, and Hummel, .270.

The batting averages of the Giants, pennant winners of the League, are as follows:

| | G. | A. | B. | R. | H. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meyers | 128 | 391 | 48 | 130 | .332 | |
| Fletcher | 108 | 326 | 73 | 104 | .319 | |
| Doyle | 141 | 526 | 102 | 163 | .310 | |
| Wilson | 64 | 109 | 17 | 33 | .303 | |
| Snodgrass | 151 | 534 | 83 | 157 | .294 | |
| Murray | 131 | 488 | 70 | 142 | .291 | |
| Herzog | 147 | 541 | 90 | 157 | .290 | |
| Merkle | 148 | 541 | 80 | 153 | .283 | |
| Devore | 149 | 565 | 96 | 158 | .280 | |
| Becker | 55 | 172 | 28 | 45 | .262 | |
| Crandall | 50 | 113 | 12 | 27 | .239 | |
| Mathewson | 45 | 112 | 12 | 22 | .196 | |
| Wiltse | 30 | 69 | 5 | 13 | .118 | |
| Marquard | 45 | 104 | 9 | 17 | .163 | |
| Aries | 34 | 64 | 2 | 6 | .094 | |

### Oldfield in Trouble Again.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 26.—The breach between the American Automobile Association and Barney Oldfield has widened. Oldfield, through one of the local newspapers, had obtained press privileges admitting him to the stands on the racing days. The Savannah Automobile Club and the committee of the American Automobile Association got together and requested the return of Oldfield's passes. Oldfield refuses to return them, and declares he will witness the race from the press stand and write the story of the race.


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# MORNINGSIDE WINS CLOSE ROAD RACE

## West Side Runners Take Individual and Point Honors from Combined Teams.

The Morningside Athletic Club cross-country team took down first honors yesterday in the triangular road run which had as the other team contestants athletes from the Glencoe A. C. and Sheridan A. C. The west side runners furnished the individual winner as well, when Oscar Nelson strode past the finish line somewhat easily in the good time of 22:48 for the distance, approximated at a bit over four miles.

The course led from Olympic Field, where a circuit of two laps of the track was made before the road running was taken up. The men journeyed through 130th Street to Seventh Avenue, north to Macomb's Dam and Central Bridge, to Jerome Avenue, to 161st Street, to Gerard Avenue, south on Gerard Avenue to the Madison Avenue Bridge, to Olympic Field, where a quarter mile on the track made up the required distance.

Harris made a bid for the pace from the outset, and succeeded in showing the way to Seventh Avenue, where Oscar Nelson took up the running, making the pace a keen one. Young Crowley of the Glencoes took a flier at the leader and held him for about a mile up to Gerard Avenue, where the pace told and he fell back.

From this point on Nelson was always in command, and never permitted any of his opponents to get by. Harris pulled away from the field in the run home, but failed to live the pace set by the Morningside runner. When he entered the field for the final quarter mile Nelson had a clear lead of 200 yards, which Harris, who showed at the gate in second place, was unable to decrease, despite his best sprinting efforts.

The Glencoe bunch seemed to have a mortgage on the point trophy with a total of 26 points, while the Glencoes totaled 33 and the Sheridans 74. Inquiry will be made into the standing of several of the winning team who are said not to be eligible for such a contest. The summary:

O. Nelson, Morningside A. C.; T. Harris, Glencoe A. C.; H. Jonnson, Glencoe A. C.; J. McCann, Morningside A. C.; J. Crowley, Glencoe A. C.; J. Scheeneiter, Morningside A. C.; S. Maier, Morningside A. C.; C. Timmons, Morningside A. C.; P. Coulter, Morningside A. C.; S. Damiana, Sheridan A. C.; M. Nelson, Glencoe A. C.; G. Mazaka, Glencoe A. C.; J. Knelbel, Morningside A. C.; A. Fisher, Sheridan A. C.; S. Lichtenstein, Sheridan A C.; I. Gassch, Sheridan A. C.; W. Walsh, Glencoe A. C.; D. Sterns, Glencoe A. C.; R. Jacobson, Sheridan A. C.

Team Results: Morningside A. C.—1, 4, 6, 7, 8—26; Glencoe A. C.—2, 3, 5, 11, 12—33; Sheridan A. C.—10, 14, 15, 16, 19—74.

## JORDAN LEADS BIG FIELD.

### Xavier Runner Easily Wins in Morningside Distance Event.

Edward Jordan of the Xavier A. A. won the road run of the Morningside A. C. yesterday, which started from the clubhouse in West 126th Street, and led up Seventh Avenue to Central Bridge and return. His time for the distance, said to be four miles, was 20:15.

J. McGarity of the Paulist A. C. was the only one of the thirty-five runners to give the Xavier man a competitive argument, as he led for about a mile and a half, after which it was easy for Jordan, who won as he pleased by fifteen seconds from McGarity, who had his troubles leading J. Roberts of the Harlem Evening High School across the line, but three seconds intervening in their respective finishes. The summary:

E. Jordan, Xavier A. C.; J. McGarity, Paulist A. C.; J. Roberts, Harlem Evening High; J. Valley, Fordham Prep.; V. Bertholdi, Xavier A. C.; H. Jacobsen, Sheridan A. C.; W. Burke, Union Settlement A. C.; J. O'Mara, Morningside A. C.; O. Carnegie, Xavier A. A.; E. Held, Pastime A. C.; R. Cappielo, St. Peter's C. L. A.; J. Farley, Xavier A. C.; J. A. Boschi, Xavier A. C.; H. Pressinger, Morningside A. C.; B. Lichtman, Twenty-sixth Company, Eighth Regiment; J. Gannon, Paulist A. C.; C. Woods, Morningside A. C.; E. Nickerson, Yonkers A. A.; E. Grandon, Morningside A. C.; W. Franz, unattached; T. McCormick, Xavier A. C.; C. Stein, unattached; J. Mersfelder, Xavier A. C.; A. Finnemore, Morningside A. C.; G. Broun, Xavier A. C.; W. Hartnett, unattached; L. O'Kane, Morris High; M. Freud, Ramapo A. C.; J. Vallaqua, unattached; A. McMahon, Paulist A. C.; A. Fierro, Xavier A. C.; G. Bowers, Excelsior A. A.; J. Jessup, Morningside A. C.; S. Sand, Ramapo A. C.; E. Thurston, Active Social Club.

## AUSTRALIAN TENNIS TEAM.

### Strong Team Selected to Defend the Davis Cup.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 26.—The Australian team for the defense of the Dwight F. Davis International Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup has been selected. It is composed as follows: Norman E. Brookes, Lycett, A. W. Dunlop, and R. W. Heath.

The American challengers for the Davis Cup are William A. Larned, Maurice E. McLoughlin, and Beals C. Wright. They arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, on Nov. 22, proceeding from there to Wellington and thence by boat to Christchurch, where the challenge round with the Australians will be played beginning Dec. 30.

### Axelson's All-Western Team.

Interesting among the all-star football elevens selected by sporting authorities are the All-Conference and All-Western elevens selected by G. W. Axelson of Chicago, a member of the commission to have charge of the next year's Olympic games.

Axelson's All-Western team gives Michigan three players, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Chicago each two, and Iowa and Illinois each one. It is as follows:

| Player and Team. | Position. |
|---|---|
| Tobin, Minnesota | End |
| Buser, Wisconsin | Tackle |
| Scruby, Chicago | Guard |
| O'Brien, Iowa | Centre |
| H. Belling, Illinois | Guard |
| Conklin, Michigan | Tackle |
| Wells, Michigan | End |
| Moll, Wisconsin | Quarter back |
| Craig, Michigan | Half back |
| Rosenwald, Minnesota | Half back |
| Sauer, Chicago | Full back |

Five men are found both on the All-Conference team picked by Walter Eckersall, the former Chicago star, and on Axelson's Western and Conference elevens. They are Buser, Moll, Scruby, Sauer, and Rosenwald.

### Big Scores at Basket Ball.

The basket ball quintet of the Cathedral College defeated the five of the De Witt Clinton High School yesterday on the former's court by the score of 20 to 16. Both teams played a fast game and executed some fine passes, but the home five by their familiarity with the court were able to show a slight advantage and win out in the final half by a four-point advantage. The home team played a much faster game and carried the visitors at a fast clip, making all their tallies on clean shots, while De Witt Clinton scored several times on purely lucky shots. The line-up:

| Cathedral. | Position. | De Witt Clinton. |
|---|---|---|
| Walsh, Glerer | Left forward | Kirchen |
| Rapacki | Right forward | Lieberman, Sonkin |
| Donahue | Centre | Dewson |
| Brennan, Kirwin | Left guard | Harber |
| Cronin | Right guard | Christgan |

Goals from field—Kirchen, 5; Dewson. Goals from foul—Rapacki, 6; Glerer, 3; Kirchen, 2; Harber, 2; Donahue, 2; Kirwin, and Cronin. Referee—Mr. McCann. Umpire—Mr. Lowenthal. Time of halves—Twenty-minutes.

### Wrestlers Ready to Grapple.

Dr. Roller and Paul Samson are ready for their bout at the Harlem Casino to-night. The big wrestlers finished their training yesterday and after their final workout on the road for the match each expressed the opinion that he would be an easy winner. Half a dozen other good bouts are on the card. When Roller and Samson last met the result was unsatisfactory to both men. Roller agreed to throw the big German twice in an hour, but he failed to gain even one fall. Since then the wrestlers have been sparring around for a return match. To-night they will meet in a finish bout.

### American Racers in Australia.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Nov. 26.—Irving H. Wheatcroft, owner of the St. James Stud, Lexington, Ky., who is transferring his horses to Sydney because of the anti-betting legislation in the United States, arrived to-day on the steamer Kish. Mr. Wheatcroft's stud comprises 150 thoroughbreds, which are expected to arrive on Wednesday.

### Harvard Players Receive Initial.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 26.—Six men received their "H" for the first time in the Harvard-Yale football game of yesterday. They are H. R. Hitchcock of Pukee, Hawaii; K. Reynolds of Montclair, N. J.; R. T. P. Storer of Waltham; F. D. Huntington of Lexington; F. H. Leslie of Milton, and D. C. Parmenter of Gloucester. The election of the football captain for next year is expected to take place some time next week. Leading candidates are Percy Wendell of Boston, H. R. Gardner of New York City, and S. M. Felton of Philadelphia, all members of the junior class.


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American Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
St. Louis.....Dec. 2 | New York. (Fri.) Dec. 15
†Olympic(new) Dec. 9, n'n | †Oceanic.....Dec. 16
†White Star Line Steamer.

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NEW YORK—LONDON Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Minneapolis. Dec. 2, 7:30 AM | Minnehaha..Dec. 16
Minnetonka. Dec. 9, 10:30 AM | Minnewaska. Dec. 23

Red Star Pier 61, N. R., 10 A. M.
LONDON, PARIS VIA DOVER—ANTWERP.
Finland.....Dec. 2 | Lapland (new)..Dec. 20
Zeeland.....Dec. 13 | Krooniand.....Dec. 27

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Olympic(new). Dec. 9, n'n | *St. Paul.....Dec. 23
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# THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

A good deal of the money which New York bankers had loaned in the Berlin market has recently been returned to this side because of the very decided improvement which has taken place in the German and other European money markets during the past sixty days. Much of the funds so returned to us has found employment, not in the money market, but in the purchase of bonds the return on which is sufficiently above the current time-money rates to lead institutions to make bond investments rather than to lend their money in the open market. The result of this movement has been a really important absorption of bonds, although this has proceeded quietly and without much surface indication of bond market activity. This interesting shifting of funds from the foreign money market to the home bond market has not, however, exhausted the credits which this market had established abroad, for many of the loans made have not matured, and in addition some foreign bills are still being carried by our bankers, although the prevailing high rates of exchange have induced the withdrawal from abroad of part of the money which our bankers had invested in long bills. The increased demand for bonds reflects the same change for the better in general sentiment which has found expression in recent weeks in the improvement which the stock market has shown. Last week's price changes were irregular, but the movement of the market on more than one occasion during the week showed that, except in isolated cases, there was but little pressure of stocks upon the market. This, at all events, was true until a somewhat sharp advance had led to profit taking and had called out increased supplies of stock.

Among the week's incidents were some of decidedly favorable tenor, and these were supplemented in the aggregate of the stock market influences by several reports of impending favorable developments in important railroad properties, which, although at least premature, had their influence in stimulating trading optimism. Increased dividend declarations by the Atlantic Coast Line and by the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, forming part of the Southern Railway system, not only directly benefited those properties, but called attention to the generally favorable drift of Southern railroad earnings, which are already benefiting by the very large cotton crop which the South will harvest this year. The ginning figures of the Census Bureau showed last week that up to Nov. 14 there had been ginned a total of 11,269,000 bales which is a record figure for that date, and which promises a total crop this season of not less than 14,000,000 bales, unless a larger percentage of the crop had been ginned up to that date than in any recent year. The natural consequences of relatively low prices for cotton, however much they promise benefit to the country as a whole, are causing much disappointment to cotton growers and those who undertake to speak for them—a disappointment which has found expression in the South in futile resolutions to uphold the price of cotton passed in cotton conventions. Last week there was launched a more determined effort to bring up the price of this staple by an attempt to bind individual planters to a reduction in their cotton acreage and by a scheme to employ the machinery of the Cotton Exchanges for the purpose of establishing a higher price than that lately quoted for cotton. The promoters of this undertaking, after the first day's announcement of the scheme, were at pains to explain that it did not differ in any essential particular from the call system of cotton purchased by spinners who make their contracts in advance with the growers of the cotton under an arrangement by which the price is determined at a later date. The trade has yet to hear of any insistence on the part of spinners making such contracts for the purchase of cotton that the planter, as a prerequisite to the purchase of his cotton by the spinner, shall agree to curtail his next year's acreage of cotton. Yet it is the latter feature of the plan launched last week which forms the basic feature of this scheme to establish higher cotton prices. With the cotton acreage-reduction feature removed, the plan reduces itself very evidently to a mere speculation in cotton options, for what the promoters plan is to have the cotton growers sell their cotton for what price it will bring and then to go long of an equivalent amount of options. It is upon the acreage-reduction agreement that the promoters count for the rise in the options, which would insure a profit. If it were to be assumed that this proposal to cut down the South's cotton acreage by 25 per cent. in a single year is likely to prove successful, there would be occasion for more serious consideration of the plan outlined last week. It is sufficient at the moment, however, to recall that many previous efforts to cut down acreage have failed.

Considerable importance was attached last week, from a strictly financial point of view, to the decision of the Court of Appeals upholding the proposed reorganization plan of the Third Avenue Railroad, against the disapproval of the Public Service Commission. Not because of any sentiment in favor of a reduction in the power which the Public Service Commission exercises over the service performed by railroad and other corporations which fall within its supervision, but because of the feeling in a considerable section of the financial community that the commission was really overstepping its powers in the course which it had pursued in the Third Avenue case, the decision was received with satisfaction. Some of those who undertook to speak for the commission described this decision as rendering the commission almost powerless in the supervision of railroad corporations, but this is by far too broad an effect to attribute to the decree of the court in the case.

Whether or not the limitation of the Public Service Commission's control over new capital issues laid down in the decision of the Court of Appeals is to continue unchanged will depend upon the outcome of the movement already begun to give the Public Service Commission greater power in this matter than the courts have held it to possess under all the existing Public Service laws. Last week's decision may well serve to stimulate the activity of those in favor of the proposed change. In this connection the fact is interesting that there is daily awaited the publication of the report of the Railroad Securities Commission, which has been considering the question of Federal control of railroad capital issues.

A considerable additional amount of gold was taken for export last week to Canada and to Argentina and for transfer to San Francisco, whence some gold may be exported to the Orient. The comfortable position of the banks at this centre prevented this movement causing any material effect upon the money market despite the reduction in surplus reserve which resulted from the gold outflow. This reduction, in fact, was much smaller than had been anticipated toward the close of last week before the bank returns were published. By a considerable reduction in loans, effected apparently through a shifting of loans to institutions outside of the Clearing House, the banks were able to reduce to a minimum the loss in surplus reserve due to the week's cash outflow. The actual surplus was decreased by only $1,430,000, still leaving the Clearing House institutions with close to $9,000,000 in excess of the required cash reserve. The way in which the banks have met this demand for gold for shipment abroad again brings out very clearly the fact that the monetary position at this centre is unusually comfortable. For that matter, however, the existence of large foreign credits has long indicated beyond all doubt a condition of great ease here.

# THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

## LONDON MARKET HOPEFUL.

**RLecovery from War Scare and Gold Exports from New York Cause Price Hardening.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—There has been general hardening of rates all over Europe this week. Local and temporary influences have contributed to bring this about, but the real causes are world-wide. First, there are the usual Autumnal requirements, which, up to now, have been uncommonly little felt this year, but which now are beginning to assert themselves; second, there is the general recovery from the recent war scare, and third, the large gold shipments from New York. But financial enterprise must remain somewhat depressed until better diplomatic relations are restored with Germany.

On the Stock Exchange there has been more hopeful feeling throughout the week than for some time, and business, also, has increased somewhat. This improvement is due in a measure to recovery in New York.

## QUIET ON PARIS BOURSE.

**Tendency Satisfactory—Grey's Speech Is Expected to Inspire Confidence.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Although business is much quiter than it was a few days ago, the general tendency on the Bourse has been very satisfactory all the week. The more pacific tone of the German press, and the general expectation that Sir Edward Grey's speech on Monday in reference to the Moroccan question, will contribute to better feeling in Anglo-German relations; and the settlement of the Franco-Spanish differences, all have tended to inspire confidence.

The chief features of the week were Rio Tinto and American Telephone and Telegraph, both of which closed firm. Settlement day is viewed without concern, money being plentiful. A firm tone is anticipated for next week.

## BERLIN SELLS LOCAL SHARES.

**American Stocks Firm and Canadian Railways Higher.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The approach of settling day caused a noticeable desire to realize on the Berlin Boerse at the end of the week. This inclination was stimulated through political considerations in connection with the Dardanelles question, and the probability of the metal workers strike assuming still greater dimensions.

European shares fell off all along the list by a few points. American securities remained firm. Canadian railways were in large demand, and quotations rose.

Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd shares remained firm.


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**Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Co.**
**Consolidated Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds**
Due July 1, 1952 Interest January and July
Authorized $50,000,000 Outstanding $39,034,000
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Dividends of not less than 6% per annum have been paid on the $5,000,000 stock since 1892.
The property includes the Dearborn Terminal Station in the heart of Chicago, 138 miles of main track, 232 miles of yard and sidings track, freight houses, freight yards and water frontage on the Chicago River.
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(Legal for N. Y. Savings Banks). To net 4.20%
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**Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Cons. Gold 5% Bonds**
Due May 1, 1945, int. May & Nov.
Tax Exempt To net over 4.55%
$50,000
**N.Y., Westchester & Boston Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 4½% Gold Bonds**
Due Sept. 1, 1949, int. March & Sept.
Tax Exempt To net about 4⅝%
$50,000
**Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st Cons. 4% Bonds**
Due Sept. 1, 1949, int. March & Sept.
To net about 4¾%
$75,000
**International Nickel Co. 5% Gold Bonds**
Due Apr. 1, 1932, int. Apr. & Oct.
To net about 5%
$50,000
**Standard Gas & Electric Co. Conv. 6% S. F. Gold Bonds**
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as a profitable investment is illustrated in a Census Bulletin just issued by the United States Government. The Bulletin shows, among other things, that Gas Companies have been conservatively managed and the net returns on capital employed have increased from 4.54% in 1904 to 5.82% in 1909.
We are making a special offering of a
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A summary of the above Bulletin, together with a descriptive circular concerning this exceptional offering, sent upon request.
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# A EUROPEAN OPINION OF OUR CONDITIONS

## Interesting Expression of Swiss Banking View of Our Situation.

## POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

**Europeans Say We Have Gone from Too Little to Too Much Government Interference in Business.**

New York bankers who make a study of the possibilities of marketing our securities in Europe were last week greatly interested in the opinions of the Schweizerische Kreditanstalt of Zurich upon the financial and industrial situation in this country, as expressed in a circular of the bank dated Oct. 31, copies of which came with the European mails. This institution is regarded as one of the most influential in Switzerland, and its opinions have considerable weight with investors. The Swiss bankers say that, whereas the United States Government formerly exercised too little control over its corporations, in the view of Europeans, it has now gone to the other extreme. A translation of the circular says:

"The general financial and economic situation in the United States does not present a clear aspect, and if he take into account the underlying conditions—i. e., the factors which are at the base and the cause of existing conditions—we cannot help discovering some that used to be considered of only secondary importance in the economic development of the country. These causes, therefore, can almost be called new in American economic history. What we mean is a more active influence of politics and its more pronounced transgressions on financial and economic fields. The year of a Presidential election has always brought a period of commercial slow-down. On the one hand the uncertainty as to the result of the election and on the other the fact that a large class of citizens is occupied by the election campaign used to produce a slowing down, so to say, of economic circulation.

"Beyond that, however, the barren field of politics was left to 'professional politicians.' As regards general business life, the Government pursued a policy of 'laissez faire' which for a long time past did not agree with the European conception of a Government's duties. A change has taken place within the last years, and to-day the American Government often interferes with private economic conditions much more than even those European countries do which have little left of the Manchester theories.

"While the United States have never made any attempt to secure Government ownership of the railroads, and while such an action is not foreseen, there being too many hindrances in its way, a very far-reaching supervision of the railroad companies is exercised not only by the Federal Government, but some times in a very vexing manner by the individual States. Some of the Southern States a few years ago brought certain weakly organized railroads to the verge of ruin by the so-called 2-cent rate law, and it is barely a year ago now that the Inter-State Commerce Commission frustrated the intention of the transportation companies of raising certain freight rates to meet the general increase of wages and cost of materials.

"The great industrial and commercial corporations are confronted by dangers even more serious than those threatening the transportation enterprises. It is certainly undeniable that various undesirable outgrowths have made their appearance in the economic body of the United States, and the ruthless exploitation of their monopolistic advantages on the part of individual industrial companies has long deserved the attention of the Government. Be that as it may, the anti-trust policy inaugurated by Roosevelt and continued by the present President has assumed proportions which strongly flavor of demagogy.

"All aside from the fact that the Sherman law is already in existence for a quarter of a century and that its application formerly would have been possible without the serious consequences of to-day, all aside from this fact, war is now declared to economic formations, which, by no means, assume a monopolistic attitude, and whose existence is only a natural consequence of the economic development which has taken place in the Old and in the New World during the last twenty-five years. In Germany, for instance, the interests of the iron and steel industry are united in the Stahlwerksverband, and in most other countries combinations have taken place in the electrical, mechanical, and many other industries. The Prussian Government has made its influence felt in favor of renewing the coal syndicate. While these protective measures have been inaugurated in Europe the United States designates as contrary to law and as a restriction of the free exercise of Inter-State Commerce all agreements in regard to the manufacture or sale of industrial products. In case the Government should carry out its threat to dissolve a few hundred more of the existing trust-like enterprises this would shake the very foundations of the entire economic body, and the consequences would be incalculable.

"It is evident that general business must suffer from such a campaign against capital. Report has it that the often exaggerated optimism with which American business people are accredited, has been replaced by great discouragement evidenced by decreased orders in industry, by reduction of railroad traffic, by the great reserve with which financiers approach new business, and finally by the complete lethargy of the Stock Exchange."

After stating that the iron and steel trade was in a bad way, except for the growth of export business, and discussing the lessened gross and net earnings of our railroads, the circular goes on to say:

"The economic picture of this interesting country, however, does not only contain shadows, but also some sunny spots and friendly rays of light. In the first place, among these are the crop prospects. Although the great expectations of a few months ago, in regard to the result of the harvest, had to be considerably lowered as far as corn and wheat are concerned, the diminished yield in bushels is at least partly made up by better prices. The reverse is the case in respect to the cotton crop. The latter promises to be a record breaker as to quantity, whereas prices for this product have considerably fallen off since the previous year, so that farmers will hardly have any greater profits than they had last year. Cultivation of areas consisting partly of virgin soil is making good progress, and the value of the land used for farming purposes is steadily enhancing. Since the year 1900 this value has risen from $20,432,000 to $41,140,000. Sixty years ago the entire farming districts of the United States were valued at $3,968,000. The number of farmers in the year 1850 was 1,449,000, to-day it is 6,340,000.

"An extraordinary development in favor of America has taken place in the exterior trade during the fiscal year 1910 to 1911. This trade reached the never-before recorded figure of $3,576,000,000 in which exports participated with $2,048,691,392, and imports with $1,527,985,088. The excess of exports, therefore, amounted to $520,000,000 in round figures, which amount foreign countries owe to the United States.

"An unusual appearance for this time of the year is presented by the New York money market. While in normal years the Fall movement generally causes an essential stiffening of money and exorbitant money rates result during periods of strain in the last months of the year, the crop movement this year has hardly had any effect on the money market. America, whose indebtedness in the open market of the European money centres is often disagreeably felt, can now boast of having supported by loans the strained European monetary conditions. In Germany, especially, quite conspicuous sums of American funds are said to have been placed for one to three months. However, as the intense scarcity of money in times of crises is partly due to the defects of the American banking system, in just the same manner the present plethora of money can partly be traced to the same cause, namely, lack of elasticity of the banking and monetary system. Aside from this the abundance of money is an expression of the idleness of business and shows that trade and industry, as well as the Exchange, are making small demands on the money market. As another contributory circumstance it may be stated that a large part of capital which has become liquid is not reinvested for longer periods on account of the world's uncertain political situation, but funds are loaned out for a few months at the utmost. While ease of money on the one hand is a rather unfavorable symptom in its relation to the business situation, on the other hand experience teaches that a continuance of cheap money often stimulates new enterprise.

"A first indication pointing in this direction is the firm attitude of the New York bond market. Although complaints were heard quite recently about a lack of interest for investment values, the demand for this group of securities has been rising for the past fortnight. Yet for obvious reasons neither capitalists nor speculators can make up their minds to make larger purchases of stocks, and consequently these markets in New York for some time have presented a fairly steady but calm appearance. Inasmuch as to-day's quotations are discounting many unfavorable possibilities, and as, on the other hand, there are no good technical reasons for a higher valuation at present, prices remain stationary, and there is no lack of voices prophesying a continuance of this condition. Only time can teach whether they will be right or whether the market will soon resolve itself for the one or other direction. In this connection the turn of the general economic situation is at present less decisive than the further attitude of the Government toward corporations. If the opinion, frequently heard, that the Government will pursue its measures against the trusts to a degree where they become absurd is correct, then a sudden reaction may soon be expected."

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# New York Stock Exchange Quotations

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.
Total Week Ended Nov. 25, $21,119,000.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express 4s | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 1 |
| Albany & Susq. 3½s | 92⅞ | 92¼ | 92⅝ | 17 |
| Allis-Chalmers 5s | 60½ | 59½ | 59⅝ | 51 |
| Am. Ag. Chemical 5s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 14 |
| Am. Cotton Oil 4½s | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 7 |
| Am. Cotton Oil 5s | 95 | 95 | 95 | 5 |
| Am. Hide & Leather 6s | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 4 |
| Am. Smelt. Secur. 6s | 103 | 102⅝ | 103 | 40 |
| Am. Ice Securities 6s | 75 | 75 | 75 | 2 |
| Am. T. & T. col. 4s | 90¾ | 90½ | 90⅝ | 75 |
| Am. T. & T. conv. 4s | 111¼ | 109¼ | 111½ | 273 |
| Am. Tobacco 4s | 90¾ | 90 | 90 | 453 |
| Am. Tobacco 4s, tr. r. | 90⅝ | 90¼ | 90½ | 260 |
| Am. Tobacco 6s | 117⅝ | 116 | 116½ | 421 |
| Am. Tobacco 6s, tr. r. | 117 | 116⅞ | 116⅞ | 40 |
| Am. Writing Paper 5s | 89 | 88½ | 89 | 2 |
| Ann Arbor 4s | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ | 9 |
| Armour 4½s | 92⅜ | 92⅛ | 92⅜ | 64 |
| A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s | 90¼ | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | 90½ |
| A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 15 |
| A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped | 91¾ | 91½ | 91⅝ | 24 |
| A., T. & S. F. con. 4s | 108 | 107 | 108 | 24 |
| A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960 | 102 | 101 | 101¾ | 467 |
| A., T. & S. F. con. 5s | 109¾ | 108½ | 109¾ | 43 |
| A., T. & S. F., Trans. S. L. 4s | 93½ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ | 19 |
| At. Coast Line 4s | 96 | 95½ | 95½ | 93 |
| At. C. L., L. & N. 4s | 96 | 94¼ | 94⅜ | 871 |
| Austin & N. W. 5s | 108 | 108 | 108 | 5 |
| Balt. & Ohio gold 4s | 99 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 15 |
| B. & O. prior lien 3½s | 92⅝ | 92 | 92½ | 22½ |
| B. & O., P., L. E. & West Va. 4s | 92 | 91¾ | 92 | 25 |
| B. & O., So. Div. 3½s | 91 | 90⅞ | 91 | 28 |
| Bethlehem Steel 5s | 94¼ | 93⅜ | 93⅞ | 31 |
| Bway. & 7th Av. 5s | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 4 |
| Brooklyn R. T. 5s | 104 | 103½ | 103½ | 9 |
| Brooklyn R. T. 4s | 85¼ | 84⅜ | 84⅜ | 96 |
| Bklyn. Union El. 5s | 101⅝ | 101½ | 101⅝ | 27 |
| Bklyn. Union Gas 5s | 107½ | 107¼ | 107½ | 13 |
| Buf., Roch. & P. 5s | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | 1 |
| Bush Terminal 4s | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 5 |
| Bush Terminal 5s | 98⅜ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 5 |
| Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s | 95 | 94½ | 95 | 7 |
| Canada So. 1st 6s | 102 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 21 |
| Canada So. 2d 5s | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 1 |
| Central Branch Ry. 4s | 92 | 92 | 92 | 6 |
| Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s | 112 | 112 | 112 | 1 |
| Cen. of Ga. 1st inc. 5s | 98 | 98 | 98 | 13 |
| Cent. of Ga. 1st & inc. 5s, t. r. | 98 | 98 | 98 | 11 |
| Cent. of Ga. 2d inc. 5s | 98 | 96 | 98 | 11 |
| Cent. of Ga. 3d inc. 5s | 100 | 98 | 100 | 7 |
| Cent. of Ga. con. 5s | 109 | 109 | 109 | 5 |
| Central Leather 5s | 96⅞ | 96⅜ | 96⅝ | 72 |
| Cent. L. 5s, tax exmp. | 96¾ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 12 |
| Cent. New England 4s | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 5 |
| Central of N. J. 6s | 122 | 122 | 122 | 6 |
| Central Pacific 3½s | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ | 5 |
| Central Pacific 1st 4s | 97 | 96⅞ | 96⅞ | 18 |
| Cent. Pac. T. S. L. 4s | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 5 |
| Ches. & O. conv. 4½s | 93⅝ | 93⅛ | 93¼ | 81 |
| Ches. & O. con. 6s | 111⅝ | 111¼ | 111½ | 6 |
| Ches. & O. con. 5s, reg. | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | 5 |
| C. & O., Pitts. Creek, 4s | 87 | 86½ | 86½ | 3 |
| Ches. & O. gen. 4½s | 101⅞ | 101½ | 101⅝ | 44 |
| C. & O., R. & A. 1st 4s | 95 | 95 | 95 | 1 |
| Chicago & Alton 5s | 72¼ | 72⅛ | 72⅛ | 3 |
| Chicago & Alton 3½s | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 1 |
| C., B. & Q. gen. 4s | 97¼ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 131 |
| C., B. & Q. joint 4s | 96¼ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 178 |
| C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s reg. | 96¾ | 96½ | 96½ | 83 |
| C., B. & Q., I. Div. 3½s | 88¼ | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | 10 |
| C., B & Q. Ill Div. 4s | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ | 3 |
| C., B. & Q. deb. 5s | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 6 |
| C., B. & Q., Denver 4s | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ | 1 |
| C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 1 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s | 109½ | 109½ | 109⅝ | 7 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s | 81⅜ | 81 | 81⅜ | 8 |
| Chi. Gt. West. 4s | 84 | 83¾ | 83¾ | 53 |
| Chi. Gas, L. & C. 5s | 103 | 103 | 103 | 10 |
| Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 5s | 109 | 109 | 109 | 1 |
| C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s | 99¼ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 48 |
| C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, r. | 98½ | 98¼ | 98½ | 2 |
| C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34.. | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92½ | 1 |
| C., M. & St. P., C., P. & Wn. 5s | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ | 1 |
| C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ | 3 |
| C., Mil. & Puget Sd. 4s | 95 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 26 |
| Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s | 98¼ | 98 | 98 | 114 |
| Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s | 87⅛ | 87 | 87⅛ | 11 |
| Chi. & N. W. s. f. 6s | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | 1 |
| C. & N. W. gen. 5½s, registered | 86⅜ | 86 | 86⅜ | 18 |
| C. & N. W. ext. 4s, reg. | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 5 |
| Chi., R. I. & P. gen. 4s | 96⅜ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 19 |
| C., R. I. & P. col. 4s | 73¾ | 73¼ | 73¾ | 60 |
| C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s | 109 | 109 | 109 | 1 |
| C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s | 89½ | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89 |
| C., R. I. & P. ref 4s, tax exempt | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ | 15 |
| Chi. & W. Ind. con. 4s | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | 10 |
| Chino Copper 6s | 113¼ | 113 | 113 | 33 |
| Chi., Han. & D. 2d 4½s | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 3 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. g. 4s | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 8 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. C. 4s | 93½ | 93¼ | 93½ | 1 |
| Colorado Industrial 5s | 75 | 74½ | 74½ | 4 |
| Col. & South. 1st 4s | 96 | 95⅞ | 96 | 32 |
| Col. & South. ref. 4½s | 97⅝ | 97½ | 97⅝ | 45 |
| Col. & 9th Av. 5s | 100 | 100 | 100 | 8 |
| Commerc. Cable 4s | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ | 2 |
| Consumers' Gas Chi. 5s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 2 |
| Corn Pr. s. f. 5s, 1934 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 2 |
| Corn Pr. s. f. 5s, 1931 | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | 1 |
| Del. & H. conv. 4s | 98¼ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 51 |
| Del. & H. eq. lien 4½s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 5 |
| Del. & H. ref. 4s | 98⅞ | 98⅝ | 98⅞ | 6 |
| Den. & R. G. imp. 5s | 98½ | 98¼ | 98½ | 10 |
| Den. & R. G. con. 4s | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ | 7 |
| Den. & R. G., ref. 5s | 88¼ | 88 | 88 | 15 |
| Detroit Edison 5s | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101⅝ | 9 |
| Dist. Sec. 5s | 76⅞ | 76⅞ | 76⅞ | 15 |
| Du Pont Powder 4½s | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | 2 |
| E. T., V & G. con. 5s | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 8 |
| Erie conv. 4s, A | 87 | 87 | 87 | 21 |
| Erie conv. 4s B | 77½ | 76⅞ | 77¼ | 139 |
| Erie consol. 4s | 87¾ | 87¼ | 87¼ | 25 |
| Erie gen. 4s | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | 12 |
| Erie, Penn. col. 4s | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 2 |
| Fla. E. Coast 4½s | 98¼ | 97½ | 97½ | 19 |
| Gen. Motors 6s | 98¾ | 98½ | 98½ | 41 |
| Great Nor. ref. 4½s | 101½ | 101½ | 101¾ | 43 |
| Hocking Valley 4½s | 103 | 103 | 103 | 15 |
| Illinois Central ref. 4s | 96⅝ | 96¼ | 96¼ | 17 |
| Ind., Ill. & Iowa 4s | 95 | 95 | 95 | 1 |
| Inter.-Met. 4½s | 80 | 79½ | 79⅝ | 620 |
| Int. Rapid Transit 5s | 103½ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 78 |
| Int. & Gt. North 6s | 109 | 109 | 109 | 18 |
| Int. Navigation 5s | 82 | 82 | 82 | 6 |
| Int. Paper conv. 5s | 85 | 84 | 84 | 4 |
| Iowa Cent. 1st 5s | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101½ | 1 |
| Iowa Cent. ref. 4s | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | 30 |
| James., F. & C. 4s | 94 | 94 | 94 | 2 |
| K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s | 80½ | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | 25 |
| Kansas City South. 5s | 100⅝ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 46 |
| Kings Co. E. L. & P. 5s | 105¼ | 105 | 105 | 42 |
| Kings Co. E. L. & P. 6s | 116 | 116 | 116 | 4 |
| Kings Co. Elev. 4s | 86 | 86 | 86 | 1 |
| Lake Shore 3½s | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ | 2 |
| Lake Shore 4s, 1928 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 18 |
| Lake Shore 4s, 1931 | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ | 81 |
| Lack. Steel 5s, 1915 | 91½ | 91½ | 91¼ | 15 |
| Lack. Steel 5s, 1923 | 96¼ | 96 | 96¼ | 3 |
| Laclede Gas 1st 5s | 102⅞ | 102⅜ | 102⅞ | 3 |
| Laclede Gas ref. 5s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 10 |
| L. & N. unif. 4s | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 73 |
| Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s | 114⅝ | 114⅝ | 114⅝ | 2 |
| L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s | 93¼ | 92⅞ | 93 | 16 |
| Manhattan con. 4s | 97¼ | 97 | 97 | 6 |
| Mercantile Marine 4½s | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65¼ | 25 |
| Met. St. Ry. gen. 5s | 87½ | 82 | 87⅞ | 221 |
| Met. St. Ry. 5s, tr. ctfs. | 87⅞ | 82 | 87⅝ | 390 |
| Met. St. Ry. ref. 4s | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | 10 |
| Met. St. Ry. ref. 4s, t. r. | 52½ | 51 | 52½ | 21 |
| Met. St. Ry. ref. 4s, trust ctfs, stpd | 55 | 49¼ | 53¼ | 794 |
| Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s | 108 | 108 | 108 | 1 |
| Mich. State Tel. 5s | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 6 |
| Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s | 71 | 71 | 71 | 5 |
| M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 9 |
| Mo., K. & Okla. 5s | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | 1 |
| Mo., K. & Tex. 1st 4s | 97¾ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 5½ |
| Mo., K. & Tex. 2d 4s | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 3 |
| M., K. & Tex. s. f. 4½s | 88½ | 88 | 88½ | 12 |
| Mo., K. & Tex. ext. 5s | 102½ | 102¼ | 102½ | 3 |
| M., K. & T. of Tex. 5s | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 6 |
| Mo., K. & Tex. ref. 4s | 80 | 80 | 80 | 1 |
| Mo. Pacific conv. 5s | 89 | 88 | 88¾ | 45 |
| Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917 | 100⅜ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 3 |
| Mo. Pacific 4s | 75 | 75 | 75 | 7 |
| Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s | 87 | 87 | 87 | 1 |
| Mobile & Birm. 4s | 78 | 78 | 78 | 1 |
| Nassau Electric 4s | 78½ | 78 | 78½ | 23 |
| N. Rys. of M. gen. 4s | 85¼ | 85 | 85 | 5 |
| Nat. Rys. of Mex. prior lien 4½s | 92⅝ | 92¼ | 92¼ | 40 |
| N. R. R. of M. con. 4s | 79½ | 79¼ | 79½ | 5 |
| N. Y. Air Brake 6s | 100 | 99½ | 100 | 9½ |
| N. Y. Central gen. 3½s | 88⅞ | 88⅜ | 88¾ | 47 |
| N. Y. Central deb. 4s | 93⅝ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ | 23 |
| N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s | 79⅜ | 79¼ | 79⅜ | 24 |
| N. Y. & E. 5th ext. 4s | 100 | 100 | 100 | ½ |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s | 100 | 99⅜ | 100 | 18 |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s, reg | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | 3 |
| N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 5s | 104 | 103¾ | 103⅝ | 21 |
| N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 4s | 89⅝ | 88⅞ | 89 | 46 |
| N. Y., L. & W. term. 4s | 99 | 99 | 99 | 1 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. c. 3½s | 94¾ | 94¼ | 94⅜ | 126 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 6s | 132 | 131¼ | 131⅞ | 23 |
| N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s | 95 | 95 | 95 | 2 |
| N. Y. Tel. 4½s | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 69 |
| Norf. & West. con. 4s | 99 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 27 |
| Norf. & West., Poca., C. & C. 4s | 93 | 93 | 93 | 1 |
| Norf. & Wn. conv. 4s | 110¾ | 109¾ | 109⅞ | 318 |
| Norf. & W. gen. 6s | 122¼ | 122¼ | 122½ | 2 |
| Norf. & W. div. 4s | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 8 |
| Northern Pacific 3s | 69⅞ | 69⅝ | 69⅜ | 32½ |
| Northern Pacific 4s | 100¼ | 99⅞ | 100 | 83 |
| Northern Pac. 4s, reg. | 99 | 99 | 99 | 1 |
| Oregon R. & N. 4s | 95⅞ | 95¾ | 95⅞ | 45 |
| Oregon S. L. 6s | 114¾ | 114 | 114 | 3 |
| Oregon S. L. ref. 4s | 94½ | 94 | 94⅜ | 48 |
| Pacific Coast 5s | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 1 |
| Pacific T. & T. 5s | 99⅜ | 99¼ | 99⅜ | 124 |
| Penn. conv. 3½s, 1912 | 99½ | 99¼ | 99½ | 8½ |
| Penn. conv. 3½s, 1915 | 97 | 96⅞ | 97 | 100½ |
| Penn. 4s, 1948 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 10 |
| Penn. 4s, 1943 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 2 |
| Penn. gtd. 4½s | 103⅞ | 103⅜ | 103⅝ | 8 |
| Phila., B. & W. 4s | 102 | 101⅝ | 102 | 23 |
| Pitts., F. W. & C. 5c7s | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | ½ |
| Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st 5s | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113¼ | 5 |
| Pub. Service s. f. 5s | 93¾ | 93 | 93 | 13 |
| Reading gen. 4s | 98⅝ | 98¼ | 98¼ | 71 |
| Rdg-J. c. col. 4s | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ | 5 |
| Rio Gr. & W. 1st 4s | 88⅛ | 88 | 88 | 3 |
| Rep. L. & S. 5s, 1940 | 91 | 90 | 90⅜ | 111 |
| Roch. & Pitts. 1st 6s | 113⅜ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 2 |
| Rome, W. & O. g. 5s | 107¾ | 107½ | 107½ | 2 |
| St. L., I. M. & So. R. & G. 4s | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ | 11 |
| St. L., I. M. & S. ref. 4s | 83 | 82 | 82 | 13 |
| St. L., I. M. & So. g. 5s | 107¼ | 107 | 107¼ | 10 |
| St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s | 88½ | 88¼ | 88½ | 122 |
| St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ | 84 |
| St. L. & S. F. Ry. g. 5s | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ | 7 |
| Santa Fe, P. & P. 5s | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 1 |
| St. L. S. W. 1st 4s | 91½ | 91½ | 91¼ | 2 |
| St. L. S. W. con. 4s | 80 | 79⅝ | 79⅞ | 81 |
| San A. & Ar. Pass. 4s | 87⅜ | 87½ | 87⅜ | 14 |
| St. P. City Ry. Cable con. 5s | 105 | 105 | 105 | 2 |
| Scioto V. & N. E. 4s | 98 | 97½ | 98 | 5 |
| S. A. L. adj. 5s | 82⅜ | 81⅝ | 82¼ | 183 |
| S. A. L. g. 4s, stamped | 88½ | 87⅝ | 88½ | 133 |
| So. Pacific col. 4s | 92½ | 92¼ | 92⅝ | 8 |
| So. Pacific conv. 4s | 97⅜ | 96⅞ | 97 | 196 |
| So. Pacific ref. 4s | 95½ | 94⅜ | 94⅝ | 185 |
| So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 1 |
| South Ry. 1st 5s | 108¼ | 108 | 108 | 24 |
| So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s | 88⅝ | 87⅝ | 88⅝ | 4 |
| Southern Ry. gen. 4s | 79⅝ | 79¼ | 79⅝ | 454 |
| Standard Milling 5s | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 1 |
| Tenn. C. & I. gen. 5s | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 1 |
| Texas & Pac. 1st 5s | 111 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 4 |
| Texas Co. conv 6s | 95 | 94½ | 95 | 13 |
| Third Av. ref. 4s, w. l. | 84¼ | 83¾ | 83⅝ | 328 |
| Third Av. adj. 5s, w. l. | 72¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ | 355 |
| Third Av. con. 4s | 78 | 71½ | 73 | 8 |
| Third Av. con. 4s, t. r. | 78¼ | 71½ | 78 | 1130 |
| Third Av. con. 4s, t r., stamped | 72½ | 70¾ | 70½ | 2545 |
| Tol., St. L. & W. 4s | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 1 |
| Tol., Peo. & W. 4s | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82¼ | 8 |
| Undergr. El. inc. 4s | 62¼ | 60¾ | 60¾ | 32 |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s | 101¼ | 100⅞ | 101 | 70 |
| Union Pacific conv. 4s | 104⅜ | 103½ | 103⅝ | 1888½ |
| Union Pacific ref. 4s | 97⅜ | 97¼ | 97¼ | 20 |
| U. P. ref. 4s, tax exempt | 97⅜ | 97¼ | 97¼ | 2 |
| U. S. Realty & Imp. 5s | 89½ | 89¼ | 89½ | 2 |
| United R. of S. F. 4s | 69¼ | 67 | 69¼ | 18 |
| U. S. Rubber 5s | 104 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 29 |
| U. S. Steel 5s | 102¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 393 |
| U. S. Steel 5s, reg. | 102¾ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 2 |
| Va. Iron C. & C. | 94 | 94 | 94 | 1 |
| Va.-Car. Chem. 5s | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¼ | 6 |
| Wabash 1st 5s | 106¼ | 106 | 106¼ | 30 |
| Wabash 2d 5s | 94¾ | 94 | 94¾ | 45 |
| Wabash ref. 5s | 58⅜ | 51 | 52½ | 551 |
| Wab., Omaha 4½s | 67 | 67 | 67 | 2 |
| Wab. Pitts. Term 1st 4s, Cent. tr. ctfs | 43 | 42¾ | 43 | 65 |
| Wab. Pitts. Term 1st 4s, Col. ctfs | 48¼ | 48 | 48 | 23 |
| West Shore 4s | 101 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 12 |
| West Shore 4s, reg. | 101 | 97½ | 97½ | 10 |
| Westches. Light. 5s | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | 3 |
| Western Maryland 4s | 88 | 87½ | 88 | 82 |
| Western Electric 5s | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 17 |
| West. Elec. & Mfg. 5s | 98¼ | 92¾ | 98¼ | 23 |
| West. Un. R. E. 4½s | 97¼ | 97 | 97¼ | 39 |
| West. Un. col. tr. 5s | 101 | 100⅝ | 101 | 19 |
| Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s | 85 | 85 | 85 | 14 |
| Wilkesbarre & East. 5s | 101¾ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 3 |
| Wis. Cent. gen. 4s | 98 | 92¾ | 92½ | 33 |
| W. C., Sup. & Dul. 4s | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | 1 |

Total sales.....$19,065,000

**United States Government Bonds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twos, registered | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 10 |
| Twos, coupon | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 11 |
| Panama 3s | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 25 |

Total sales.....$46,000

**Foreign Government Bonds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chinese Ry. 5s, full pd. | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ | 11 |
| Japanese 4½s | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | 32 |
| Jap. 4½s, 2d series | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ | 6 |
| Japanese 4s | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ | 1 |
| Republic of Cuba 4½s | 98 | 98 | 98 | 1 |
| Republic of Cuba 5s | 103 | 102⅞ | 103 | 4 |
| U. S. of Mexico 4s | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | 12 |
| U. S. of Mexico 5s | 97 | 97 | 97 | 2 |

Total sales.....$69,000

**State Securities.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961 | 102¼ | 101 | 101⅜ | 797 |
| New York 4s, 1961 | 102⅜ | 101⅜ | 101½ | 881 |
| Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs | 48 | 47 | 48 | 93 |

Total sales.....$1,271,000

**New York City Bonds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3¼s, 1954 | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | 1 |
| 4s, 1955, reg. | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | 20 |
| 4s, 1957 | 100 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 16 |
| 4s, 1958 | 100 | 99½ | 100 | 21 |
| 4s, 1959 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 78 |
| 4½s, 1960 | 102⅜ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 170 |
| 4½s, 1957 | 108 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 139 |
| 4½s, 1957, new | 107½ | 107⅜ | 107½ | 223 |

Total sales.....$668,000

Grand total.....$21,119,000

# WHEAT HOLDS FIRM ON HUGE SUPPLIES

Speculation at a Standstill in the Face of Conflicting Reports on Trade Conditions.

COARSE GRAINS PLENTIFUL

Southern Selling Quickly Stops a Spurt in Cotton and Valorization Schemes Look Doubtful.

There was a small professional trade in wheat last week and an absence of any volume of interest either for or against values. The fluctuations were insignificant. The only thing of importance seemed to be the development of some liquidation in December wheat at the West. The news did not influence values to any great extent. The market simply marked time.

There was a good deal of discussion of the underlying influences in the wheat market and what might likely be the developments later in the season, but so much of this was theory that it had no influence as a market factor. The big bull interests in Chicago are talking confidently of a deficiency in supplies later in the season, but of this there is absolutely no indication at present. The fact that receipts keep up in excess of last year makes such argument difficult to believe.

The figures given by the Government indicate that the crop of wheat east of the Rockies this year was about 60,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. This was due to the fact that the Pacific Coast crop was unusually good this year, showing an increase over last year of about 20,000,000 bushels, while the actual crop of the entire country was 40,000,000 bushels under a year ago.

Such a deficiency in the crop of wheat tributary to the great future markets of the country should ordinarily result in a great decrease in the movement to primary points. This has not been the fact excepting as far as Winter wheat is concerned. The Winter wheat receipts at St. Louis, Toledo, Detroit, and Kansas City have been about 10,000,000 bushels less than last year. Chicago receipts have been 8,000,000 bushels more than last year. Minneapolis receipts have been 3,000,000 bushels more than last year and Duluth receipts 4,000,000 bushels more than last year. The total interior movement has been since July 1 4,000,000 bushels in excess of a year ago, while the crop theoretically was 60,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. During this period the visible supply of wheat has increased from 29,000,000 bushels to 80,000,000 bushels, a gain of 51,000,000 bushels, while last year the gain was 39,000,000 bushels. It is true, however, that the increase this year includes private elevator stocks, which was not the case last year. Bradstreet's statement of the visible supply, including the private elevator stocks, has shown a gain this year of 46,000,000 bushels, against 40,000,000 bushels a year ago. During this time there has been an important increase in the actual exports of wheat from this country, particularly east of the Rockies.

On the face of the statistics, explanation of this curious condition is problematical. Some say that the carry-over from the old crop was much larger than indicated July 1, some that the actual crop of wheat is much larger than the Government reported, and some that the country has sold a very large portion of its supplies this year, and the balance to come forward is very much reduced. Until, however, the receipts show indications of exhausted farm supplies, this assertion will carry little weight.

Taking the statistics as they appear east of the Rockies and the supply remaining for export and carry-over next July is extremely small. So small as to make a startling situation if it should be confirmed by the actual developments. In the meantime trade conditions, however, are slow. Mills are complaining of slow demand and American prices are above an export parity. The big Western interests supposed to be heavily long of wheat are expressing confidence in the smallness of the supplies for the balance of the year, but the public as a whole is placing little confidence in the theoretical statistics when there is an actual visible supply of huge size and steadily increasing proportions confronting the market.

The foreign news has been of limited interest. Europe has moved indifferently as the daily reports have been received from the Argentine. As usual at this time of the year the market is full of conflicting reports regarding the situation. Estimates of the export reserve vary from 115,000,000 bushels to 175,000,000 bushels. This year to date the exports have been 85,000,000 bushels. The exports from the record crop of 1907 were 139,000,000 bushels. Rains have been reported in Australia, where they were greatly needed.

## CORN.

The conditions in the corn market have brought limited changes in values. Some of the large Western speculative interests have been talking confidently of the situation based on the theory that the country was waiting for lower prices, and on every decline large buying will develop. The speculative buying on this argument was not heavy, and prices toward the close of the week felt the influence of a material gain in Western receipts. The arrivals at interior points for the week showed an increase over the preceding week of 1,300,000 bushels. The weather conditions improved, and as the season advances an increasing supply of corn becomes merchantable, and with the high prices prevailing it is natural for the country to be a seller. A period of clear, cold weather would undoubtedly add materially to movement. With the elevators generally well filled with wheat and oats, the question of the handling of a large movement of corn would be problematical unless there had been sufficient sold to distribute the first movement rapidly. Export demand has been fair during the Fall, but recently the export interest has dwindled, and both domestic and foreign buyers seem to be awaiting the effect of the first movement of the new crop.

## COTTON.

In recognition of the census report on Tuesday, which bureau promulgated ginning figures somewhat under expectations, there was a rather sharp spurt in the cotton market. A hasty conclusion was that the rut in which the trade had been dwelling for several weeks was about to be emerged from, but the dreaded selling from the South was again encountered on the advance, and prices reacted to the familiar levels bordering close to 9 cents. The inquiry at about those prices has been extremely fair and effective toward limiting aggressiveness among bears, but on Saturday heavy selling led by interests which were very conspicuous in the bear campaign of the Fall materially aided in establishing new low ground for several days, although quotations were still above the low prices of the season.

Accompanying the depression at the close of the week were advices of an easing in the Southern spot situation, it being contended that accumulations at interior points were at last having their inevitable effect. There was no conclusive information in regard to this, however, although it has been apparent for some time that the lower grades of the cotton raised in the South were being offered to the trade at concessions, while the better grades were held with determination. Collectively, the spot markets have undergone but little change, and about the only incident worthy of special mention was the activity on the part of prominent local interests, identified with the bull movement last Summer, to valorize the surplus cotton this season, which was practically admitted to be 2,000,000 bales. The project, comprehensively, was to arrange for the raising of $50,000,000, and to allow farmers credit to the extent of $25 per bale on their holdings. The cotton was to be held by purchases in the future market, instead of as actual, and in the event of an advance to the nominal figures of 12c to 13c per pound, a percentage of the accrued profits was to be paid to interests fostering the plan.

The consensus of opinion was that the idea was not especially attractive from the holders' point of view, inasmuch as the amount advanced can be secured at present, and that the South is not in ignorance of the convenience of the future market for hedging purposes. Furthermore, before the plan could be undertaken it was necessary that there should be an agreement whereby acreage to be sown next season would be curtailed in a decided manner, which feature is obviously imperative to bring about desired results, and which feature at the same time is an obstacle not easily overcome. The plan to valorize the surplus cotton did receive favorable comment in some quarters, particularly in the Southwest, it being obvious that one of its advantages would be the concentrated efforts of holders and the probable harmony in liquidation, whereas if holders acted individually it was believed

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$1,120,000
Passaic Valley Sewer Bonds
CITY OF NEWARK
Public bids will be received by the Comptroller of the City of Newark, New Jersey, until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of November, nineteen hundred and eleven, at the office of the Comptroller, in the City Hall, city of Newark, New Jersey, for the purchase of the following issue of bonds:
$1,120,000 Passaic Valley Sewer Bonds
dated December 1, 1911, proceeds to be used in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, approved March 18, 1907, and the amendment, approved March 24, 1910.
The above issue of bonds will be fifty-year bonds and be registered or coupon and bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and will contain a clause giving the city of Newark the option to pay the same at any time after forty years from their date. No bids will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest.
Circulars giving conditions governing bids and particulars respecting the financial condition of the city will be mailed upon request.
Dated November 11, 1911.
TYLER PARMLY, Comptroller, City Hall, Newark, N. J.

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|---|---|---|---|
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| 2500 | 5000 | 45000 | 5000 |
| 7000 | 7500 | 2500 | 5000 |
| 3250 | 1000 | 2500 | 5000 |
| 5000 | 3500 | 2500 | 3750 |
| 3500 | 3750 | 3500 | 3750 |
| 3500 | 3750 | 3300 | 3500 |

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To holders of Receiver's Certificates of Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company: The above certificates with accrued interest thereon to Nov. 29th, 1911, (after which date interest will cease), will be paid upon surrender thereof at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 28 Nassau Street, New York City, on or after November 27th, 1911.
Dated New York, November 25th, 1911.
T. H. WATKINS, As Receiver of Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company.

There are opportunities for the small investor to own a business if he reads the Business Opportunity columns of The New York Times.

## Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The following is teh forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday unsettled, probably rain and colder; moderate southerly winds.

South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday rain and colder; light to moderate variable winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain Monday night or Tuesday; coldtr Tuesday; moderate to brisk southerly winds, shifting to northerly Tuesday night.

Louisiana—Rain Monday; colder by night. Tuesday fair, and much colder; brisk southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly Tuesday night.

Eastern Texas—Rain, followed by clearing and much colder Monday; cold wave in northern portion. Tuesday fair, colder; brisk southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly Monday night, and increasing.

Western Texas—Fair and colder Monday; cold wave in northern and central portions. Tuesday fair.

Utah and North Dakota—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Oklahoma—Rain followed by clearing and much colder with a cold wave Monday. Tuesday fair; colder in eastern portion.

Arkansas—Rain Monday, followed by clearing and much colder with a cold wave at night. Tuesday fair; colder in eastern portion.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain and much colder by Monday night. Tuesday fair and much colder.

Ohio—Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain Monday afternoon or night. Tuesday rain or snow and colder; southerly winds.

Indiana—Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain in southern and rain or snow in northern portion Moday afteroo or ight; colder by Monday night. Tuesday, clearing and colder; brisk southerly shifting to northerly winds.

Illinois—Rain ini southern, rain or snow in northern portion Monday; colder. Tuesday, clearing and colder; brisk northerly winds.

Michigan—Snow flurries and colder Monday and Tuesday; brisk northerly winds.

Wisconsin—Snow flurries and colder Monday. Tuesday, fair; brisk northerly winds.

Minnesota—Fair in western, clearing in eas-t ern portion Monday; colder. Tuesday, fair; brisk north and northwest winds.

Iowa—Snow flurries, followed by clearing. Monday; colder. Tuesday, fair; colder in eastern portion.

Missouri—Rain or snow and much colder Monday; cold wave in western and central portions. Tuesday, fair; colder in eastern portion.

South Dakota—Fair Monday; colder in eastern portion. Tuesday, fair.

Nebraska—Fair in western, snow, followed by clearing in eastern portion Monday; much colder with a cold wave. Tuesday, fair.

Kansas—Snow flurries, followed by clearing Monday; much colder with a cold wave. Tuesday, fair.

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 25. TOTAL W EEK'S SALES, 2,688,223.

| Range for Year 1910. High | Range for Year 1910. Low | Range for Year 1911. High. Date. | Range for Year 1911. Low. Date. | Closing Saturday, Nov. 25. Bid. | Closing Saturday, Nov. 25. Ask | Week's Net Change | STOCKS. | Par Value. | Amount Capital Stock Outstanding. | Last Dividend Paid. Date. | Last Dividend Paid. Per Cent | Period. | Range for Week Ended Nov. 25. First | High | Low | Last | Closing a Year Ago. | Sales Week Ended Nov. 25, '11. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 7½ | 9¾ May. 31. | 2 Oct. 7. | 3⅛ | 3¼ | .. | **Allis-Chalmers Co.** | 100 | $19,820,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | .. | 1,200 |
| 54¾ | 27 | 34 Feb. 3. | 9¾ Oct. 18. | 13 | 14½ | — 2 | Allis-Chalmers Co. pf. | 100 | 16,050,000 | Feb. 1, '04. | 1¾ | .. | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 33 | 200 |
| 90¾ | 55⅛ | 71⅝ June 19. | 44¾ Sept. 25. | 63 | 63⅛ | + 1⅜ | Amalgamated Copper Co. | 100 | 153,887,900 | Nov. 27, '11. | 50c | Q | 61½ | 64⅞ | 60⅞ | 63 | 69¾ | 128,820 |
| 49½ | 35 | 60½ May 18. | 46 Jan. 3. | 55¼ | 56 | + 1 | American Agricultural Chem. Co. | 100 | 17,215,600 | ..... | .. | .. | 55 | 56 | 55 | 56 | 43 | 1,200 |
| 47¼ | 24 | 59⅜ Oct. 20. | 39¾ Jan. 12. | 55¼ | 55½ | — 1 | American Beet Sugar Co. | 100 | 15,000,000 | Nov. 15, '11. | 1¼ | Q | 55⅜ | 56 | 55¼ | 55¼ | 38 | 3,900 |
| 95½ | 89 | 101 Oct. 11. | 92½ Jan. 9. | 98 | 99½ | — 1¼ | American Beet Sugar Co. pf. | 100 | 5,000,000 | Oct. 2, '11. | 1½ | Q | 97¼ | 97¾ | 97¼ | 97¾ | 93¾ | 100 |
| 131½ | 119 | 138 Feb. 23. | 122½ Oct. 26. | 125½ | 135 | + 6½ | Am. Brake Shoe & Fy. Co. pf. | 100 | 4,000,000 | Sept. 30, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 127 | 129 | 127 | 129 | 129⅞ | 200 |
| 13⅞ | 6⅞ | 12½ May 9. | 8⅞ Jan. 6. | 11¼ | 11½ | .. | American Can Co. | 100 | 41,283,300 | ..... | .. | .. | 11½ | 11⅝ | 11¼ | 11½ | 10¼ | 4,500 |
| 82¼ | 62 | 92¼ Nov. 9. | 77 Jan. 5. | 89¾ | 90 | .. | American Can Co. pf. | 100 | 41,283,300 | Oct. 2, '11. | 1¼ | Q | 90 | 91¼ | 89¼ | 90 | 80½ | 9,920 |
| 72⅝ | 39½ | 58¼ July 19. | 42⅝ Sept. 28. | 55¼ | 56 | — 1 | American Car & Foundry Co. | 100 | 30,000,000 | Oct. 2, '11. | 1½ | Q | 54⅞ | 56¼ | 54½ | 55 | 54½ | 12,000 |
| 120 | 109 | 120 May 23. | 113 Oct. 26. | 116 | 116½ | + ½ | American Car & Foundry Co. pf. | 100 | 30,000,000 | Oct. 2, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 116½ | 116⅝ | 116 | 116½ | 115 | 451 |
| 69¾ | 52⅛ | 62⅜ Feb. 28. | 41⅞ Nov. 2. | 44⅝ | 45 | + ¼ | American Cotton Oil Co. | 100 | 20,237,100 | June 1, '11. | 2½ | .. | 44⅜ | 45 | 43⅜ | 45 | 64½ | 3,600 |
| 301 | 237 | 245 Mar. 27. | 201 Sept. 26. | 211 | 216 | .. | American Express Co. | 100 | 18,000,000 | Oct. 2, '11. | 3 | .. | 215 | 215 | 213 | 213 | .. | 142 |
| 29¼ | 16⅜ | 25⅜ July 11. | 18½ Aug. 28. | 19⅛ | 21 | — ½ | American Ice Securities Co. | 100 | 19,045,100 | July 20, '07. | 1⅜ | .. | 19⅞ | 21 | 19 | 19⅛ | 19 | 3,100 |
| 46⅞ | 25½ | 34 Feb. 14. | 29⅛ Oct. 27. | 27⅞ | 28½ | — ⅛ | American Linseed Co. pf. | 100 | 16,750,000 | Sept. 1, '00. | 1⅜ | .. | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 34⅜ | 200 |
| 62½ | 29 | 43¼ May 22. | 32⅛ Oct. 24. | 36½ | 36¾ | .. | American Locomotive Co. | 100 | 25,000,000 | Aug. 26, '08. | 1½ | Q | 36 | 37½ | 36 | 36½ | 40½ | 2,700 |
| 115 | 102½ | 110¾ Mar. 1. | 102 Oct. 26. | 102¼ | 103½ | + ½ | American Locomotive Co. pf. | 100 | 25,000,000 | Oct. 21, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 102½ | 103 | 102½ | 103 | 106¾ | 210 |
| 8 | 3¼ | 5⅝ June 21. | 3 Sept. 25. | 4⅜ | 5 | — ⅛ | American Malt Corp. | 100 | 5,640,700 | ..... | .. | .. | 4½ | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | 3⅞ | 300 |
| 48 | 28½ | 43⅜ July 22. | 31½ Mar. 8. | 43 | 43¾ | + ½ | American Malt Corp. pf. | 100 | 8,696,800 | Nov. 2, '11. | 2 | .. | 42¾ | 43⅜ | 42¼ | 43⅜ | 33⅜ | 1,500 |
| 104 | 31⅜ | 83¾ June 15. | 36⅜ Sept. 27. | 73½ | 73⅝ | + 1 | American Smelt. & Refining Co. | 100 | 50,000,000 | Oct. 16, '11. | 1 | Q | 72¼ | 74⅞ | 71¾ | 73½ | 80¼ | 37,500 |
| 112¾ | 98¼ | 108½ June 15. | 98¾ Sept. 27. | 103 | 103½ | + ⅞ | American Smelt. & Refining Co pf. | 100 | 50,000,000 | Oct. 2, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 102½ | 104 | 102 | 103⅜ | 105¾ | 2,950 |
| 102 | 95½ | 104 May 8. | 96 Aug. 18. | 95½ | 105 | — 3 | American Snuff Co. pf. | 100 | 12,000,000 | Oct. 2, '11. | 1½ | .. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101½ | 100 |
| 66 | 38 | 52½ Feb. 9. | 25 Sept. 25. | 33¾ | 34½ | + ¼ | American Steel Foundries | 100 | 16,218,000 | May 15, '11. | 1¼ | Q | 33¼ | 34 | 33½ | 34¼ | 47¾ | 800 |
| 127½ | 111¼ | 122½ Feb. 27. | 112¼ Sept. 25. | 117⅞ | 118¼ | + 1⅛ | American Sugar Refining Co. | 100 | 45,000,000 | Oct. 2, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 117½ | 118⅝ | 117½ | 118 | 118 | 1,585 |
| 124 | 111¼ | 119½ Feb. 14. | 111 Jan. 5. | 116 | 117½ | — ¼ | American Sugar Refining Co. pf. | 100 | 45,000,000 | Oct. 2, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 116 | 116 | 115¾ | 115⅝ | 116⅝ | 375 |
| 143⅜ | 126¾ | 153⅛ June 8. | 131½ Aug. 30. | 141⅝ | 141¾ | + 2⅞ | Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co. | 100 | 313,977,700 | Oct. 16, '11. | 2 | Q | 139 | 142 | 139 | 141⅝ | 142⅜ | 36,720 |
| 99¾ | 90½ | 102 May 18. | 87 Aug. 24. | 99½ | 99⅞ | + 1⅝ | American Tobacco Co. pf. | 100 | 81,908,700 | Oct. 2, '11. | 1½ | Q | 98 | 99¾ | 97⅞ | 99¾ | 105⅜ | 2,600 |
| ... | ... | 99¾ Nov. 25. | 92¼ Sept. 1. | 99½ | 99⅞ | + 1⅝ | American Tobacco Co. pf., tr. rcts. | 100 | 46,780,400 | ..... | .. | .. | 98 | 99¾ | 97⅞ | 99¾ | 103⅜ | 1,000 |
| 39½ | 25⅛ | 36¼ Mar. 21. | 27 Sept. 14. | 27½ | 30 | — ½ | American Woolen Co. | 100 | 29,501,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 27½ | 28¼ | 27½ | 28¾ | 35 | 1,150 |
| 104 | 90⅛ | 96¼ June 15. | 85¼ Oct. 27. | 87 | 89 | + ¼ | American Woolen Co. pf. | 100 | 40,000,000 | Oct. 16, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 87½ | 88¼ | 87½ | 88 | 94¼ | 960 |
| ... | ... | 34½ Feb. 7. | 24½ Sept. 26. | 27 | 28 | + 1⅛ | American Writing Paper pf. | 100 | 12,500,000 | Oct. 2, '11. | 1 | SA | 27 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27¾ | .. | 400 |
| 54 | 33½ | 41¾ June 13. | 29 Sept. 25. | 38⅝ | 39 | — ¼ | Anaconda Copper Mining Co. | 25 | 108,312,500 | Oct. 18, '11. | 50c | Q | 37⅝ | 40¼ | 37½ | 38⅞ | 41⅜ | 35,800 |
| 52½ | 51 | 60½ Apr. 3. | 44½ Nov. 20. | ... | 49 | — ¼ | Associated Oil Co. | 100 | 40,000,000 | Mar. 1, '07. | $1.50 | Q | .. | 44½ | 46¾ | 44½ | 46¾ | 300 |
| 124½ | 90⅜ | 116⅝ June 5. | 93⅜ Sept. 27. | 107½ | 107½ | + ¼ | Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. | 100 | 169,315,000 | Sept. 1, '11. | 1½ | Q | 107 | 108½ | 106¾ | 107⅝ | 103⅜ | 28,650 |
| 104¼ | 97 | 105½ June 12. | 100⅜ Jan. 3. | 103⅜ | 103⅞ | .. | Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf. | 100 | 114,199,500 | Aug. 1, '11. | 2½ | SA | 103⅞ | 104 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | 101¼ | 1,200 |
| 137½ | 102½ | 139½ Nov. 23. | 117 Jan. 3. | 137 | 137⅜ | + 6 | Atlantic Coast Line. | 100 | 56,973,200 | July 10, '11. | 3 | SA | 131 | 139¼ | 131 | 137 | 118½ | 25,650 |
| 119⅛ | 100¼ | 109¾ July 14. | 83½ Sept. 29. | 103 | 103⅛ | + ½ | **Baltimore & Ohio.** | 100 | 152,304,800 | Sept. 1, '11. | 3 | SA | 102 | 104½ | 101⅝ | 102⅞ | 107½ | 11,160 |
| 94 | 87¼ | 91 Jan. 4. | 85½ Aug. 30. | 89 | 89⅜ | + ⅝ | Baltimore & Ohio pf. | 100 | 60,000,000 | Sept. 1, '11. | 2 | SA | 88½ | 89⅝ | 89½ | 89⅝ | 91 | 700 |
| 3½ | 2 | 2¼ Jan. 27. | 1¼ Aug. 25. | 1½ | 1⅝ | .. | Batopilas Mining. | 20 | 8,931,980 | Dec.31,'07. | 12½c | .. | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 2¼ | 200 |
| 34⅞ | 21 | 38⅛ Aug. 1. | 26 Sept. 21. | 29 | 30⅜ | + ¾ | Bethlehem Steel Corporation. | 100 | 14,862,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 29¼ | 30¾ | 29¼ | 30¾ | 32⅝ | 1,200 |
| 65 | 49 | 66¾ July 31. | 54 Sept. 25. | 58 | 59½ | + 1½ | Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf. | 100 | 14,908,000 | Feb. 1, '07. | ⅝ | .. | 57½ | 60 | 57½ | 59½ | 62¾ | 1,300 |
| 82⅝ | 68½ | 84⅝ July 30. | 72 Sept. 13. | 77¾ | 78⅛ | .. | Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. | 100 | 45,000,000 | Oct. 1, '11. | 1¼ | Q | 78 | 78⅝ | 77⅞ | 78 | 77¾ | 7,550 |
| 18⅛ | 8 | 10⅜ Feb. 15. | 8 Nov. 4. | 7½ | 9 | .. | Brunswick T. & Ry. Securities Co. | 100 | 7,000,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | .. | 100 |
| 33 | 28 | 31 Mar. 30. | 28 Feb. 16. | 29 | 30¼ | .. | Butterick Co. | 100 | 14,647,200 | Sept. 1, '11. | ¾ | Q | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | .. | 200 |
| 202⅜ | 176⅜ | 247 July 21. | 195⅜ Jan. 3. | 241⅜ | 241⅞ | + 1⅜ | **Canadian Pacific.** | 100 | 179,999,600 | Oct. 1, '11. | 2½ | Q | 239¾ | 242¼ | 238⅜ | 241⅜ | 196⅞ | 14,650 |
| 48¾ | 25½ | 33⅜ Feb. 2. | 18¾ Sept. 25. | 22⅛ | 22½ | — ¾ | Central Leather Co. | 100 | 39,574,100 | ..... | .. | .. | 22⅞ | 23⅛ | 22⅞ | 22½ | 34⅜ | 4,100 |
| 100¼ | 99¼ | 105 Feb. 10. | 91⅜ Nov. 4. | 93¼ | 94½ | — ⅛ | Central Leather Co. pf. | 100 | 33,264,100 | Oct. 2, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 93 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 103⅝ | 465 |
| 312 | 248 | 310 Nov. 21. | 230 Aug. 24. | 300 | 320 | +10 | Central Railroad of N. J. | 100 | 27,438,800 | Nov. 1, '11. | 2 | Q | 310 | 310 | 310 | 310 | .. | 100 |
| 92 | 65 | 86¾ Feb. 8. | 68½ Sept. 25. | 75¾ | 75⅞ | + ⅞ | Chesapeake & Ohio. | 100 | 62,793,700 | Sept. 30, '11. | 1¼ | Q | 75½ | 76½ | 74½ | 75¼ | 84½ | 10,200 |
| 36⅞ | 19 | 25¼ June 5. | 17¼ Sept. 14. | 20⅜ | 20⅝ | — ⅛ | Chicago Great Western. | 100 | 45,129,500 | ..... | .. | .. | 20½ | 21⅛ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 23 | 11,700 |
| 64⅛ | 40 | 49¼ Feb. 6. | 36 Sept. 14. | 38⅜ | 39⅜ | .. | Chicago Great Western pf. | 100 | 40,992,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 38½ | 39¼ | 38½ | 39 | .. | 1,400 |
| 158⅜ | 113¾ | 123½ Feb. 7. | 105¾ Oct. 4. | 109¾ | 109⅞ | — 1 | Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. | 100 | 116,348,200 | Sept. 1, '11. | 3½ | SA | 111 | 112⅜ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 124⅝ | 53,225 |
| 172¼ | 143 | 153½ Feb. 6. | 141 Sept. 14. | 147 | 149 | + ⅝ | Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf. | 100 | 116,274,900 | Sept. 1, '11. | 3½ | SA | 147½ | 148⅞ | 147½ | 148⅞ | 147¼ | 220 |
| 142½ | 123½ | 150½ June 12. | 138¼ Sept. 1. | 144⅝ | 146⅜ | — ⅛ | Chicago & Northwestern. | 100 | 130,121,700 | Oct. 1, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 145 | 146¾ | 145 | 145 | 146¾ | 4,214 |
| 165 | 164½ | 157 July 7. | 150 Nov. 16. | 150 | 165 | .. | Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. | 100 | 11,256,800 | Aug. 21, '11. | 3½ | SA | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | .. | 50 |
| 5⅝ | 2¼ | 3¾ Feb. 9. | 1⅝ Sept. 30. | 2 | 2½ | + ¼ | Chicago Union Traction, tr. rcts. | 100 | 8,523,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 2½ | 2½ | 2 | 2 | .. | 600 |
| 12¼ | 4⅞ | 7¼ Feb. 6. | 4¾ Sept. 11. | 5 | 5¼ | — ¼ | Chi. Union Traction pf., tr. rcts. | 100 | 4,571,700 | ..... | .. | .. | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | .. | 200 |
| ... | ... | 25⅜ May 19. | 16½ Sept. 25. | 23⅜ | 23⅞ | ⅝ | Chino Copper. | 5 | 3,500,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 23⅛ | 24 | 22⅞ | 23¾ | .. | 9,650 |
| 92¼ | 61 | 66 Jan. 18. | 48⅛ Sept. 15. | 63 | 75 | + 1⅜ | Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis. | 100 | 47,056,300 | Sept. 1, '10. | 2 | SA | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 67⅛ | 100 |
| 50 | 22½ | 36⅞ Feb. 6. | 25 Sept. 23. | 27⅝ | 28 | .. | Colorado Fuel & Iron. | 100 | 34,235,500 | Apr. 15, '02. | 1¾ | .. | 28 | 28¼ | 27 | 28 | 34⅞ | 300 |
| 83 | 70 | 82 Jan. 30. | 70 Sept. 25. | 77 | 78 | + 2⅝ | Colorado & Southern 1st pf. | 100 | 8,500,000 | Oct. 2, '11. | 2 | SA | 75½ | 77⅞ | 75½ | 77⅞ | .. | 300 |
| 160⅝ | 122½ | 148½ June 6. | 128⅝ Sept. 25. | 140⅞ | 141 | .. | Consolidated Gas Co. | 100 | 99,816,500 | Sept. 15, '11. | 1½ | Q | 141½ | 142⅝ | 140¼ | 141 | 134⅜ | 8,300 |
| 23¼ | 11½ | 15⅝ May 17. | 9⅜ Oct. 10. | 11 | 11½ | + ⅜ | Corn Products Refining Co. | 100 | 49,756,500 | ..... | .. | .. | 10⅝ | 11½ | 10⅝ | 11½ | 16⅜ | 3,325 |
| 86⅜ | 70⅜ | 85 May 29. | 75 Sept. 27. | 75 | 77 | — ½ | Corn Products Refining Co. pf. | 100 | 29,818,600 | Oct. 16, '11. | 1 | Q | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 80 | 100 |
| 185 | 140¼ | 174⅞ June 8. | 159¼ Sept. 20. | 170 | 171 | .. | **Delaware & Hudson.** | 100 | 42,503,000 | Sept. 20, '11. | 2¼ | Q | 171 | 171½ | 171 | 171½ | 170 | 470 |
| 620 | 490 | 570 Nov. 10. | 505 Sept. 25. | 555 | 570 | —20 | Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. | 50 | 30,277,000 | Oct. 20, '11. | 2½ | Q | 560 | 560 | 550 | 550 | 520 | 400 |
| 84 | 32⅝ | 74 Feb. 21. | 44 Sept. 14. | 48 | 49 | — ⅜ | Denver & Rio Grande pf. | 100 | 49,773,600 | Jan. 15, '11. | 2½ | .. | 47¾ | 48½ | 47¾ | 48½ | 73¼ | 470 |
| 38⅝ | 25¼ | 38¼ Mar. 1. | 29 Sept. 26. | 32 | 32½ | — ⅛ | Distillers' Securities Corporation. | 100 | 30,791,900 | Oct. 31, '11. | ½ | Q | 32 | 32⅞ | 31⅝ | 32½ | 33¼ | 3,000 |
| 55½ | 27 | 47⅞ Mar. 1. | 30½ Sept. 25. | 47 | 47¼ | — ⅝ | Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic. | 100 | 12,000,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 9½ | 9½ | 9 | 9 | .. | 200 |
| 116½ | 90 | 115¾ July 7. | 104 Sept. 25. | 109 | 109½ | — 3 | Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf. | 100 | 10,000,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 19⅛ | 19⅞ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 23 | 100 |
| 84 | 59½ | 79 Mar. 1. | 63 Sept. 28. | 74½ | 76 | — ⅝ | **Erie.** | 100 | 112,378,900 | ..... | .. | .. | 32⅝ | 33½ | 32½ | 32½ | 29⅝ | 25,000 |
| 91 | 61⅞ | 82⅛ Feb. 6. | 50 Oct. 27. | 64⅞ | 64¾ | — ⅛ | Erie 1st pf. | 100 | 47,892,400 | Feb. 20, '07. | 2 | .. | 53 | 54¼ | 52½ | 53 | 48½ | 6,150 |
| 125⅜ | 110½ | 120⅞ Feb. 4. | 103 Oct. 27. | 109½ | 109⅝ | — ⅛ | Erie 2d pf. | 100 | 16,000,000 | Apr. 9, '07. | 2 | .. | 44 | 44⅞ | 44 | 44⅝ | 37⅞ | 900 |
| 60¼ | 39⅝ | 52⅝ Nov. 22. | 38 Sept. 25. | 51½ | 51⅝ | + 8 | Utah Copper. | 100 | 27,984,400 | ..... | .. | .. | 52⅝ | 54⅛ | 52¾ | 53⅜ | 32½ | 1,400 |
| 66⅛ | 47 | 70⅜ Nov. 28. | 43⅛ Sept. 25. | 53⅝ | 54 | — ½ | **Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.** | 100 | 18,000,000 | Oct. 16, '11. | 2 | Q | 115¾ | 118¼ | 115¼ | 118½ | 122½ | 100 |
| 120¼ | 117 | 128½ Mar. 15. | 114 Sept. 25. | 118 | 122 | .. | Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf. | 100 | 9,078,800 | ..... | .. | .. | 82 | 82 | 80 | 80 | .. | 200 |
| 73 | 50 | 97 July 7. | 52 Jan. 6. | 58 | 68 | — 1½ | Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. | 100 | 11,658,100 | Oct. 20, '11. | ½ | SA | 40 | 41⅝ | 40 | 40¼ | .. | 700 |
| .. | .. | 45 Apr. 24. | 37 Sept. 28. | 39¼ | 40½ | + 1 | Virginia Railway & Power. | 100 | 7,541,100 | July 10, '11. | 2½ | SA | 80 | 81⅞ | 80 | 81½ | .. | 200 |
| ... | ... | 81⅛ Nov. 24. | 77 Sept. 20. | 80 | 81 | — ½ | Virginia Railway & Power pf. | 100 | 53,200,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 10 | 11 | 9¼ | 10⅜ | 17¼ | 5,882 |
| 27⅜ | 12½ | 18⅜ Feb. 23. | 9¼ Nov. 20. | 10¼ | 11 | .. | **Wabash** | 100 | 39,200,200 | ..... | .. | .. | 21 | 22¼ | 19⅜ | 21⅜ | 38⅜ | 14,300 |
| 61 | 28¼ | 40⅜ Feb. 23. | 19 Sept. 27. | 21¼ | 21⅜ | — ⅛ | Wabash pf. | 100 | 23,967,300 | July 15, '11. | 5 | SA | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 160 | 150 |
| 186 | 144½ | 177 May 26. | 139 Sept. 25. | 146 | 151 | — 3 | Wells Fargo Express Co. | 100 | 39,155,900 | ..... | .. | .. | 59½ | 64 | 59½ | 62¾ | 46½ | 15,000 |
| 54⅜ | 40 | 66 July 8. | 48¾ Apr. 18. | 61⅝ | 62¼ | + 2¼ | Western Maryland. | 100 | 10,000,000 | Oct. 20, '11. | 1 | Q | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81½ | 81½ | 74 | 400 |
| 77 | 37 | 88¼ July 24. | 75 Jan. 14. | 81 | 83½ | — ½ | Western Maryland pf. | 100 | 9,739,300 | Oct. 16, '11. | ¾ | Q | 78 | 79 | 78 | 78¼ | 72⅜ | 1,800 |
| 73½ | 36 | 84½ May 24. | 71⅜ Apr. 28. | 78 | 78½ | — ¼ | Western Union Telegraph. | 50 | 38,623,300 | Oct. 16, '07. | 2½ | .. | 66½ | 66⅞ | 65¼ | 65¾ | 72½ | 1,708 |
| 82½ | 49½ | 79 May 29. | 58⅝ Sept. 25. | 65 | 66 | — ¼ | Westinghouse E. & M. | 50 | 11,000,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 10½ | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 14⅜ | 300 |
| 23 | 8 | 17⅝ Feb. 3. | 7 Sept. 28. | 10¼ | 11¼ | — 1 | Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf. | 100 | 11,000,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7¼ | 300 |
| 13½ | 4 | 8 Feb. 7. | 3 Aug. 23. | 4½ | 6 | .. | Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf. | 100 | 18,147,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 56 | 57½ | 56 | 57 | 60 | 600 |
| 64 | 44 | 72½ May 1. | 48 Sept. 23. | 56½ | 57 | + 3 | Wisconsin Central. | 100 | | | | | | | | | | |


An Excellent Short-Term Investment

At the present time, when so much idle capital is awaiting opportunity for favorable permanent investment, this Company's Certificates of Deposit are particularly attractive. If you have idle money and desire a safe, convenient and profitable temporary or short-time investment that will pay higher interest than funds deposited subject to cheque, you cannot do better than to deposit it in exchange for our certificates. They can be made to mature at a time convenient for your permanent investment plans and will draw interest from day of issue to day of maturity.

Confer with our Officers in regard to your banking or trust business.

Trustee for Personal Trusts
Astor Trust Co.
FIFTH AVENUE & 36TH STREET, NEW YORK

United States Mortgage & Trust Company
Member New York Clearing House Association
The following coupons will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company
55 CEDAR STREET
On and After December 1st, 1911

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Akron & Barberton Belt R.R. Co. 1st | 4s | Montauk Water Company 1st | 5s |
| Bellingham Bay & British Columbia R. R. Co. 1st | 5s | Mutual Electric Light Co. | 5s |
| Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. Co. 2d | 5s | Norfolk, Conn., Sewer | 4s |
| Butte Electric & Power Co. 1st | 5s | Northern Cal. Power Co. Ref. & Con. | 5s |
| City Gas Company of Norfolk, Va., 1st | 6s | Nyack, N. Y., Water | 4s |
| Corinth, N. Y., Sewer | 4½ | Oswego, N. Y., Water | 4½ |
| Dawson, Ga., Water Works | 5s | Overpeck Township, N. J. | 5½ |
| Elberton, Ga., Sewer | 4½ | Oxford, N. C., Refunding | 5s |
| Elyria, Ohio, Water Works | 4s | Prescott, Ariz., Water (Dec. 15th) | 5s |
| Essex County, N. J., Bridge | 4s | Spring Lake, N. J. | 5s |
| Fulton, N. Y., Water | 3.40s | South Porto Rico Sugar Co. Collat. Trust | 6s |
| Griffin, Ga., City Hall, Street & School | 4½ | Sullivan, Ind., Water | 5s |
| Huntington Railroad Co., 1st | 5s | Syracuse, N. Y., Local Imp | 4s |
| Jed Coal & Coke Co. | 6s | Tampa, Fla., Refunding | 5s |
| Lockport, N. Y., Water | 4s | " " Park | 5s |
| Long Island Railroad Co., General | 4s | " " Street and Sewer | 5s |
| " " " " Debenture | 5s | Territory of Arizona Building | 5s |
| " " " " Stewart Line | 4s | Thomasville, N. C., Water Wks. & Sewer | 5s |
| Memphis, Tenn., Certificates of Indebtedness | 6s | Toledo, Ohio, Street Imp. 4s & various others | |
| Millburn, N. J., Sewer | 4½ | Township of Franklin, N. J., Road Imp. | 4s |
| Monroe, Ga., Water Works | 5s | United States Mortgage & Trust Co., Series "E" | 4s |
| Monroe, La., Improvement | 5s | Washington Railway & Elec. Co., Con. | 4s |
| | | Yuba Electric Power Co., 1st | 6s |

BRANCHES
Broadway & 73d St.
125th St. & Eighth Ave.

Custody and Supervision of Securities
The Trust Department of this Company receives stocks, bonds and other securities of individuals and corporations, holding them for safe keeping, collecting dividends and coupons, making transfers, attending to deposits under reorganization plans and agreements and to all other matters which may arise in connection with such securities.
THE STANDARD TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
25 BROAD ST. NEW YORK CITY

The Union Trust Company of New York (established in 1864) has for many years made a specialty of Personal Trusts—under Will or under Agreement—and maintains a carefully organized department for handling them.
Many millions of dollars' worth of property—real and personal—have been entrusted to the company by conservative people, residents not only of New York State but of other states in which the Union Trust Company is authorized to transact business.
Correspondence or interviews with persons considering the formation of trusts of any kind—for themselves or for others—are solicited

## KEEPING ATLANTIC CITY DRY.

### Police Enforce Sunday Closing Law as Vigorously as Before Election.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 26.—Those who believed that the city administration's policy of closing up saloons and hotel cafes on Sunday would be abandoned after election, received a shock to-night when Chief Woodruff ordered the arrest of John McGinnis of South Arkansas Avenue and Louis Giannatass of North Arkansas Avenue for selling liquor. The Chief announced that other arrests would follow.

"The people here have said, and a great many of them, that the police would become quiescent after election was over," said Chief Woodruff. "I want to assure them that the police will be right on the job, and that as fast as a man opens up his place on Sunday just that fast will he be arrested.

"My men have instructions to keep their eyes wide open on Sunday, and no man will be permitted to open his barroom until after the stroke of midnight. And even then he will only keep open two hours. Every place must be closed promptly at 2 o'clock, the time prescribed by the ordinance. Anybody who does not obey the law may take it for granted that his arrest will follow.

"What the Grand Jury will do with these cases I have not the slightest idea, and I don't care. But so far as I am concerned there will be no let-up in the Sunday closing."

## CAN'T FIND JAIL FUGITIVE.

### Authorities Believe Hart Is in Hiding Near, Recovering from Wound.

*Special to The New York Times.*

HACKENSACK, Nov. 26.—Sheriff Robert Conklin has found no trace of Frank Hart, the burglar and highwayman, who escaped from the Hackensack jail early yesterday morning, after taking a revolver from Henry Beutelspacher, the cook, who endeavored to prevent his escape. The cook insists that he shot Hart in the stomach, and Under Sheriff Heath, who is in charge of the search, is still of the opinion that Hart sought refuge not far from the jail to recover from the wound.

Secret Service men are also searching for Hart, for when his room in New York was searched, following his arrest in this county, a complete counterfeiting outfit was found.

Hart was to have been put on trial tomorrow on three charges of carrying concealed weapons and one charge of highway robbery. Sheriff Conklin has offered a reward for Hart's capture.

## HOME TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Further information regarding the following home trade opportunities may be had by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of items referred to:

357. GUNBOAT.—Proposals for constructing by contract one Gunboat 19 will be received at the Navy Department until Feb. 1, 1912, when they will be publicly opened. A circular of requirements for said vessel is now ready, and plans and specifications will be ready Dec. 1, for distribution among prospective bidders. Forms of proposal and contract may be had on application to the Navy Department after Dec. 15.

358. PANAMA CANAL SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, until Dec. 6, for furnishing steel slab re-enforcement material, wrought iron, and steel pipe, lumber and piles. (Circular 665.)

359. SADDLE BLANKETS.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, until Dec. 18 for furnishing and delivering at the Arsenal 1,918 saddle blankets, olive drab, in accordance with specifications, which can be obtained from the commanding officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

360. FRAME SCHOOL HOUSE AND PUMP HOUSE, WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Indian Office, Washington, until Dec. 14 for furnishing materials and labor for the erection of a frame school house and pump house, and installing water and sewer systems at the Salt River Indian School, Arizona, in strict accordance with the plans, specifications, and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the office of the Supervisor of Construction, Denver; the offices of the contractor and builder, Los Angeles; the Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Ariz.; the United States Indian Warehouses, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Omaha; the Builders and Traders' Exchange, St. Paul, and at the school. For further information apply to the Superintendent, Camp McDowell Indian School, Scottsdale, Ariz.

## FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—7,651. GASOLINE ENGINES.—An American Consul reports that a business firm in his district has requested to be furnished with prices of gasoline engines from twenty-five to fifty horse power, suitable for installing in a boat to be used for towing purposes. The firm requests that manufacturers furnish the dimensions of a boat suitable for the installation of the engine, on which prices are submitted, together with a statement of the speed and tractive force of the vessel; also the consumption power brake horse power per hour.

7,652. ENSILAGE PLANTS.—A report from an American consular officer in the United Kingdom states that a firm of commission merchants in his district has made inquiry in behalf of some foreign clients for the names and addresses of American firms which manufacture ensilage plants on a large scale.

7,653. CANNED CODFISH.—An American Consul reports that fish is used perhaps as much if not more, by the laboring classes and farmers of his district, than meats. The population finds meat so high that it turns more and more to fish. It is believed that canned codfish, which has been put on the market for some years by the packers and canners along the American coast would find a good market here. It is suggested by the Consul that sample cans of this fish be sent to the importers and wholesalers of dried fish in a certain city. The names of such firms can be obtained from the Bureau of Manufactures.

7,654. TALLOW, COTTON SEED OIL, AND COPRA.—A company in a Latin-American country, which uses about 500 tons of tallow yearly for making soap, is dissatisfied with the purchases recently made, pure tallow being needed. The same company can also use, if prices be satisfactory, several tank cars of refined cotton seed oil, also 1,500 tons of copra annually. Correspondence in either Spanish or English. The Consul submitting the report states that the concern pays cash for all supplies, and can give first-class bank references.

## CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Delaware & Hudson Railroad for dividend.
United Cigar Manufacturers for dividend on preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Amalgamated Copper Co.
Parrot Copper and Silver Mining Co.


TO THE HOLDERS OF

**Interborough Rapid Transit Company**

45 Year Gold Mortgage Bonds, Due November 1, 1952. Series "A"

**Sinking Fund Notice.**

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article XI. of the Indenture dated November 1, 1907, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received up to Twelve o'clock noon on the fifth day of January, 1912, by the undersigned at its office, No. 28 Nassau Street, New York, for the sale to it, as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of Three hundred and fourteen thousand, seven hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty cents. ($314,743.60.)

Offers should be sealed and endorsed "Offers for sale of Interborough Rapid Transit Company Series 'A' 5s to Sinking Fund" and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By A. J. HEMPHILL, President.

New York, November 7, 1911.



TO THE HOLDERS OF 5% BONDS OF THE COLUMBIA GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that proposals for the acquisition of bonds of the above-named Company under the mortgage from said Company to the undersigned, as trustee, for redemption of bonds by means of the proceeds of the release of bonds of The East Ohio Gas Company paid into the sinking fund to the extent of $673,350.04, (Six Hundred Seventy-three Thousand Three Hundred Fifty and 04-100 Dollars,) will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before December 21st, 1911, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By C. H. KEEP, President.

November 17, 1911.


# Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; Y—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ‖Special. xEx dividend.

### STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend. Per Ct. | Period | Date. | Quotation Nov. 25, 1911. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany So. 5s.. | $1,302,000 | 2½s | S | M. & S. | 97 | 99 |
| Am. Cities Co.. | V | V | V | V | 23¼ | 26 |
| Do preferred | V | V | V | V | 79½ | 80½ |
| Am. Gas & El.. | 2,500,000 | V | V | V | 63 | 66 |
| Do preferred | 1,537,500 | V | V | V | 42½ | 43¼ |
| Am. Lt. & Trac | 10,235,400 | 2½s | Q | Aug 1, 11 | 294 | 295½ |
| Do preferred | 14,230,200 | 1½ | Q | Aug 1, 11 | 107 | 108 |
| Am. Pow. & Lt. | 5,593,800 | .. | .. | ..... | 76½ | 78 |
| Do 6% cum.pf. | 2,798,100 | 1½ | Q | July 1, 11 | 82 | 83 |
| Appalach. Pow. | 6,000,000 | V | V | V | 20 | 23 |
| Do preferred | 2,180,000 | 1¾ | Q | V | 65 | 72 |
| Ariz. Power.... | 3,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 15 | 20 |
| Do preferred | 825,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 50½ | 60 |
| Do 1st 6s, '31 | 1,795,000 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 82 | 87 |
| Aub'n & Syr. E. R.R. 5s,tax ex. | 1,450,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 100 | 102 |
| Aug.-Alk. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35 | 2,400,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 92 | 94 |
| Do pf. stock | 1,500,000 | V | .. | ..... | 74 | 78 |
| Do common.. | 2,250,000 | V | .. | ..... | 20 | 25 |
| Aug. R. & E. 5s, '40 | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 100 | .. |
| Aur., El. & Chi. | 3,100,000 | ¾ | Q | Apr 10, 11 | 39 | 39 |
| Do preferred. | 3,100,000 | 1½ | Q | Apr 10, 11 | 83 | 84½ |
| Do 1st 5s, '41 | 3,000,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 100 | 100½ |
| Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '40 | 917,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 95 | .. |
| Benton Har.-St. Jo. 1st 5s..... | 810,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 88 | 90 |
| Bing'mt'n 5s,'31 | 1,204,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 99 | 100 |
| Birmingham R., L. & P. Co.4½s | 8,720,000 | 2¼ | S | A. & O. | 92 | 93½ |
| Buf. Cr't'n 1st5s | 2,974,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 104 | .. |
| Buff. Gen. El.5s | 2,875,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 101 | .. |
| B. & Lac. Tr. 5s | V | V | V | V | 87 | 92 |
| B. & Lockp. 5s. | 500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 99 | 100 |
| B. & L.E. Trac. 5s, '36..... | 7,005,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | .. | 70 |
| B. & N. Falls El. L.& P.1st5s,'42 | 500,000 | 2½ | Q | F. & A. | 99 | .. |
| Capital Trac.. | 12,000,000 | 1½ | Q | July 1, 11 | 123 | 127 |
| Do 1st 5s, '47 | 4,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 109 | 110⅛ |
| Central Maine Power 1st 5s.. | 1,100,000 | .. | S | M. & N. | 96 | 98 |
| Charleston Con. R.,G.& E.($50) | 1,500,000 | 2 | S | V | 30 | .. |
| Do con. 5s,'99 | 1,050,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 96 | 97½ |
| Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923..... | 750,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 102 | .. |
| Chattan'ga Rys 1st 5s, '56..... | 1,857,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 94 | 97 |
| Chi.-Terre H. & S. E. 1st 5s... | 3,100,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | .. | 98 |
| Cit'z L,H.&P.5s | 1,500,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 100 | 102 |
| Clev. El.R.5s,'13 | 5,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 100 | 100½ |
| Clevel'd Ry. 1st 5s, '31..... | 5,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 100 | 101 |
| Columbia Ry.G. & El. 1st s.f.5s | 2,454,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 93 | 95 |
| Col., Nwk. & Z. 5s, '24..... | 1,250,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 97 | 99 |
| Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red m'ble.. | 10,782,000 | 2¼ | S | J. & D. | 101 | 102 |
| Do unstamp.. | 1,709,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 101 | .. |
| Con. Gas,E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s | 11,564,000 | 2¼ | S | J. & J. | 87⅝ | 88 |
| Con. Tr. of N.J. | 15,000,000 | 2 | S | Jul 15, 11 | 74¾ | 75½ |
| Do1st 5s,1933 | 15,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 104½ | 105 |
| Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s .... | 6,888,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 95½ | 97½ |
| Dallas Electric Corp. 1st 5s.. | V | V | V | V | 92½ | 95 |
| Detroit & Flint 5s, '21..... | 1,400,000 | V | V | ..... | 93½ | .. |
| Duluth Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s, '31 | 1,103,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | .. | 100 |
| D'th S. Ry.1st5s | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | .. | 101½ |
| E. Liverpool L. & Tr. 5s, 1925. | V | V | V | V | .. | 68 |
| Economy L.&P. 1st mtg. 5s,'56 | 1,621,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 94 | .. |
| Elmira W., L. & R. R. con. 5s. | 2,166,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 92 | 95 |
| El Paso El.5s,'32 | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 97 | 99½ |
| Emp. Dist.El.Co | 1,756,500 | V | V | V | 50 | .. |
| Do preferred | 501,100 | V | V | V | 81 | 82 |
| Do 5s..... | 1,250,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 77 | 78 |
| Do 6% notes, '12 ..... | V | V | V | V | 99½ | 100 |
| Gas & El.Sec.Co | 1,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 100 | 101 |
| Do preferred | 1,000,000 | 7 | A | Monthly | 86 | 87 |
| Gt. W. Pow. 5s | 9,300,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 83 | 84½ |
| Hamburg Ry. 5s | V | V | V | V | .. | 86 |
| Harwood El. 5s, '29 ..... | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 97 | 99 |
| Hyd. Pow.5s,'50 | 2,205,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 101 | 102 |
| Int. Ry.of Buf.: Buf. Div.5s,'31 | 4,706,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 104¼ | 105¼ |
| Do deb. 6s,'17 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | M. & S. | 103½ | 105 |
| L.&O.Div.1st5s | 800,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 98 | 99 |
| B.&L.Div.1st5s | 500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 99 | 100 |
| B & N FDist5s | 750,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 103½ | 104¼ |
| Int. Trac. 4s,'49 receipts flat.. | 18,315,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 69 | 70 |
| Jer. Central Tr. 5s, '54..... | 750,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 87 | 94 |
| J. C., H. & P.4s | 14,061,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 76 | 76¼ |
| Joplin & Pit.Ry. 5s ..... | 1,750,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 94½ | 96¼ |
| Kan. C. R. & L. Do preferred | 9,507,500 | 1¼ | Q | Mar 1, 11 | 48 | 47 |
| Do 1st l.r. 5s | 10,200,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 91 | 91 |
| Do cv. 6s, '12 | 5,478,000 | 3 | S | M. & S. | 95 | 96 |
| K. C. Belt L. 6s | 2,500,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 106 | 107 |
| K. C. Elv. 4s,'22 | 2,000,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 76 | 79 |
| Kan. C. West.5s | 1,650,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 80 | 85 |
| K.C. Met. St.Ry cn.ex.1st 5s,'13 | 7,243,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 94½ | 95 |
| K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926... | 500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 92 | 93 |
| Knoxv. R. & L.5s | 1,932,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 94 | 97 |
| Knoxv. Trac. 5s | 824,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 104¼ | .. |
| Leavenw'th L., H. & P. 5s.... | V | V | V | V | 89 | 91 |
| Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s. '33. | 1,972,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 104½ | .. |
| Lockp't L., H. & P. 5s, '38... | V | V | V | V | 91 | 95 |
| L. R., H. S. & W. 4s, '39..... | V | V | V | V | 84¼ | 84⅝ |
| Los A.G. & E.5s | 2,920,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 97 | .. |
| Met.Elec.(Reading) 1st 5s. '39. | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 96½ | 97½ |
| Minn'p's Gen. El. 1st con 5s, '33. | 5,486,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 101 | 101 |
| Min. St.Ry.6s,'13 | 600,000 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 102½ | .. |
| Mobile El. 5s,'46 | 1,581,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 86½ | 89 |
| Nash. R. & El 5s | 4,034,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 102 | 103 |
| Do stock.... | 4,000,000 | 1¼ | Q | July 1, 11 | 71½ | 72 |
| Do preferred | 2,500,000 | 1¼ | Q | July 1, 11 | 91 | 90 |
| Nassau L. & P. 1st 5s, '27..... | 619,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 99½ | 102½ |
| Nat. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s,Ser.B | 500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 97½ | 100 |
| Do Series C.. | 405,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 97½ | 99 |
| Nev.-Cal. Pow. Co. 6s, '27..... | 2,896,000 | 3 | S | A. & O. | 94½ | 96 |
| N.Y. Q. Elec. Lt. & P. ..... | 1,250,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 54 | 56 |
| Do preferred | 1,250,000 | 1 | Q | Sep 1, 11 | 73 | 77 |
| Do 1st 5s.... | 2,350,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 101 | 103 |
| N. Y. State Rys | 3,862,500 | 1¼ | Q | ..... | .. | 81½ |
| N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912.... | 1,922,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 100 | 100⅛ |
| N.F. Pow.5s,'32 | 10,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 101¼ | 102 |
| Niag., L. & O.P 5s, '54..... | 4,910,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 90 | 94 |
| N Y & Westch'r Lig G M4s,2001 | 10,000,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 83½ | 85½ |
| Do 5s..... | V | V | V | V | .. | 103¼ |
| Northam't'n—E & W. Tr.5s,'50 | 550,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 92 | 96 |

### STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend. Per Ct. | Period | Date. | Quotation Nov. 25, 1911. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nor. El. Ry. Co | 1,200,000 | 1½ | S | J. & J. | 22½ | 23½ |
| Do 1st 5s.. | 1,200,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 73 | 77 |
| N.Hud.Co Ry.5s | 1,291,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 100 | .. |
| Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948... | 15,000,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 77½ | 78½ |
| No. Ohio Tr.5s, '19 ..... | 2,700,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 99¾ | 100¼ |
| Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 99½ | .. |
| Okla. Ry. 5s... | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 95½ | 97½ |
| Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28. | 6,814,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 95 | 97½ |
| Ont. P. stock.. | 8,119,000 | V | V | V | 50 | 53 |
| Ontario Pow. 5s | 6,343,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 97 | 99 |
| Do deb. 5s,'21 | 3,000,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 94½ | 95¼ |
| Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945.... | 1,558,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 89 | 92 |
| O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s,'28. | 1,857,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 97½ | 100 |
| Oreg. Elec. Ry. | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 98½ | .. |
| Oreg. W. P. & Ry. 6s, '32.... | 3,931,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 103 | 105 |
| Pacific Lt. & P. (Los Ang.) 1st 5s, '42 ..... | 88,827,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | .. | 100 |
| Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30. | 8,220,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 90⅞ | 100 |
| Port. R., L. & P. 5% notes,'12 | 4,273,000 | 2¼ | S | M. & N. | 100 | 100⅛ |
| Port. Gen. El.5s | 7,178,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100 | 102 |
| Pot'm'c El. Pow con. mtg.5s,'36 | 4,391,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 101¼ | 101⅝ |
| Do 1st 5s, '29 | 1,700,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 109 | 110 |
| Pub. S. Corc.ctfs | 19,070,440 | 2¾ | S | May 1, 11 | 105 | 106 |
| Roch. Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1912... | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | V | 100 | 100¾ |
| Roch. Ry. 1st con. 5s..... | 2,700,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 103 | .. |
| Do 2d 5s, '33 | 1,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 102¼ | .. |
| Do pf. stock. | V | V | V | V | 89 | 91¼ |
| Roch.Ry.& L.5s | 9,401,000 | 2½ | .. | J. & J. | 100½ | 101½ |
| Same bond, tax exempt in N. Y. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 101 | 102 |
| Roch., S & E.. Do preferred | 6,000,000 | V | V | V | 15 | 17 |
| Do 5s, '45.. | 2,500,000 | V | V | V | 65 | 76 |
| Rockld.L.& P.5s | 5,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 87 | 88 |
| Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46 | 555,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 98½ | .. |
| St. Jos.(Mo.)R., L., H. & P. 5s | 1,702,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 95 | 95 |
| Sagn. Val.Tr.5s | 4,250,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 98 | 99½ |
| St. Lou. Ry.4½s (B'y Cable)'20 | 813,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 98 | 100 |
| Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s..... | 1,948,000 | 2¼ | S | M. & N. | 97½ | 97⅝ |
| San Diego Con. G. & E..... | 1,000,000 | .. | S | F. & A. | 96½ | 98½ |
| Do preferred | 727,400 | 1¾ | Q | Jun 15, 10 | 100 | .. |
| Do 1st 5s, '39 | 1,505,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jul 15, 11 | 95 | .. |
| San Joaquin Lt. & P. 1st 5s,'45 | 2,200,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 97 | 99 |
| Savan. E. 5s,'52 | 2,695,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 98½ | 99¼ |
| Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '33..... | 2,051,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 71 | 75 |
| Scranton El. 5s | 1,600,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 98 | 100 |
| Scran. Ry. ($50) | 2,271,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 102 | 103½ |
| Do pf.. ($50).. | 2,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 50 | .. |
| Seattle Elec. Co | 1,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Apr. 1, 11 | 62½ | 70 |
| Do preferred | 1,100,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 99 | 101 |
| Do 1st 5s, '30 | 6,427,200 | 3 | S | Apr. 1, 11 | 106 | 107½ |
| Do con. 5s,'29 | 5,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jul 15, 11 | 101 | 103 |
| Seattle Ltg. 5s. | V | V | V | V | 104 | 106 |
| Seat.-Tac. Pow. 1st 5s, '25..... | 7,271,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 97½ | .. |
| Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s... | 3,623,000 | 2¼ | S | A. & O. | 95½ | 97½ |
| So.Cal.Ed's'n 5s | 1,963,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 100 | .. |
| South'n Pow. 5s | 6,500,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 93 | 95 |
| Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.. | 7,633,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 94 | 96 |
| Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L.F.5s,'36 | 4,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 99 | .. |
| Superior W.,L.& P. 1st 4s, 1931. | 4,035,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 93½ | .. |
| Syrac. Rap. Tr.. Do preferred | 1,600,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 80 | 85 |
| Tampa El.1st5s | 1,169,872 | V | V | V | 65 | 72 |
| Tex. Trac.1st5s | 2,748,200 | V | V | V | .. | 98½ |
| Tri-City R. & L. Do preferred | 932,500 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 98 | 99½ |
| Do 6s, '23... | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 95 | 97 |
| Twin City R. T. 5s, '28..... | 9,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 29 | 30 |
| Unit. Elec. N.J. Do 4s, '49..... | 2,826,200 | 1½ | Q | Oct., 1911 | 93 | 95 |
| Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s... | 8,207,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 97¼ | 98½ |
| U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) ..... | 18,617,500 | V | V | V | 103 | 105½ |
| Do 1st 4s..... | 18,617,500 | 2 | S | J. & D. | 90 | 93 |
| Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s... | 4,368,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 94 | 95 |
| U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) ..... | 15,000,000 | V | V | V | 19¾ | 20 |
| Do 1st 4s..... | 26,450,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 86¾ | 87 |
| Do fdg. 5s... | V | V | V | V | 88½ | 89 |
| Do inc. 4s.... | 14,000,000 | 2 | S | J. & D. | 64¼ | 64½ |
| UG & E of N J.5s | V | V | V | V | 93 | 98 |
| Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s,'41 | 2,268,000 | .. | S | M. & S. | 96½ | 98½ |
| Va. Ry. & P. 5s | 10,345,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 95 | 97½ |
| Wash., Alex. & Mt. V. Ry. 5s. | 2,450,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 91 | 95 |
| Wash. R. & El. Do preferred | 5,500,000 | 2 | S | J. & D. | 46 | 47 |
| Do con. 4s,'51 | 8,500,000 | 2½ | S | June 1, 11 | 87½ | 87¼ |
| Wash.-Va. Ry.. Do preferred | 10,244,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 86¾ | 87¼ |
| West'n Power.. Do 6% cum.pf | 1,378,900 | 2 | S | M. & S. | 41 | 44 |
| | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | M. & S. | 67½ | 69 |
| | 12,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 30 | 32 |
| | 5,220,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 60 | 62 |

### TRUST COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Astor Trust.... | $1,250,000 | 2 | Q | Nov 1, 11 | 350 | 360 |
| Bankers' Trust. | 5,000,000 | 6 | Q | Oct. 2, 11 | 695 | 705 |
| Broadway Tr.. | 700,000 | 1½ | Q | Nov. 1, 11 | 140 | 146 |
| Brooklyn ..... | 1,000,000 | 5 | Q | Oct. 2, 11 | 445 | 455 |
| Central ..... | 3,000,000 | 9 | Q | Oct. 2, 11 | 1000 | 1015 |
| Citizens' ..... | 500,000 | 2½ | S | Sep. 1, 11 | 120 | 130 |
| Columbia Trust | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Sep 30, 11 | 300 | 305 |
| Commercial .... | 500,000 | V | V | V | 100 | 110 |
| Empire ..... | 1,000,000 | 2½ | Q | Sep 30, 11 | 300 | 310 |
| Equitable Trust | 3,000,000 | 6 | Q | Sep 30, 11 | 485 | 495 |
| Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25). | 1,000,000 | 12½ | Q | Nov 1, 11 | 1375 | 1425 |
| Fidelity ..... | 1,000,000 | 3N | S | July 1, 11 | 217 | 222 |
| Flatbush ..... | 300,000 | 4 | S | July 1, 11 | 200 | 215 |
| Franklin ..... | R1,500,000 | 4 | S | Jun 30, 10 | 270 | 290 |
| Fulton ..... | 500,000 | 5 | S | July 1, 11 | 300 | 310 |
| Guaranty ..... | 5,000,000 | 8 | Q | Sep 30, 11 | 790 | 800 |
| Guardian ..... | 500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 100 | 110 |
| Hamilton ..... | 500,000 | 3 | Q | Nov 1, 11 | 265 | 275 |
| Home ..... | 750,000 | 2 | .. | Jul 15, 07 | 105 | 115 |
| Hudson Trust.. | 500,000 | 3 | S | July 1, 11 | 145 | 155 |
| Kings County.. | 500,000 | 4 | Q | Nov 1, 11 | 520 | 535 |
| Knickerb. Trust | 3,181,000 | 3 | Q | Sep 30, 11 | 290 | 295 |
| Lincoln ..... | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Sep 30, 07 | 110 | 115 |
| Long Island.... | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Oct. 2, 11 | 360 | 375 |
| Manhattan ($30) | 1,000,000 | 6 | S | July 1, 11 | 375 | 400 |
| Metropolitan .... | 2,000,000 | 6 | S | Sep 30, 11 | 400 | 415 |
| Mfgs. Bond Co. | 2,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Jun 30, 11 | 100 | 106 |
| Mutual Alliance | 700,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct. 2, 11 | 127 | 135 |
| Nassau ..... | 600,000 | 3 | Q | Nov 1, 11 | .. | 155 |
| New York..... | 3,000,000 | 8 | Q | Sep 30, 11 | 583 | 595 |
| People's Trust.. | 1,000,000 | 1 | M | Nov 1, 11 | 283 | 295 |
| Realty Assoc.. | 4,000,000 | 3 | S | Jul 15, 11 | 110 | 115 |
| Standard ..... | 1,000,000 | 4 | Q | Sep 30, 11 | 350 | 380 |
| T. Guar. & Tr.. | 4,375,000 | 5 | Q | Sep 30, 11 | 475 | 485 |
| Tr. Co. of Am.. | 2,000,000 | 3 | Q | Oct. 2, 11 | 315 | 320 |
| Union ..... | 1,000,000 | 12½ | Q | Oct 10, 11 | 1250 | .. |
| U. S. Mtg. & T. | 2,000,000 | 6 | Q | Jun 30, 11 | 460 | 470 |
| United States.. | 2,000,000 | 25 | S | July 1, 11 | 1135 | 1150 |
| Washington Tr. | 500,000 | 3 | Q | Oct. 2, 11 | 360 | 385 |
| Windsor† ..... | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Dec 20, 10 | 185 | 195 |

†New stock. N—Paid on old capital of $750,000.

### INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend. Per Ct. | Period | Date. | Quotation Nov. 25, 1911. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stern Bros. pf.. | 3,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Dec. 1, 11 | 90 | 91 |
| Street's West'n Stable Car 5s. | 1,850,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 9½ | 10½ |
| Studeb'kr Corp. | 30,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 57¼ | 58 |
| Do preferred | 13,500,000 | 1¾ | Q | Dec. 1, 11 | 101 | 101½ |
| Un. Typewriter. | 10,000,000 | 3 | S | Oct. 1, 07 | 37 | 40 |
| Unit Cig. Mfrs. | 15,000,000 | 1 | Q | Nov 1, 11 | 44 | 44½ |
| U. S. Env. 5s.. | 1,950,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 100½ | 103 |
| U. S. Motors.. | 8,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 19 | 22 |
| Do preferred | 8,000,000 | 1¼ | Q | Nov 10,11 | 64½ | 66½ |
| U. S. Play. Cd. | 350,000 | 1¾ | Q | June 1, 11 | 148 | 152 |
| U. S. Ptg. Co.. | 3,500,000 | 1¾ | Q | June 1, 11 | 90 | .. |
| U.S.Worsted pf. | 2,340,600 | 1¾ | Q | Jul 15, 11 | 86 | 90 |
| West. Elec. 1st. 5s, '22..... | 8,750,000 | 2½ | .. | J. & J. | 101⅝ | 102¼ |
| Worth'n H.R. pf | 2,000,000 | 3½ | S | May 1, 11 | 104 | 106 |

### GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Auburn 1st 5s.. | 300,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 99½ | .. |
| Binghamt'n Gas 1st 5s, 1938... | 750,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 98 | 101 |
| Borough Gas.... | 7,000,000 | V | V | V | 65 | 90 |
| Buffalo Gas pf. | 1,713,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 4 | 5 |
| Buf.G. 1st 5s,'47 | 5,900,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | .. | 20 |
| Cent. Un.5s.1927 | 3,500,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 61½ | 62¼ |
| Cities Service.. | 4,887,620 | ½ | M | Dec. 1, 11 | 103 | 103½ |
| Do preferred | 8,661,240 | ½ | M | Dec. 1, 11 | 79 | 79½ |
| Colum. G. & F. | 2,750,000 | 1 | M | Aug 1, 10 | 81 | 80½ |
| Do preferred | 5,500,000 | 1¼ | Q | Apr. 1, 11 | 78 | 74 |
| ††Con. G. of N.J. 1st con.5s,1936 | 971,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 93 | 95 |
| Dayton Gas 5s. | 1,200,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 99 | 101 |
| Denver G. & E. | 2,500,000 | ¼ | M | Nov 1, 11 | 200 | .. |
| Do gen. 5s.. | 5,691,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 93 | 95 |
| Gd. Rap. G.L.5s | 1,350,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 99¾

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CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
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Every description; also whitewashing. Low estimates furnished. LEIVE, 351 West 59th St.

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BUILDERS, ATTENTION.
Plot 50x100 Times Square section $40,000. Can get 75 or 100 feet front. Small apartments with modern improvements in great demand. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Ave.

West Side.

TWO COLD-WATER 5-STORY TRIPLES, with stores, on the busiest thoroughfare uptown, south side of Manhattan St., near Amsterdam Av. and Subway station; a location that is bound to boom on account of the demand; will sell for what the property is worth to-day and not what it is going to be worth; guaranteed rents, $7,086; price $71,000; terms to suit. E. A. FAIRBANKS, 271 West 125th St.

Six-story corner factory, with steam power, 12th, near Hudson; 20,000 feet; light; strong floors; price $52,000; mortgage $30,000; second mortgage arranged; rental $5,940. Duross, 155 West 14th.

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FOR SALE,
the very desirable new five-story
FRENCH BASEMENT HOUSE.

No. 132 East 74th St.,

now nearing completion. Most attractive in plan and arrangement.

Five large master's bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, and 5 servants' rooms. Handsome drawing and dining room and large butler's pantry. Large, light kitchen with separate laundry. Open rear assured, affording fine light.

Size 18.9x60x102.2. Ready for occupancy October 15, and can be seen at any time upon presentation of permit.

Further information from the agents.

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Four-story and basement brownstone, private; East 17th St., opposite park; good location for doctor or dentist; also furnshed room purposes; $22,000. Bohlen, 23d St., corner 3d Av.

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Offer FOR SALE OR RENT to select families their ONE-FAMILY LIME and BROWN-STONE houses in the finest section of FLATBUSH; 8 rooms and bath; LAUNDRY in cellar. Latest new have every imaginable improvement, from PARQUET FLOORS to SHOWERS, ELECTRIC LIGHTED and BURGLAR PROOF DOORS. Street asphalted. This is positively the best proposition in the city and should warrant your inspection. RENT ONLY $50 per month.

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corner Avenue D and E, 25th St. Flatbush, Nostrand, Rogers and Flatbush Av. trolleys.

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2-FAMILY BRICK HOUSES;
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
EASY TERMS. PRICE $5,500.
Handsomely decorated and halls carpeted.
2015 SILVER ST. Ridgewood Heights,
Two blocks from Forest Av. sta., Myrtle Av. L Railroad, direct from City Hall, New York.
I. & W. MARTIN, Builders, on Premises.

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For Sale.—Large modern house, No. 845 E. 16th St., near Cortelyou Road Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.; suitable for home or boarding house; will be sold at a bargain; call for particulars. Owner, K 305 Times Downtown.

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Must sacrifice two-family house located in Bronx on Vyse Av.; full lot; elegant building; 18 rooms; all improvements and terms made easy; no brokers. R. Wagner, 931 Fox St., Bronx.

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Beautiful House Near Water

L. I. Sound; 32 minutes from Penn. Sta.; water-front rights to fine bathing beach, near station; dock for your yacht or motor boat; electricity and gas; cement sidewalks and sewerage; very select and refined neighborhood; title perfect. Descriptive booklet mailed on request. HENRY, 146 E. 34th St., N. Y.

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4½ & 5%
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4½% Mortgage Money

Applications for First Mortgages wanted; will loan liberal at 4½% in choice sections. Unlimited funds for all sections at 5%. David Lion, 170 Broadway.

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No Coal to Burn.

Ten new single family houses at Elmhurst, L. I. 9 large, light rooms, hardwood trim, parquet floors, tiled bath, [illegible] hot and cold water [illegible]

$60 per [illegible]

10 minutes to [illegible]
25 minutes [illegible]
New York [illegible]
THE CORD [illegible]
62 William St., N. [illegible] L. I.
Tel. 1961 John[illegible]town.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO BROKERS:

100 FOOT LOFTS
TO LET
20 TO 26 WEST 22D ST.

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Exceptional Light and Transportation Facilities
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Concrete Mission House.
PRICE $8,500 EASY TERMS.

55 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY, ON MAIN LINE OF D., L. & W. R. R. 800 FEET ELEVATION. HEALTHFUL MOUNTAIN AIR. OVERLOOKING BEAUTIFUL LAKE. ACTUAL WATER RIGHTS.

Built on two-thirds acre shaded land. House has huge living room, hall, paneled dining room, butler's pantry, and kitchen on first floor; six large, light bedrooms and two baths make up balance of house. Parquet floors, hot and cold water, electric lights, steam heat; stone cellar, with laundry. Fine veranda and pergola.

Must be seen to be appreciated.
Send for cuts and plans.
OWNER,
P. O. Box 527, N. Y. City.

Modern Up-to-Date House

8 rooms and bath, steam heat, electric light, hard wood finish, parquet floors; large plot; within commuting distance of New York. PRICE $4,500.
Good terms to immediate purchaser.
C. SMITH,
151 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEASHORE BUNGALOW

in restricted Summer colony, famous for its boating, bathing, fishing, hunting, and all water sports; plots 60 feet front, $450; easy terms. Restrictions demand house of the value of $800; SUMMER HOME, INCLUDING PLOT, WOULD COST AS LITTLE AS $1,250; gas, water and sewer; commuting distance; no agents. OWNER, 616 Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York City. Telephone 1697 Murray Hill.

Handsome private dwelling, 7 rooms, modern conveniences, including furnace heat, hot water supply, gas, and electricity; plot, 50x100, delightfully located on the Palisades, within three minutes of Public Service trolley connecting with 42d or 130th St. ferries to city; $27.50. Write or call, A. W. Dexter, office corner of Grant Av. and Public Service trolley, Grantwood, N. J.

An apartment of five rooms in new two-family brick house, with all modern improvements; located beneath the Palisades, opposite Grant's Tomb, with only 5c. fare to city; $25. Write or call, A. W. Dexter, office corner of Grant Av. and Public Service trolley, Grantwood, N. J.

Bargain.—Fine Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; 5 acres, beautiful shade trees; 10 minutes' walk station; will exchange; particulars. Quackenbush, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton St., N. Y.

Old-fashioned house, with ample grounds, suitable for raising chickens, &c.; has steam heat, hot water, and bath; splendid location on Hudson, with 5c. fare to city; moderate price and terms. M 18 Times.

Fine large private or boarding house in commuting district, at a very reasonable rent; all conveniences; adjacent to station; neighborhood attractive. Send for circular to 7 East 80th St.

Morristown, N. J., properties for sale or rent. Eugene V. Welsh, Morristown, N. J.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

GREAT HOUSE BARGAIN.
$5,950 BUYS A $7,500 HOUSE.

A beautiful new home, built by "day's work;" gas, electricity, running water, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, large wardrobes; many special features; a large plot on an attractive avenue in private residence Park; fine surroundings; 24 minutes to Herald Square or Battery, on the Pennsylvania tunnel line; near depot; very easy terms and small deposit, or will rent with privilege of buying and apply rent payments on purchase. Call, write or 'phone W. C. MURRAY, Room 808, 150 Nassau St. 'Phone 4070 Beekman.

MAGNIFICENT SHORE FRONT ESTATE. $100,000, over $300,000 expended. NEW MANSION, 25 rooms, high bluff, forty-mile view; 100 acres, nearly half mile shore, hour and half out. Might exchange for unincumbered property. Photos and full information to responsible parties only. Want offer. BANKER, Y 211 Times Downtown.

Investors and Developers.

Have most desirable large acreage tract on Long Island for sale. Edwin C. Hill, 1 West 34th Street, New York City.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES, large and small, for sale by owners and builders; our bullet'n with pictures and descriptions sent on request. Dept. D, William F. Sheehan, 45 West 34th St., New York City.

COUNTRY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

3,400-ACRE RANCH, $120,000.

Fine house, all improvements; built by English nobleman; Northern New Mexico; Superintendent's residence; granaries, machinery, &c.; extraordinarily fertile, no waste land, traversed by two rivers; five miles from town of five thousand people; one mile from railroad station; high elevation; beautiful scenery; cool in Summer, mild in Winter; alfalfa crop, $15,000; oats 75 bushels per acre; wheat 35 bushels per acre; corn 80 bushels per acre; magnificent gentleman's estate; rare opportunity; one-half cash; photo, map, full particulars, ALLEE REALTY COMPANY, 759 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY CORN, Plaintiff, against HENRY ZIPKES and others, Defendants.

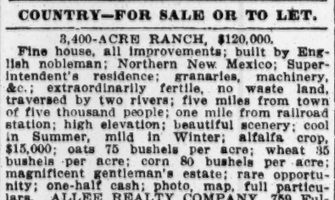
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of October, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of November, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by J. H. Mayers, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sherman Avenue, distant one hundred feet westerly thereon from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sherman Avenue with the westerly side of Academy Street; running thence southerly parallel with Academy Street three hundred and ten feet to the northerly side of Post Avenue; thence westerly along Post Avenue two hundred and fifty feet; thence northerly again parallel with Academy Street three hundred and ten feet to Sherman Avenue, and thence easterly along Sherman Avenue two hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to four certain mortgages, aggregating $76,000, made by Henry Corn and Rosella Corn, his wife, to the Union Dime Savings Bank, each mortgage affecting a portion of the above-described premises and each of said mortgages being dated April 15th, 1910, and recorded on the same day in the Office of the Register of the County of New York as follows: A mortgage for $40,000 recorded in Section 8, Liber 70, of Mortgages at Page 242; a mortgage for $20,000 recorded in Section 8, Liber 71, of Mortgages at Page 149; a mortgage for Eighteen Thousand ($18,000) Dollars recorded in Section 8, Liber 71, of Mortgages, Page 130, and a mortgage for $18,000 recorded in Section 8, Liber 71, of Mortgages, Page 144.

Dated New York, November 1st, 1911.
SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.
STODDARD & MARK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Sherman Avenue.




Post Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $32,104.87, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1911, together with costs and allowance amounting to $369.65, with interest from October 20th, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,804.46 and interest.

Dated New York, November 1st, 1911.
SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

49&51West23

NEAR 5TH AV. AND BROADWAY, NEW 12-STORY STORE AND LOFT, FIREPROOF, STEEL CONSTRUCTION, 50 x 100; FINISHED DEC. 1; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; 10,000 CALLON AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER; NO EXTRA HAZARDOUS BUSINESS; YOUR BROKER; AGENT ON PREMISES.

SALOON-KEEPERS ATTENTION!
STORE, 26 W. 20TH ST.,

suitable for saloon and cafe, in the heart of the manufacturing district; no other liquor store can be established for a good many blocks. Apply S. N. KATZ, 204 Centre St.

Rent Free to Jan. 1st.

Large, light offices; all modern conveniences; few doors from Subway station; liberal inducements. New York Frame and Picture Co. Building, 142 Fulton St., New York City.

$15 MONTH UP, 109 Broad St
Exceptionally LIGHT AND CHEERFUL OFFICES MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING.

Broadway and 39th St. Bldg.

SMALL AND LARGE LIGHT OFFICES, $20 to $50. Harris & Vaughan, Agts., 1,416 Broadway.

21st St., 48-50 West.—Store, basement, lofts; permanent light, four sides; immediate possession; free to February. Duross, 155 West 14th.

THREE LOFTS, FIREPROOF BUILDING, corner of Hudson and Charlton Streets, 67x100. Apply at 187 Fulton St.

Lafayette and Walker Sts.—Lofts 60x80; light three sides; steam heat, electric lights, electric service; low rents. Colwell Lead Co.

2 lofts, modern bldg., 236 5th Av.; pass. and frgt. elevators; moderate rent. Apply Supt. or A. J. Rich & Co., Singer Bldg.

A LIGHT STORE with four rooms and bath; 507 Columbus Av., near 85th St. Janitor, or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—The National Savings Bank of the City of Albany, plaintiff, against Pierre G. Carroll and Anne E. Carroll, his wife; Armand J. Carroll and Louise E. Carroll, his wife; Marie L. Collins, Clotilde M. Carroll, Cecilia M. Manning, Isabelle L. Goldmann, Harry Goett, The City of New York, Raymond Orteig, James A. Logan, The James A. Logan Buffett Co., Bernhart Golden and Samuel L. Golden, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 31st day of October, 1911, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Room, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of November, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:

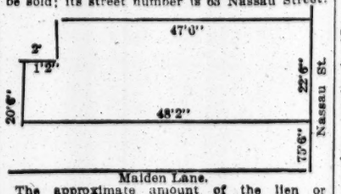
Beginning at a point in the westerly side of Nassau Street distant seventy-five feet six inches northerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Nassau Street and the northerly side of Maiden Lane; and running thence westerly, along land formerly belonging to John Beekman (now deceased), forty-eight feet two inches to land of the Reformed Dutch Church; thence northerly, along the land of said Reformed Dutch Church twenty feet six inches; thence easterly, still along the land of said Reformed Dutch Church, one foot two inches; thence northerly, still along said land of the Reformed Dutch Church, two feet to the southerly side of the premises now known as number 65 Nassau Street; thence easterly, along the last mentioned premises and part of the way through a party wall, forty-seven feet six inches to the westerly side of Nassau Street; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Nassau Street, twenty-two feet six inches to the point of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Said premises being now known as number 63 Nassau Street, and being those which were conveyed to Julien Gautien by William V. Curtis and wife by deed dated April 30th, 1860, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 809 of Conveyances, page 402.

Subject to and with the benefit of the agreements recorded in said Register's office in Liber 445 of Conveyances, page 289, and in Liber 24 of section 1 of Conveyances, page 454.

Dated New York, November 1st, 1911.
DANIEL E. LYNCH, Referee.
CHARLES IRVING OLIVER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 51 State Street, Albany, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 63 Nassau Street:




Maiden Lane.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $62,885, with interest thereon from the 31st day of October, 1911, together with costs and allowance amounting to $438.47, with interest from October 31st, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,011.05 and interest.

Dated New York, November 1st, 1911.
DANIEL E. LYNCH, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KROWER, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED KROWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Felix H. Levy, at No. 37 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New York, August 11, 1911. HARRY Z. ORPENHEIMER, LOUIS KROWER, LEONARD KROWER, Executors. FELIX H. LEVY, Attorney for Executors, 37 Liberty Street, New York City.

HESSE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HESSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Geo. H. Hyde, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of June, 1911. HENRY HESSE, JR., LOUIS STOIBER, Executors. GEO. H. HYDE, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

REEVES, DANIEL.—In pursuance to an order of the Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL REEVES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and eleven. NORA REEVES, Administratrix. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 128 Broadway, New York City.

POORE, CHARLES T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles T. Poore, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe, Smith & Howe, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1911. GERRIT SMITH, HELEN T. POORE, Executors. HOWE, SMITH & HOWE, Attorneys for Executors, 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

JUST COMPLETED.
An Innovation in Small Apartments.
Living Rooms Are About 19 Ft. Square.
THE STANWOOD
New Building. Absolutely Fireproof.
Containing Apartments of 3 and 4 rooms & bath. Rentals $62.50 to $90.
321 West 55th St.
Just West of 8th Av.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.

SONOMA

BROADWAY AND 55TH ST.
Apartments of 5 and 8 Rooms

Extra large rooms and high ceilings; will decorate to suit; extra concessions; these apartments must be seen to be appreciated; all light. Supt. on premises.

3 ROOMS

Corner house, all improvements, electric light, hardwood trim, shower bath, &c.; all rooms facing street.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
2 blocks from Subway. Rents, $26-$29.
S. E. Corner 160th and Audubon Av.

AM COMPELLED TO GO SOUTH, and will sublet my beautiful apartment of seven large, cheerful rooms and two baths for remainder of my lease, (two years to run;) am paying $1,300, but will sacrifice if necessary to responsible person who will take over my lease. Call any time. Mrs. Donald's apartment, 812 West 93d St., near Riverside Drive.

424 WEST 20th STREET

Elegant 8-room apartments, all improvements; newly decorated halls; $35 to $39. MRS. BROOK.

West Side.

Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Hague Apartments
547 Riverside Drive

overlooking Hudson River, Palisades and Claremont.

High class Apartments, 6 or 7 rooms and bath.

Excellent location; convenient to subway express station; all night elevator; hall and 'phone service.

APARTMENTS, $700 to $1,200.

606 West 137th St.
SUBWAY STATION
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
Every Modern Improvement
5, 6 and 7 Rooms
$45 to $65 per month

ARGYLE HALL
524 WEST 123D ST.

Modern apartments, large, light rooms; very reasonable; 2d floor, $29.00.

East Side.

Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.,

NEAR MADISON AVE.

The Most Accessible Location in New York City.

High Class Modern Apartments, 3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Hotel Service.
FOR RENTS, ETC.,
See Superintendent on Premises.

Strictly NEW ENGLAND Fireproof
43 to 51 E. 58th St., 54 E. 59th St., 480 Park Av.
Seven rooms, 1 and 2 baths....$1,100 to $1,700
Two and three rooms and bath....$420 to $600
All improvements; resident Superintendent.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

39 EAST 27th STREET

High Class KITCHENETTE Fireproof Apartments
2 or 3 attractive rooms, large kitchenette and bath; maid service.
RENTS FROM $600.
Housekeeping Suite 6 rooms, $1,250.

THE BLYTHEBOURNE,

1,431 Madison Av., southeast corner 99th St.; beautiful corner apartment, seven outside rooms, bath; perfect condition; $60 monthly; high-class elevator and private telephone service day and night; electricity; all improvements. Apply to Superintendent.

GRAMERCY COURT,

152 East 22d St., near Lexington Av.—High-class elevator Apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, baths and showers; rents moderate.

BACHELOR APT'S 2 and 3 rooms and bath.
AT 13 EAST 36TH ST. NEAR 5TH AV.
Electric light and service included. Telephone.

THE CLEVELAND

126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 2 rooms, ample closets, etc.

REDUCED RENTS. APARTMENTS, two or three rooms and bath, $50 up; rent includes chamber service.
177 Madison Av., at 34th St.

97th ST. 6 EAST.—7 rooms and bath; all improvements; single flat, all light; rent $40.

99th ST. 15 EAST—6 rooms and bath; all light. Rent $24.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

ONE FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT, Furnished or Unfurnished. A la carte restaurant in building.
SCHUYLER ARMS
307 West 98th St. Phone 3964 River.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JAMES J. DAVIS.—Whereas Henry L. Davis intends to apply, under the provisions contained in section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure for Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, and credits, which were of James J. Davis, deceased. Now, therefore, pursuant to an order of Honorable Daniel Noble, Surrogate of Queens County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of James J. Davis, late of Astoria, Long Island City, Queens County, deceased, to present the same to the Surrogate of Queens County, State of New York, at his office in Jamaica in said County, on or before the 15th day of December, 1911. Dated November 8th, 1911.

MARSHALL, JANET RUTHERFORD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANET RUTHERFORD MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Whitehouse & Co., Room 401 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1911. HENRY RUTHERFORD, CHARLES K. PHIPARD, Executors. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Executors, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City.

KERR, THOMAS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas B. Kerr late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmer, Canfield & Stone, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 3rd day of August, 1911.
FREDERICK M. KERR, Administrator.
WILMER, CANFIELD & STONE, Attorneys for Administrator, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. DOUGHERTY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, No. 88 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1911. JULIA K. DOUGHERTY, EDWARD J. DOUGHERTY, ANDREW DOUGHERTY, Executors. DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Executors, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Advertise Lost articles promptly in the Lost column of The New York Times. If a Times reader finds them they will be restored.

RESORTS.

1 time per line, 25c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.40. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

VISIT
Atlantic City
OVER THANKSGIVING

This popular holiday affords an excellent opportunity for an Autumn outing at the famous resort. You can come down to-day and stay until Friday, or, if more convenient, arrange to stay from Wednesday until Sunday. The week-end outings have become famous with visitors who take advantage of holidays to brace up the system weakened by the strain of business cares.

THE FOLLOWING LEADING HOUSES

Afford every comfort, luxury and convenience. Write or phone for information, rates, etc.

THE PENNHURST, Wm. R. Hood.
GALEN HALL, Hotel and Sanatorium, F. L. Young, Mgr.
SEASIDE HOUSE, F. P. Cook's Sons.
HOTEL STRAND, American Plan only.
H. C. Edwards and Frank B. Off, Mgrs.
THE HOLMHURST, Henry Darnell.
HOTEL ST. CHARLES, Newlin Haines Co.
THE SHELBURNE, European Plan. J. Weikel, Mgr.
MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM, Both American and European Plans. Josiah White & Sons Company.
HOTEL DENNIS, Walter J. Busby.

Reached via Penna. R. R. or Central R. R. of N. J. in 3 hours. Convenient morning and noon schedules.

Marlborough-Blenheim
Atlantic City, N. J. Josiah White & Sons Co.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

THANKSGIVING
At Lakewood

In the homelike atmosphere of the Hotels in the pleasure resort among the Pines—has the real charm of Holiday Life.

Out-Door Diversions
GOLF Open handicap "Thanksgiving Day" and Saturday.
Motoring, Tennis, Trap Shooting, Riding and Driving
"LAUREL HOUSE," A. J. Murphy, Manager.
"LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES," Frank F. Shute, Manager.
Reached from N. Y. City by Central Ry. of N. J.

BARTLETT INN
THE ONLY EUROPEAN PLAN HOTEL IN LAKEWOOD, N.J.
Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of ANCHOR METAL NOVELTY COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned William S. Creevy, Receiver in Bankruptcy of the Anchor Metal Novelty Company, offers for sale the property, assets and effects of the said bankrupt.

The property to be sold consists of the following: A complete plant fully equipped for the manufacture of all kinds of metal novelties, comprising machinery, tools, and dies, also a large stock of brass, tin, steel and other metals, goods in process of manufacture, finished stock, office furniture, pulleys, shaftings, together with the good will of the said business.

The above-described property may be inspected on the premises, No. 342 W. 14th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, from November 22nd, 1911, until November 28th, 1911, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids for the above-described property, assets and effects as an entirety may be submitted to the receiver at his office, No. 15 William Street, City of New York, on or before the forenoon of the 28th day of November, 1911, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the bid. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the premises by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on the 4th day of December, 1911, at 10:30 in the forenoon.

Any further information may be obtained at the office of Maurice L. Shaine, Attorney for Receiver, 350 Broadway, New York City.

WILLIAM S. CREEVY, Receiver, 15 William St., City of New York.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Atty. for Receiver, 350 Broadway, New York City.
Dated New York, Nov. 21, 1911.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE RIZZO, Alleged Bankrupt.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Lesser Brothers, verified the 3d day of October, 1911, that a petition was filed in this court on the 18th day of October, 1911, praying that the above-named George Rizzo be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this court to the Marshall of this district, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve same, and that the said alleged bankrupt is not now within this district, so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that he is not now within the jurisdiction of this court, it is

Now, on motion of Lesser Brothers, attorneys for the petitioning creditors herein,

Ordered, that the above-named alleged bankrupt plead, answer, or demur on or before the 7th day of December, 1911, to the petition herein, filed in the office of the clerk of this court on the 18th day of October, 1911, and in case of his failure to plead, answer or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered, that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 20th day of November, 1911, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt, at his last known place of business, No. 2,073 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated New York, November 16th, 1911.
C. M. HOUGH, U. S. D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL ELROFF, alleged bankrupt.

Sirs: Please take notice that the undersigned will move for the appointment of a receiver of the assets and effects of the above-named alleged bankrupt, who conducts the business of a wholesale jeweler at No. 71 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, before the Hon. Chas. M. Hough, United States District Court Judge, Room 66, United States Post Office Building, on Monday, November 27th, 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Creditors may attend at that time.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1911.
STRAUSS & SINGER,
Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors.
Office and Post Office Address, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NO. 15,639.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. COLLINS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William D. Collins of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1911, the said William D. Collins was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1911, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

November 20, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy.

RESORTS.

1 time per line, 25c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.40. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY
is at its best during its famous Autumn Season.

Ask Mr. Foster | Free information. Flatiron Arcade, B'way & 23d St.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.

600 feet elevation.

Hotel MONTCLAIR

Open the year 'round.
14 Miles from New York
—the BEST of Roads.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ.
Also: "The Kirkwood," Camden, S. C.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of EUGENE WALTER, Alleged Bankrupt.

To all the creditors of the above named estate and to all whom it may concern:

Please take notice, that pursuant to the order of this court, the receiver herein will sell the assets and effects of this estate, consisting of pictures, paintings, fixtures, tables, chairs, glassware, and other articles appurtenant to and used in a restaurant, together with the good will of the said Eugene Walter's business, which property is now on the premises No. 26 South William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Said property will be sold free and clear of all liens, and may be inspected on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, November 28, 29, and 30th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., at said place of business.

Sealed bids for said property will be received by the receiver at his office, No. 55 Liberty Street, Manhattan, New York City, on Saturday, December 2d, 1911, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The receiver is authorized to reject any or all bids, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for 10% of the amount of said bid.

In the event that no satisfactory bid is received or accepted by the receiver, this estate will be sold at public auction by the receiver through Charles Shongood, official auctioneer, on the premises, No. 26 South William Street, Manhattan, New York City, on December 4, 1911, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated New York City, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1911.
FRANCIS H. GRIFFIN, Receiver.
HENRY L. RUPERT, Attorney for Receiver, No. 1 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCULL, ADOLPH J. TAUB, and HARRY SIGMAN, co-partners, doing business as JOSEPH SCULL & COMPANY, Bankrupts.

By order of this Court the assets of the above-named bankrupts will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, Official Auctioneer, on November 27th, 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the bankrupts' place of business, second floor of Numbers 8-10 West 13th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The property for sale consists of sewing machines, tables, chairs, office fixtures, used by the bankrupts in the cloak and suit business, and also a stock of finished and unfinished garments, woolens, silks, and trimmings, and can be inspected at the above premises between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. on November the 24th and 25th, 1911. Further information may be had from the undersigned.

EFFINGHAM N. DODGE, Receiver.
SIMON H. KUGEL, Attorney for Receiver, 170 Broadway, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCULL, ADOLPH J. TAUB, and HARRY

## Lost

*35c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.*

LOST.—Liberal reward offered and no questions asked for the return of a diamond-shaped pearl and diamond pendant consisting of 5 large pearls surrounded with diamonds; lost Thursday evening on 42d St., between Murray's and Liberty Theatre. Address A. M. Woods, 1,493 Broadway.

LOST.—Thursday evening, round brooch set with large pearls, small diamonds and emeralds; vicinity 99th, Riverside Drive, West End Av., Broadway to 118th; suitable reward. MacGraw, 270 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Nov. 23, yellow topas brooch surrounded by pearls, from 714 St. Nicholas Av. to Joseph's, 5th Av. and 50th St., via Subway to 50th St.; liberal reward if returned to above address, or telephone 1075 Audubon.

LOST—Sealskin coat, with blue fox collar and cuffs, outside Madison Square Garden, between 2:15 and 3:50, from a victoria; liberal reward; no questions asked. Miss Carney, 841 Madison Av., northeast corner 44th St.

LOST.—Thursday evening, between Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d St., and Getty Square, Yonkers, two diamond rings, tied in lady's handkerchief; liberal reward. Page Christy, 'phone 856 Columbus.

LOST—Pocketbook, containing $120 and other papers, between 504 Broadway and 87 Grand Square, Brooklyn, Monday evening and Wednesday morning. Return W. O. Andrews, 504 Broadway; reward.

LOST—Monday, Nov. 20, steamer trunk, marked D. J. H., on 30th St., between 5th Av. and Broadway; liberal reward for return; no questions asked. Wills, Holland House.

LOST.—Certificate No. A-46 of common stock Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company for eight shares, issued to F. K. Huger. Return to R. W. Childs, 27 William St., City.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, 2 inches long, platinum setting; finder will receive liberal reward. E. Goodman, Bretton Hall, 86th St. and Broadway.

LOST.—Black enamel drop lavalliere, surrounded by gold rim containing four pearls, spray of three diamonds in centre; valued as heirloom; reward for return to 236 West 138th St.

LOST—Opal ring with diamonds and pearls, Friday, 24th, between Hotel Astor, Cohan's Theatre, Murray's. Liberal reward at Hotel Belmont, Walter Rossmann.

LOST—West End Av. between 80th and 81st Sts., Saturday morning, five white feathers in paper bag. If found, kindly return to hallboy, 425 West End Av.

LOST.—A bar pin set with diamond and two sapphires; Friday on West 32d St. or 34th St. or 5th Av., between these streets; liberal reward if returned to Miss HARTLEY, 57 West 57th St.

LOST—Flexible diamond bracelet in Astor Theatre or between Astor Theatre and Hotel Knickerbocker, between 11 and 12 last night. Liberal reward if returned to H 170 Times.

LOST—Nov. 23, chamois bag with jewelry, Grand Central Station, through 42d St.; reward. Leland, office Hotel Endicott, Columbus Av. and 81st St.

LOST.—Gray fur neckpiece, Greenfield trade mark, in Altman's suit department, morning 23d. Reward if returned to office Beresford Hotel, 1 West 81st St.

LOST.—Tuesday, Subway, legal envelope containing letters, &c., of J. H. Cios; suitable reward. R. H. Hahn, 120 Broadway. 'Phone 3678 Cortlandt.

LOST—Saturday evening, between Astor Hotel and Globe Theatre, diamond and saphire bar pin; suitable reward. Miss Finney, Hotel Belleclaire.

LOST—Central Park or Metropolitan Museum, college fraternity watch fob. Tylor, 170 East 16th; reward.

LOST—Small gold chain purse, between 52d and 59th on 5th Av., west side, or on 52d St. Reward given to finder. H 144 Times.

LOST.—Probably 7th Av., 135th, from auto, black fox rug muff; reward. Bolton, 351 Bedford Park Boulevard, East 200th St.

LOST—A bar pin, sapphires and pearls, probably in Central Park West; reward. Report to G. B. Norton, 320 Broadway.

LOST.—Subway, Saturday, pocketbook containing about $25; reward. Room 316, 5th Avenue Building.

LOST—Saturday, lady's locket, silver watch, and fob, with pin; reward. Edmunds, 4 Chelsea Square.

LOST—Loose leaf memorandum, brown pigskin. Please notify W. Crawford, 52 East 19th St.

$200.00
return two solitaire diamond rings tied in handkerchief; lost between Marseilles Hotel, 103d St., Getty Square, Yonkers. PAGE CHRISTY, 'Phone 856—Columbus.

$25.00 REWARD for black velvet bag, gilt mounting, with shell opera glass, small leather purse, etc., lost Nov. 24, in vicinity of Broadway, 39th-40th Sts. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av., 37th St.

## Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

*35c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.*

LOST—Near 47th St., black and white bat-eared Boston bull, name Bat. Finder rewarded on returning Gerard Hotel, 44th St.

LOST.—English setter bitch, black and white, answering name Fluffy; reward. Engine Co. No. 85, 223 East 110th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 92d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

## Found

*35c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.*

FOUND, Nov. 24.—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT. Apply 9 Morris St. Second Av. "L"] Glove, bag, towel, screwdriver. Third Av. "L"]—Seven umbrellas, three handbags, satchel, lunchbox, cuff button, handkerchief, book, plans, glove, pair gloves, rosary, photo, overalls, newspapers, apron, waist, box of silk, drapery, record, liquid, roller. Sixth Av. "L"]—Seven umbrellas, handbag, gloves, two odd gloves, paper, roll of papers, books, mailbag, apron, cloth, letter, gunmetal knob. Ninth Av. "L": Can oil, five umbrellas, purse, handbag, neckpiece, glove, lunchbox, knife, lunch. Subway: Twenty-three umbrellas, eyeglasses, ring, medal, three handbags, glasses, plans, music book, six books, two teacases, album, two pair gloves, hat, two pair rubbers, one odd glove, neckpiece, coat, dish towels, lampwicks, underwear, pipe, screwdriver, towel, plumber's outfit.

FOUND, Nov. 24.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO. (Hudson Tubes.) Apply 137 Christopher St.: Handbag, music book, tooth powder, overshoes, leather, satchel, coat, book, keys, 6 umbrellas.

FOUND, Nov. 24.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Military brush, umbrella, cardcase, military brush in case, umbrellas, eyeglasses, key, cane. Nov. 25: Music, nightshirt, coat of pajamas, rubbers, sample cloth, toilet case. Long Island Division: Package, two pairs of gloves, cap.

FOUND, Nov. 24.—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Two umbrellas, package, book, ring loose money.

FOUND, Nov. 24.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Two packages.

FOUND, Nov. 24.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Twelve umbrellas, five packages, coat, two pairs of gloves.

FOUND, Nov. 24.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Handbag, two umbrellas, pin, dress suit case, package, bundle of clothes, buckle, pair gloves.

FOUND, Nov. 24.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Man's cap, red note book, package containing old clothes, commutation ticket, eyeglasses in case, two umbrellas, package.

## Business Opportunities

*35c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.*

Wanted—Active business man with a capital $10,000 to $15,000, in a manufacturing establishment of novelties; will furnish the best of reference; after a personal interview will show facts. K 299 Times Downtown.

Owner retiring; excellent opportunity to step right into old-established light manufacturing business always doing steady cash trade; pays good income; experience unnecessary. Inquire Standard 47 Ann St.

Partners secured for sound, reliable enterprises; stores and businesses bought and sold; inspect my lists. P. Rothenstein, 150 Nassau St.

Partners secured for sound, reliable enterprises; stores and businesses bought and sold; inspect my lists; mortgages procured. P. Rothenstein, 150 Nassau.

Exceptional opportunity public stenographic business; investigation invited. K 818 Times Downtown.

## Business Notices

*35c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.*

Multigraph typewritten letters, delivered promptly; samples submitted; addressing; filling in; classy signatures; work must be best produced, satisfactory to you. Telephone 1332 Barclay. Andi. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

## Help Wanted, Female

*15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.*

MOTHER'S HELPER to assist mother and maid in care of 4 small children, near Sea Cliff, L. I.; need not have experience, but must be neat, capable, willing, and not afraid of work; salary $20. M. H., Y 238 Times Downtown.

ROSETTE MAKERS, also beaders; steady home work; extra pay; experience unnecessary. Martine, 249 West 36th St.

WANTED.—An experienced French maid; the best of New York references required; must know how to do hair, thoroughly capable, good needle woman; does not object to country or traveling; permanent position. Permanent, M 7 Times.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL to do general housework; references. McGee, 88 Washington Place, City.

## Help Wanted, Male

*15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.*

BROAD-GAUGED MEN wanted to sell preferred stock; leads furnished; men who are making good where now employed will have a golden future with us. Call or write, Room 842, 1,328 Broadway, New York.

PAYROLL CLERK, with experience in cost accounting on newspaper composition or in printing office; night work; state fully experience, age, and salary expected. H 158 Times.

SALESMAN.—General agents; we have an attractive proposition to offer competent men who can handle general selling agency for new automatic wrapping paper printer needed by all merchants. G. C. VARNUM, Room 523, Hotel Albany.

SALESMAN wanted to carry side line of skirts for Southern and Western territory. M 65 Times.

WANTED—COMPETENT ENGINEER WHO IS THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN MODERN FACTORY MANAGEMENT AND FULLY COMPETENT TO ACT AS MANAGER OF WORKS FOR A METAL-WORKING PLANT EMPLOYING 1,200 HANDS; GIVE BUSINESS RECORD FOR PAST FIVE YEARS, SALARY REQUIRED, ETC. MANUFACTURER, BOX L 207 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED.—Local representative to sell Graphic Arts Year Book to printers, engravers, and advertising managers. Good selling proposition for a good salesman. Write for full particulars to The Republican Publishing Co., Hamilton, Ohio.

WANTED—A few bright, energetic, well-educated men for special work among a selected list of refined people. Mr. Spain, 156 Fifth Av. Room 528.

WANTED—First-class draftsman; thoroughly familiar with wood and steel passenger, elevated, and electric cars. Osgood Bradley Car Company, Worcester, Mass.

## Help Wanted

**Employment Bureaus.**

*20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.*

**Domestic.**

MISS BRINKLEY
Employment Agency,
507 Fifth Ave. Tel. 6892 Bryant.
Opens houses, installs cleaners, supplies competent servants, governesses, and housekeepers. References personally investigated.

## Situations Wanted, Female

*15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.*

ADMIRABLE, well bred, well-educated young lady, of good family and appearance, who has had ten months' training as nurse in leading hospital of this city, would like a position as visiting companion. H 164 Times.

Are You Troubled About Details?
Put them in the hands of capable, trustworthy woman who can relieve you of all responsibility in regard to the management of the office and the care of your personal accounts; efficient correspondent. M 50 Times.

A RELIABLE COLORED COUPLE wants position with private family; cook and useful; butler; city references. L. L. Hamilton, care of Taylor, 141 West 98th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and typist; willing to work hard. Address (F. C.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

A WOMAN, under 30, with unusual success in managing and organizing, desires confidential position. A 11, Box 210 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good knowledge stenography and typewriting; moderate salary; good references. Bookkeeper, 89 Delancey St.

CHAMBERMAID or assist waitress; neat young girl, German-American; city or country; very good references. Gertrude Diekow, Belford, N. J.

COLORED GIRL wishes position in apartment; reference. Call, write, Cooper, 850 West 41st St.

COOK; first-class; neat; day, week, or month; excellent personal references. Care Smith, 73 West 90th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic French dressmaker, designer, wishes engagements by day in private families; $4. 3,893 Columbus. Mlle. Marguerite, 171 West 73d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Fashionable dressmaker wants more engagements; $2.50 day. Fleischman, 37 West 61st St. Phone 7195 Columbus.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class, perfect fitter; remodeling; out, home. Conway, 175 West 12th St.

FRENCH first-class maid, hairdresser, dressmaker, packing, traveling, first-class service; best city references. Bleine, 146 East 50th St.

GIRL, 16 years old, desires permanent position in an office; knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting, and stenography; willing to work hard at a moderate salary. Address E. R., (F. B.) Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, assist with laundry; reference present employer. 317 West 106th St.

GOVERNESS.—Trained kindergartener, German, Hanovarian, experienced, desires position with one or two children. Address A. B., 64 Sanford St., East Orange, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—German, (Hanover,) desires entire charge of children over five; long city references. M 31 Times.

GRADUATED NURSE going to England early in December would take charge of child or invalid on voyage in return for passage. Hall, 500 West 174th St., City.

I AM DESIROUS of securing a position for a rapid, accurate, and faithful stenographer, who has acted as assistant to advertising manager for the past 2½ years. I recommend her services highly to any one in need of them, and would be pleased to have her arrange an interview. C. J. J., P. O. Box 822, city.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young Danish girl; excellent seamstress; used to traveling; good packer; fine reference. Please call Monday, 2-4, Fleischer 190 East 75th St.

LADY, (19,) seeks position offering opportunity; office preferred; good references and results. K 316 Times Downtown.

MAID and MASSEUSE for lady by Norwegian woman; manicuring, hair treatment, facial massage; good sewer and packer; references. R. C., H 154 Times.

MAID.—French; thoroughly capable; good traveler; best New York references. Vuagnoux, 676 Riverside Drive.

RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes position as cook in private family; is competent; best reference. E. C., care of McEneny, 311 East 32d St.

STENOGRAPHER, (16,) accurate; willing and not afraid of work; will accept moderate wages to start. Address (C. D.,) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; can assist with bookkeeping and general office work; salary, $10. M 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER.—Employed part time, seeks outside work; experienced, capable; knowledge of Spanish. 119 Nassau St., Room 334.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and ambitious; two years' experience; $10; best references. K 218 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Knows business and attends it. Operator, K 803 Times Downtown.

WASHING.—Laundress wants family hamper washing at home; open-air drying; private house; reference. M. W., 737 East 218th St.

WASHING.—Laundress wants family trunk washing at home; open-air drying; private house; reference. B. R., 710 East 218th St.

WINDOW AND HOUSECLEANER. — Home, day. Acmem, 146 West 83d. 'Phone 7957 Columbus.

## Situations Wanted, Male

*15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.*

ACCOUNTANT (public,) and auditor; expert in all lines; cost systems, periodical audits, investigations, systematizations; corporation, mercantile, estate, and general accounting. Auditor, K 289 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit, loss, business statements. George Christie, 863 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened; balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 57 Murray St. Tel. 5088 Barclay.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 52 Union Square. Phone 2250—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, opens, closes, writes up books; tangled double-entry balanced. P. O. Box 225 Madison Square.

ACCOUNTING STUDENT.—Young man, well educated, good knowledge bookkeeping, desires position; reliable, accurate. I. Amster, 831 Fox St., Bronx.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER
wants position advertising manager or copy writer with good business house or with advertising agency handling superior accounts. Original, knowledge types and form, unusually good English, competent to handle special, general, and newspaper advertising of exclusive or technical nature. Exceptional experience and references. Original, P. O. Box 206 Madison Square, New York.

ADVERTISING.—If your work is not so extensive as to warrant employing an advertising manager, but still you want what you have attended to with intelligence and skill, address Writer, H 132 Times.

An experienced, responsible traveling salesman would like to secure two good established lines, from Denver to the Coast, to sell the dry goods trade on a commission basis; have traveled in this territory for fifteen years; large acquaintance; best of references; short lines preferred; must be reasonable houses with some established trade. W. F. P. O. Box 1418, Denver, Col.

AN EXPERIENCED, live salesman desires to make connection with reputable cloak-suit house; present employed territory, New York and New England States; A1 references furnished. M 52 Times.

AUTOMOBILE draftsman and checker, with experience in both water, air-cooled, pleasure, and commercial cars; would like change; now employed by well-known auto manufacturing company. Y 29 Times.

A YOUNG MAN, at present secretary and bookkeeper manufacturing company, seeks opening in an accounting office; highest references. K 311 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK.—Young man (23) with six years' experience as clerk and teller, seeks position with bank or trust company. M 29 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, (22,) exceptional ability; four years' experience. K 306 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 years old, very neat in appearance, anxious to obtain a position with an electrician, where he will have a chance to learn. Address (A. L.,) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

BOY, 18, Christian, high school graduate; 2 years' general office experience; best city references; $7. Ince, 7 Washington Pl., N. Y.

BUTLER, Japanese, refined and capable, wishes position in small family; city, country. Bel, care Olda, 155 West 66th St.

BUTLER.—Gentleman recommends English butler. M 69 Times.

CASHIER, &c.—Experienced man, 30 years of age, desires to connect with established house as cashier or office manager; reference furnished. Address K 314 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver; good mechanic; no school, but 6 years' practical experience foreign and domestic machines; reliable; careful driver; 4 years last employer; excellent references; moderate salary. George Schneider, 131 East 84th St. Tel. 6078 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; expert mechanic; careful driver; experience with Alco, Packard cars; best reference. Address J. Romano, 1,203 86th St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, careful driver and expert mechanic, wishes position; city or country; 2 years with last employer. W. C. Delahunt, 346 West 47th St., City.

CHAUFFEUR, &c.—A young man wishes position as chauffeur or second man in private family; first-class reference. J. Coen, 364 West 43d St.

CHAUFFEUR, young Frenchman, 25, wishes position; good private family; references. Write, Stanley, 110 East 74th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Special tourist, wishes position touring or family; best references. Markovits, Flushing, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR.—Irish, single, (20;) good driver, also mechanic; best references. Joseph Troy, 701 8th Av.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 22; German, French, Spanish; excellent correspondent, typist, executive; confidential secretary; willing to travel. D. R., 203 West 125th St.

ENGINEER.—An experienced and reliable steam, electric engineer, millwright, carpenter, and sheet metal worker wants position. H 147 Times.

ENGLISHMAN, aged 32, married, college graduate, tactful, good correspondent, executive ability, at present managing charity institute, desires change; experienced manager of country bungalow colony, club, hotel, livery stable, or similar position; will go anywhere. Competent, 218 East 15th St.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Young man, 24, will sit in February examination, wishes to connect himself with certified public accountant's office; chance for a man who knows his business; four years' experience; at present with Frank Broaker. Address Accountant, Y 218 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED Stenography teacher seeks position with business or secondary school; college graduate, (A. B.;) business experience; references. Agencies please communicate. Lester Cannold, 25 East 112th St.

GENTLEMAN GOING SOUTH for the Winter recommends his thoroughly reliable and competent chauffeur for the Winter months; expert mechanician and accustomed to drive in New York City. Address Box 204, Southampton, L. I.

GENTLEMAN disposing of his auto recommends efficient, trustworthy chauffeur. B. Fluescheim, 414 5th Av.

HUSTLING MAN, 25, married, for office or outside; highly recommended. K 206 Times Downtown.

INVESTIGATOR.—College graduate with some experience in business and investigating, desires position. M 14 Times.

JAPANESE desires position; useful man; understands milking cow, care horse. Okugaki, 798 Lexington Av.

JANITOR OR BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT, mechanic, wants job; married. K 304 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST.—First-class lathe hand; ten years' experience. Alexander Bernhardt, 73 West 124th St.

MACHINIST, lathe hand; 4 years' all-around experience. Bradle, 451 Grove St., Brooklyn.

REAL estate manager, experienced, wishes to take charge renting, collecting; thorough mechanic; good references. I. W. Halbfinger, 175 East 101st St.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER of many years' experience would like to take charge of a few first-class apartments. Owner, M 42 Times.

RESPONSIBLE COUPLE wish position as caretaker in gentleman's house; with last employer 12 years and can furnish references. 6 East 40th St.

SALESMAN with 5 years' experience in the Middle West would like to handle a line of children's and junior dresses for large retail trade; only straight commission basis; no money asked for until results shown; best of references. Address I. S. W., care of Columbia Doll Co., 113 Prince St.

SALESMAN, experienced, wishes to make connection with some good firm in the following lines: infants' wear, ladies' shirt waists and muslin underwear, druggist sundries, for the city or road. Salesman, K 307 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Traveling specialty, dry goods, at liberty Jan. 1, wants position where salesmanship counts; references. Hayes, 50 Court St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.
Clean cut, business getter; unquestionable references; staple line; salary and commission. M 30 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced traveling East, Middle West, desires side line waists or skirts. M 57 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, correspondent; thoroughly experienced young man, (22,) whose ability and integrity make him valuable to busy man; 12 years' business training; qualified for position of responsibility and trust requiring initiative; exceptional references. H 118 Times.

SECRETARY.—Educated young man of German extraction with journalistic training desires position as secretary. Address H 162 Times.

STEWARD or assistant steward; references best; 5th Av. and Broadway experience; hotel or restaurant. J. McFall, 285 West 150th St.

TEACHER or TUTOR.—College man, experienced, desires position teacher or private tutor; can teach music. M 47 Times.

TEACHER.—Experienced teacher of commercial subjects desires position with business school for evenings. H 148 Times.

## Situations Wanted, Male

*15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.*

USEFUL HOUSEMAN; anything in and around house; sober; single; reference. Reliable, H 166 Times.

VALET.—An experienced man is looking for a position as traveling or visiting valet; can produce first-class references. Address 234 East 52d St.

VALET.—Gentle, trustworthy Japanese desires position; can take entire charge of bachelor's place; can drive auto; go anywhere. Sel, care Olda, 155 West 66th St.

WANTED.—Part time position, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday afternoons, and Saturdays by college student. M 48 Times.

YOUNG MAN, who has been traveling for the past five years and previous to that was employed in the business office of metropolitan newspaper, wishing to re-enter newspaper work, seeks an opportunity that offers advancement when worth and ability are proved; willing to start at the bottom, and give faithful and conscientious service. Address Y 33 Times.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, active, energetic, progressive, who has achieved exceptional results as solicitor on one of New York's largest newspapers, would consider change to newspaper or magazine offering position with a future; past work and present employer are references as to honesty, integrity, and ability. H 152 Times.

YOUNG MAN, educated, active, persistent, experienced, well acquainted with advertisers, desires to connect with an advertising agency, where conscientious application will earn for him proper remuneration and an assured future; "real" references as to ability and integrity readily furnished. K 81 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) at present employed, seeks responsible position in office with opportunity for selling; also a good bookkeeper, with experience as office manager; excellent references. Y 230 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, expert stenographer, desires extra work in professional or business office three days a week; work done in office or at home as desired. H 146 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, neat, refined, will start at bottom; excellent references. K 313 Times Downtown.

## Situations Wanted

**Employment Bureaus.**

*20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.*

**Commercial.**

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers. BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co., (Agency,) STENOGRAPHERS. 50 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John.

**Domestic.**

At Mrs. Malberg's Swedish Employment Agency, 115 East 26th St., formerly 852 4th Av.—Reliable servants for private families. Established 1881.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Competent, experienced, reliable, willing, obliging; good references; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

COLE EMP. AGENCY, 47 Lexington Av. Tel. 8875 Madison.—Reliable help; nice trade solicited.

COOK.—Finnish; neat, competent, careful, and economical; city or country; good references; $30. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

COOK.—German; understands all meats and desserts; excellent references; $30. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

COOKS, HOUSEWORKERS, CHAMBERmaids, firemen, porters, elevator boys. Porter's Agency, 142 West 133d. 94 Morningside.

CRITERION EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 341 Columbus Av., Tel. 8408 Schuyler.—Competent servants for private families.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Newly landed girls for general housework. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4780 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—Very neat Swedish young woman, competent, reliable; $22; good reference. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

LAUNDRESS.—Very neat; competent; excellent in her work; also on shirts and collras; good references; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

MISS MILLER'S AGENCY, 50 West 30th St. Murray Hill 5382—High-class servants; references investigated.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references thoroughly investigated. Roth's, 172 East 4th St. 2508—Orchard.

NEAT, experienced, and reliable colored help; city, country. Instant Relief Agency. 'Phone 7288—Morningside.

NURSE.—German, competent, neat appearance, for child over six months; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

NURSE.—Children; Danish; speaks German; very neat young woman; $20. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

SELECT COLORED HELP furnished short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

USEFUL MAN.—Young, Swedish, for furnace, windows, brass, etc.; $20. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

## Boarders Wanted

*15c. a line 1 time, 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.*

**West Side.**

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms, with board; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Comfortably furnished single rooms, heated; home table; very homelike; references.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; excellent board; telephone.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms; including board, $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartment, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793 Bryant

47TH ST., 56 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms with board; all conveniences; electric light, steam, telephone.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.
Desirable large room, private bath; telephone; exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

54TH ST., 34 WEST.
Single and double rooms; first-class; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Two large rooms; table guests; references.

57TH ST., 337 WEST.—Large, small rooms private bath; excellent table. Telephone 214 Columbus.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for 1 or 2; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautifully furnished exceptionally large front room, private bath, dressing room; electric light; attentive service; Southern cooking; private house.

68TH ST., 72-74 WEST.—Warm rooms, comfortably furnished; private baths; substantial table; telephone; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Splendid small room; electric light; southern exposure; fine bath adjoining; $10.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; baths; families accommodated.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large, sunny room, small room; bath, every convenience; board; select.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; steam heat; hot-water supply; room telephone.

70TH ST., 269 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; 'phone, near Subway; board optional.

72D ST., 269 and 266 WEST.—Large front room, furnished, adjoining bath; block from Subway and surface cars; excellent table; men preferred; table boarders; references.

72D, 172 WEST.—Very handsome, large front room, 2d floor, toilet and bath; also single room; excellent table; references; table guests.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large and hall rooms; suite or separately; parlor dining room; references.

72D, 181 WEST.—Attractive, large front rooms; southern exposure; private bath; references.

73D, 126 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; private bath; sunny; quiet, refined surroundings; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive, warm rooms, suitable two; private bath; parlor dining; references; telephone.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large, small, medium rooms, suitable for two; parlor dining room; telephone.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Desirable large room, with bath; also small room; excellent table; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Attractive accommodations, single or double; electric lights; excellent table; table guests.

## Boarders Wanted

*15c. a line 1 time; 30c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.*

**West Side.**

76TH, 237 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, single and double rooms; private bath; hot water; parlor dining; excellent table; table board; telephone.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large second-story room; private bath; parlor dining room; reference.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large room, twin bed, private bath; excellent table; other rooms; references.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Most delightful large front room, near Subway, "L"; few table guests.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, sunny rooms, with excellent board; elevator; table board; references. V. & R.

50-52 WEST 82D.
Attractive rooms; baths; electricity. 'Phone Schuyler 8397.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, sunny rooms; singly or en suite; homelike surroundings; excellent Southern cooking.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Gentleman would like to share his beautiful room with refined, congenial gentleman in an exclusive Jewish home; references exchanged.

87TH ST., 109 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms; gentlemen preferred; private family; conveniences; board optional.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large, small newly furnished rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests accommodated.

92D, 54 WEST.—Superior accommodations; large, small rooms; private bath; references; telephone 9939 River.

93D ST., 304 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished double and single rooms; table a specialty.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; parlor dining; telephone; table guests; moderate.

96TH ST., 54 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Desirable neighborhood; one vacancy only; terms moderate; exceptional table.

(100TH,) WEST END AV., 826.—Attractive rooms; private modern home; superior board; table guests.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Double front room, $21; other rooms; refined, exclusive patronage; excellent table; references exchanged; table guests accommodated; Subway, elevated.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Comfortable single room; famous table; exceptional social surroundings; references; reasonable; Southerners.

123D, 114-116 WEST.
REFINED HOME.
Large front room; superior table and service; references.

120TH—477 MANHATTAN AV.—Hall rooms, with board, $6; large front also; German cooking.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

127TH ST., 216 WEST.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished, good table; reference.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Elegant rooms, private baths; electricity; table guests; references; 'phone Audubon 7217.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Cheerful, large, small rooms; steam heated; 'phone; excellent board optional.

472 WEST 144TH ST.
FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD.

140TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway, Riverside.)—First class rooms and board; high class hotel accommodations; boarding house prices. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

LARGE, light rooms, adjoining bath; swell apartment; excellent table. Tel. 6000 River. Apartment 2 D.

LENOX AV., 251.—Good home for refined gentlemen; handsome large and small sunny rooms; well heated, private house; excellent German table; prices, $7 to $14. Tel. 8017—Morningside.

REFINED AMERICAN LADY having private, select home, West 87th St., will board gentleman, lady, or couple; homelike; references. Telephone 6290 Riverside.

SURPRISING RATES.
Charming rooms, each with private bath, electric light, steam heat, palm room, billiard room; every appointment conducive to good living, including delicious meals at rates which will surprise you; fresh air, crystal water; a new family apartment hotel on the American plan, offering many advantages over your present abode at the same rate you are now paying; 35 minutes from Herald Square. Its location furnished free at my office, Room 32, No. 1 West 33d St., opposite the Waldorf. V. K. Garland.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (Corner Washington Square.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; private baths; excellent cuisine; most comfortable boarding house in city.

**East Side.**

16TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large room; southern exposure; hot water, heat; 2 gentlemen; references.

49TH ST., 9 EAST.—Large and connecting hall room, second floor; table guests; references exchanged.

61ST ST., 163 EAST.—Large, handsome room; all conveniences; superior table; couple or gentlemen.

80TH ST., 40 East.—Fine large and single rooms, suites or separate; elevator; steam heat; parlor dining room; excellent table; Americans.

IRVING PLACE, 53, GRAMERCY DISTRICT.—Nicholas Fish mansion; attractive those desiring quiet, well-ordered house; breakfast in rooms; references.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

MADISON AV., 604-606.—Single and double rooms, with first-class board; parlor dining.

## Country Board

*20c. a line 1 time; 17c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.*

**Long Island.**

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; Winter rates; attractive, homelike; log fires; steam heat; easy commuting.

**New Jersey.**

Orange Mountain Station, N. J.—English couple would like two or three people; private bath, electricity. Telephone 671 Orange. Well heated; moderate; delightful environment. Irvine, 33 East Clark Place.

## Furnished Rooms

*15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.*

**West Side.**

5TH AV., 25, (near 9th.)—Refined surroundings; medium sized front room; breakfast optional.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming rooms; bachelors; sunny basement, suitable studio, students; electricity; references.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Very desirable, well furnished, single rooms; southern exposure; references.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Very large, sunny, beautifully furnished front room; also large back parlor.

14TH ST., 238 WEST.—Daintily furnished large room; private family; gentleman; $3. Gosford's bell.

38TH ST., 51 W

# TICKET SPECULATING AT SOCIALIST DEBATE

### But the Capitalist on the Inside Who Sold a Block of Seats Is Not Revealed.

### AN ANTI GETS A HEARING

### After J. G. Phelps Stokes, Socialistically Clad, Pleads with Crowd in Republic Theatre to be Good.

As Sol Fieldman, a Socialist orator, told the audience which went to the Republic Theatre last night to hear him argue for Socialism, some of them had had a taste of the evils of individualism right there in Forty-second Street because "some exponents of the profitmaking system" had bought up blocks of the fifteen-cent and twenty-five-cent tickets and had been selling them to the crowds turned away from the box office for 35 and 50 cents.

He said that the committee had bought back the tickets at cost price and doled them out through the proper channel, but he did not explain that a member of the committee had gone down to the Night Court and appealed to the representative there of what Mr. Fieldman referred to as the "damned capitalistic state," who fined one of the speculators $10.

Louis R. Markert of 304 East Thirty-seventh Street, who was a defeated Socialist candidate for the Assembly in the Fourteenth District, appealed to Magistrate Corrigan to help him find the miscreant who had helped the prisoner, Sam Perlman of 238 West Forty-third Street, oppress the common people by selling him tickets in bulk; but the Magistrate said that the ten-dollar fine was as far as he could go.

What brought out crowds big enough to tempt the violation of the ticket speculation law and crowd the Republic Theatre to the doors, was the second of a series of Sunday night debates on Socialism organized by Mr. Fieldman, who had been speaking all Summer on Harlem street corners. His hearers demanded, he explained last night, that the lectures be continued through the Winter, and at two or three meetings enough came forward with advance payments on season tickets to make up $1,000. The theatre, which will be used for the lectures on Sunday nights until April 28, costs $2,300, and, therefore, the 450 seats not represented by season tickets are sold at 15 and 25 cents.

Last night, John B. Barnhill, who once ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket, and is now conducting a campaign against Socialism from headquarters in Washington, took the negative side in the debate, speaking on "Social Responsibility in the Struggle for Existence," the affirmation defended by Mr. Fieldman being "Socialism Is the Only Possible Solution of the Social-Economic Problem."

This was Mr. Barnhill's second appearance in the Republic Theatre in opposition to Mr. Fieldman. At the first debate, a week ago, the audience was so vociferous in upholding its favorite Socialist speaker and in crying down the defender of individualism that Mr. Barnhill had some difficulty in getting his ideas forward. Last night J. G. Phelps Stokes, who had the chair, wearing properly uncreased tweeds, appealed to the audience not to interrupt Mr. Barnhill, and he got a fair hearing.

Mr. Fieldman argued for social responsibility in the struggle for existence, an industrial democracy, economic equality, the socialization in ownership and operation of all socially necessary industries, and the democratic management of such industries by the active members thereof. He demanded the complete abrogation of the profit system and social production for use only. He made most of his points on the failures of the capitalistic system and used the positive method chiefly in reply to questions of his opponent. Similarly, Mr. Barnhill made most of the failures of the Socialists, so far as they have been able to go, and particularly their factional fights.

Mr. Fieldman was particularly eloquent in his exposition of the evils of competition. He had used such beautiful and poetic eloquence, Mr. Barnhill remarked, that he was willing to believe he might prove the pacificator of the Socialists, and he could see a vision of Bernard Shaw linking arms with Henry Hyndman, John Burns with H. Quelch, and Victor Berger with Tommy Morgan and marching in pairs behind Mr. Fieldman along his road to paradise.

A solitary reporter had a place on the stage, and the sight of him taking copious notes tempted Mr. Fieldman to launch into the prostitution of the press by capital. He called the newspapers the nervous system of the social body, and said that they were to blame for the hallucination of the people, which kept them the tools of the capitalists.

Barnhill retorted that he had noticed that the Socialist papers were harder to get to print a retraction or a correction than the lay press. He promised that at next Sunday's debate, which will be on "The Individual," he would give the press full consideration in taking the affirmative on the resolution "Socialism Would Destroy Individuality."

## DEAF MUTE HAS RABIES.

### His Note to a Policeman Quickly Brings an Ambulance Surgeon.

Timothy O'Connell, a deaf and dumb painter, of 421 East 134th Street, a well-known character in the Bronx, stopped Policeman Stevens of the Alexander Avenue Station at 136th Street and Willis Avenue last night took him to a near-by drug store. Stevens, knowing O'Connell, asked for paper and pencil, and the painter wrote hurriedly for a few moments, finally handing the paper to Stevens.

The policeman read that some three weeks ago O'Connell had driven off a mongrel dog which had attacked three little girls at 137th Street and Willis Avenue, though the dog had bitten him in the left arm and leg. He thought nothing of his injuries till yesterday morning, when he discovered that his body was covered with red blotches. He was afraid it was the result of his wounds.

Stevens called a surgeon from Lincoln Hospital, who hurried O'Connell to the institution, saying that he had rabies and was in a serious condition.

In his note O'Connell told Stevens that a dog which Stevens shot on Saturday afternoon at Willis Avenue and 138th Street after it had begun snarling and snapping in a crowd of children, was the one that had bitten him.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

| A. M. | Loss. |
|---|---|
| 12:00—36 Dover St.; A. Cantasanta Paper Co. | $500 |
| 1:20—103 West 95th St.; S. Gratzner | $100 |
| 2:05—239 East 122d St.; Jacob Schoin | Trifling |
| 2:30—121st St. and Morningside Park; Pittsburgh Contracting Co. | $1,500 |
| 3:25—East Drive, Bronx Park; L. Barbor | $1,500 |
| 3:40—218 East 121st St.; W. Allison | Trifling |
| 5:40—5 East 117th St.; unknown | $15 |
| 5:45—235 West 124th St.; J. Williams | $200 |
| 5:50—741 Westchester Av.; unknown | $10 |
| 6:40—Sixth Av. and 42d St.; City Water Works | Trifling |
| 8:30—630 Greenwich St.; unknown | None |
| P. M. | |
| 1:20—251 Stanton St.; H. Gondoncock | Trifling |
| 1:30—1,326 Park Av.; M. Burman | Trifling |
| 1:50—1,489 Park Av.; N. Rappaport | Trifling |
| 2:45—40 East 129th St.; C. Hutchinson | $25 |
| 2:50—100 East 101st St.; H. Cohen | Trifling |
| 3:00—1,805 Third Av.; Cooper Leather Goods | $1,000 |
| 3:50—318 West 105th St.; W. R. Hearst | None |
| 3:50—385 East 122d St.; unknown | Trifling |
| 4:00—3,748 Third Av.; Rachael Flock | $5 |
| 4:55—46 East 112th St.; A. Kugel | Trifling |
| 5:50—326 East 101st St.; I. Glustein | $100 |
| 6:45—2,115 Lexington Av.; T. Gibbons | $25 |
| 7:10—127 East 70th St.; Margaret Bocker | Trifling |
| 7:50—187 7th St.; H. Weigner | $10 |
| 8:10—515 East 12th St.; W. Engle | Trifling |
| 8:20—2,373 Arthur Av.; T. Masano | $100 |
| 8:25—23 East 10th St.; A. Schwartz | $2,000 |
| 9:10—165 Chrystie St.; R. Cucin | $5 |

## GRAMER LIBRARY TO BE SOLD

### First Editions of "Paradise Lost" and Bacon's "Essays."

The valuable library of W. A. Gramer of this city will be sold by Stan. V. Henkels in Philadelphia on Dec. 4 and 5. It embraces first editions of John Milton's "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained," Lord Francis Bacon's "Essays," Oliver Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," John Gay's "Trivia," and large paper copy of the "Compleat Angler," by Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton.

There are four interesting original manuscripts of Lafcadio Hearn, viz.: "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan"; Hearn's English translation of Gustave Flaubert's "The Temptation of St. Anthony"; "In Ghostly Japan" and "Exotics and Retrospectives." These four manuscripts, it is said, were received from Hearn's widow in Japan, and were the only manuscripts of his in her possession.

A series of letters by James McNeill Whistler is another important feature of the collection. Among the many rare Americana are first editions of Capt. John Smith's "History of Virginia," Richard Beverly's and William Stith's histories of the same State, William Smith's "History of the Province of New York" (the Robert Hoe large paper copy sold for $2,300 in May last), Henry R. Schoolcraft's "Indian Tribes" and Cadwalader Colden's "History of the Five Indian Nations Depending on the Province of New York in America" (the Hoe copy, in binding by F. Bedford, sold for $900).

Other scarce works about America are: Both issues of the first edition of Jonathan Dickinson's "God's Protecting Providence Man's Surest Help and Defence in the Times of the Greatest Difficulty," "Treaties with the Indians," printed by Benjamin Franklin in 1744 and 1763; John Filson's "Discovery, Settlement, and Present State of Kentucky"; Nathaniel Fanning's "Narrative of the Adventures of an American Navy Officer, who Served Under Commander John Paul Jones," published in New York in 1806, and Robert B. McAfee's "History of the Late War in the Western Country," published at Lexington, Ky., in 1816.

Among the uncommon ante-Revolution works are Samuel Penhallow's "History of the Wars of New England"; Sir R. Montgomery's "Discourse Concerning the Design'd Establishment of a New Colony to the South of Carolina," published in London in 1717; Thomas Prince's "Chronological History of New England," and the "Declaration of the Demeanor and Carriage of Sir Walter Raleigh," published in London in 1618.

First editions there are also of the works of Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Joel Chandler Harris, Lafcadio Hearn, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Eugene Field, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Robert Browning, Percy B. Shelley, John Keats, and Lewis Carroll. Edgar Allan Poe is represented by first editions of his "Raven" and "Tales of the Arabesque and Grotesque," the former work being in sheets.

There are some fine specimens of incunabula, and of the issues of the celebrated Aldine, Elzevir and Plantin presses. Many of the books are in special bindings.

## OUTLINES McNAMARA CASE.

### Prosecutor Tells the Order In Which He Will Call Witnesses.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 26.—With eight jurors sworn, and the jury-getting process somewhat simplified, District Attorney John D. Fredericks gave to-day an outline of how the State will present its case against James B. McNamara. Maps and diagrams of the building will be shown, and witnesses will include not only employes who were in the building at the time of the disaster, but those who saw the explosion and fire from outside.

Then will come, according to the District Attorney, proof of the death of Charles J. Haggerty, a machinist, for whose murder James B. McNamara is now on trial. Haggerty's body was found in the basement near the place where it is contended the explosive was placed. Testimony to show that Haggerty was killed by the explosion and not by fire then will be brought forth. It was Haggerty's proximity to the alleged explosion that caused the State to make his death the result. Authorities on explosives will be called to indicate that dynamite wrecked the building.

Clarence Darrow, counsel for McNamara, has not indicated what course the defense will take, but the testimony of witnesses that they smelled gas in the vicinity of the building, he has admitted will be the central feature. Examination of talesmen has revealed that the defense will insist on the theory that the Times was destroyed by accident.

## A. CARY SMITH VERY LOW.

### Yacht Designer's Physicians See Little Chance of His Recovery.

A. Cary Smith, the designer and boat-builder, is seriously ill at his home, 51 West Forty-eighth Street, Bayonne, N. J.

Mr. Smith, who designed the America Cup defender Mischief, which won the international race in 1887, was stricken with liver complaint about a month ago. He continued to make trips to this city, but for the last two weeks has been confined to his bed. He is 75 years old, and according to his physicians yesterday his recovery is doubtful. He is a widower, and is being cared for by his daughter, Mrs. Virginia Hall.

Mr. Smith has designed some of the best-known boats in this country, including the Sound steamers Richard Peck and City of Lowell, the Chester W. Chapin, the Refuge, the Free Lance, and the pilot boat New York. He also built the iron yacht Vindex. He constructed the Comet, one of the racing yachts of 1880, and the schooners Intrepid, Norma, and Fortuna.

## OUT OF SEA CLIFF BANK.

### President John G. Jenkins Resigns and Institution May Open.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Nov. 26.—It was learned to-night that at a meeting of the Directors of the Sea Cliff Bank, which was closed on Thursday last by order of George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., State Superintendent of Banks, the resignation of the President, John G. Jenkins, Jr., was asked for and given. Mr. Jenkins attended the meeting and signed a formal resignation as President and a contract of sale of all stock of the bank owned or controlled by him. To-morrow counsel for the Directors will call on Mr. Van Tuyl, the State Superintendent of Banks, and ask that the bank be allowed to reopen. They declare that it is perfectly solvent.

### Women's Industrial Exhibition Here.

An industrial exhibition of work done by women, along the lines of that held in London last Summer, will be held in the new Grand Central Palace, on Lexington Avenue, beginning on Feb. 28. The George Washington Memorial Association, the George Junior Republic, the Women's Municipal League, the New York Association of the Blind, and other associations are interested in the exhibition. Only women are to be allowed to exhibit.


**Make Rich Blood**

with the wonderful tonic and beverage

**whit=bread**

**Ale and Stout**

N. B.—Matured ONLY in bottles by the brewers in England.

There's a GREAT difference.

St. James Importing Co., (Importers.) N. Y. City.


# JERSEY HOTEL BURNS; ARSON IS SUSPECTED

### Two Cottages Adjoining the Old Homestead at Bay Head Also Destroyed.

### CARETAKER IS ARRESTED

### Two Previous Fires in the Hotel on Friday—Rally of Village Firemen Saves Other Cottages.

*Special to The New York Times.*

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Nov. 26.—Fire originating in the Old Homestead Hotel of Bay Head early this morning lead to the razing of that building and the total destruction of two adjoining Summer cottages. As a result Assistant Prosecutor W. Howard Jeffery of Ocean County has ordered the detention of John Jones, caretaker of the hotel, in the Point Pleasant Jail, and other arrests may follow.

This is the third fire discovered in the hotel building in the past week. The loss, including the two cottages, will probably amount to $50,000. The burned cottages were owned by Carl Priest of Princeton and Mrs. W. F. Jones of New York. Fire Departments from Spring Lake, Brille, Manasquan, and Point Pleasant succeeded in saving about tweleve other cottages from the path of the flames. The Summer home of William G. McAdoo, 100 yards from the ruined structures, was in danger for a time.

The hotel fire was discovered about 3 o'clock this morning. Jones says he slept in the cellar and was awakened by the fire. There were no guests in the hotel, and he set about arousing the residents near by. Mayor Alvah Strickland, whose home is not far away, telephoned for the Fire Department.

Suspicion was aroused because of previous fires in the hotel. On Friday morning the crew of a Pennsylvania Railroad freight train discovered a blaze and aroused the citizens. The Point Pleasant Fire Company's chemical engine put out the fire, which had started at two points, among a heap of mattresses in a fourth-story bedroom and in a pile of old matting in the attic. This was thought to have been started by electric light wires over which the matting was laid.

A few hours later fire started in a room on the other side of the building, and the department from Point Pleasant was again called to put it out. A watch was placed over the place until 6 o'clock that evening.

The hotel was owned by Thomas Pearce and had thirty rooms. It was located at Main and Bridge Streets.

The action against those to be charged with arson will be brought in the name of the Borough of Bayhead, according to information given by Mayor Alvah Strickland. A hearing will be held to-morrow morning.

## ROCKEFELLER URGED TO GIVE

### Attends Thanksgiving Service Where Double Collection Is Taken.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 26.—John D. Rockefeller attended Thanksgiving services in the First Baptist Church here this morning. He joined heartily in singing the Thanksgiving hymn.

The Rev. Arthur T. Brooks preached from the text, "Freely have ye received, freely give." Mr. Brooks said that every one could observe Thanksgiving more than any other holiday, for every one had something to be thankful for. When the plate was passed Mr. Rockefeller put a new bill of good-sized denomination on it.

At the close of the service the pastor appealed for funds for next year, saying that there was no better time than at Thanksgiving for people to show their appreciation for the church. He asked his hearers to remember the text of the morning.

Mr. Rockefeller received his pledge slip, folded it neatly, and put it in his pocketbook, saying that the Treasurer would hear from him later. He always gives liberally. After the service Mr. Rockefeller congratulated the pastor on the growth of the congregation and the new method taken to raise funds for the coming year. He said he approved of having a church on a sound financial basis.

## INSURANCE PLACED IN 1910.

### Business of Life, Accident, and Other Companies Was Better.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—The New York State Insurance Department will issue to-morrow that part of its annual report covering the business of 1910 of assessment, life, and accident associations. In order to secure absolute uniformity the securities owned by the associations were valued by the department in each instance upon the basis arrived at by its expert appraiser.

These comparative figures are given in the report:

ASSESSMENT, LIFE AND ACCIDENT ASSOCIATIONS.

| | 1909. | 1910. |
|---|---|---|
| Assets | $17,283,476 | $19,002,408 |
| Liabilities | 15,286,296 | 16,960,908 |
| Received from members | 7,897,195 | 7,855,590 |
| Total income | 8,690,213 | 8,760,029 |
| Losses and claims paid | 4,874,944 | 5,068,627 |
| Total disbursements | 6,466,350 | 6,713,919 |
| Total insurance in force | 837,658,365 | 878,169,107 |
| Insurance in force in New York State | 230,586,516 | 233,990,400 |
| FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY ORDERS. | | |
| Assets | 89,080,239 | 99,687,725 |
| Liabilities | 10,432,912 | 18,335,130 |
| Received from members | 78,530,586 | 78,640,279 |
| Total income | 77,793,762 | 83,311,832 |
| Losses and claims paid | 57,395,114 | 63,654,747 |
| Total disbursements | 65,813,989 | 73,024,964 |
| Total insurance in force | 5,701,856,634 | 6,076,160,204 |
| Insurance in force in New York State | 586,591,076 | 604,991,842 |

The figures of the co-operative fire corporations for 1910 are as follows: Assets, $929,639; liabilities, $498,729; income, $1,789,717; disbursements, $1,683,535; insurance in force, $457,262,431.

### Newark to Own a Village.

CHARLOTTEBURG, N. J., Nov. 26.—Aquaville, a village so far with an existence only in the brain of Morris R. Sherrerd and others, but destined to come into being near here early in the Spring, will possess the dinstinction of being wholly owned by the City of Newark. The inhabitants will be employes of the Newark water plant at the reservoir and other parts of the Pequannock watershed. To get every building out of the shed and house employes and others where they cannot pollute the reservoir the city has been demolishing buildings and purchasing land in the territory, covering 208 acres, where the village is to stand.

### Elks to Hold Charity Ball.

The charity ball of New York Lodge, No. 1, Order of Elks, will be held on Thanksgiving Eve in the ballroom of the new clubhouse in West Forty-third Street, and will be the first public event in the Elks' new home. At an auction of the boxes recently for the charity ball nearly $5,000 was realized. The committee is composed of James J. Armstrong, Chairman; James E. Troy, Walter J. McEntee, George F. Frawley, James W. Carroll, and Leslie T. McCurdy.

### Drops Dead at Dance.

While a masquerade ball was going on early yesterday morning in a hall at 91 and 93 Grand Street, Williamsburg, Martin Markaret, a tailor, dropped dead in the hat room. He had been dancing during the evening and was apparently in good health.

## FAVOR FOOTBALL REFORM.

### Yale Officials Want More Scoring in the Game.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 26.—A canvass of Yale football officials and semi-officials shows them unanimously in favor of rule revision that will allow more scoring.

Walter Camp, the graduate head of athletics; head coach John Field, Capt. Howe, Julian W. Curtiss, formerly President of the New York Alumni, and every coach of the resident and visiting squad to-day called for reform. Yale football heads are, however, quick to commend the present rules for their features of merit. They have made it practically impossible for players to drop from exhaustion, and the injuries received under them have been simple wrenches or limb fractures.

The present loud clamor for reform demands ability to score occasionally. Yale football men believe that relief will be a simple matter and can come from returning to a five-yard gain for first down inside the twenty-five-yard line, increasing the number of downs allowed to gain ten yards to four, or possibly allowing first down after a seven instead of a ten-yard gain. It is believed that Harvard as well as Yale will appeal for a change of this kind at the sessions of the Inter-collegiate Rules Committee this Winter.

In yesterday's game with Harvard Yale athletics reached their lowest ebb since the organization of inter-collegiate sport forty years ago. Yale has been beaten in 1911 by Princeton in all four major branches of sport for the first time, and has defeated Harvard in track athletics alone of the four. Steps have already been taken at Yale which is believed will result in improvement in the installation of the graduate coaching system. This has not yet begun to show results.

Yale's athletic reverses did not, however, affect the gate receipts, as nearly $80,000 was realized from the football season that closed yesterday, while the baseball and track teams also broke financial records this year. From yesterday's Harvard game Yale will receive about $36,000, from the Princeton match about $34,000, the Brown game $5,000, and from other games this season $5,000. This is about $5,000 ahead of last season.

All the Yale players came home to-night in first rate physical condition. Bomeisler's dislocated shoulder did not keep him from returning home for to-morrow's recitations or even from attending last night's banquet. Capt. Howe said that the election of next year's Captain would be deferred several days. Camp, Bomeisler, Spaulding, and Philbin are about equally matched in the competition for the plum.

Whichever is chosen, Capt. Howe is slated for the head coachship next season. Sheldon, Avery, Ketcham, and the four candidates for the captaincy are the only present players to return next Fall.

## INCOMPETENT OFFICIALS.

### Dissatisfaction Caused at Sports by Careless Scoring.

Athletic enthusiasts in Philadelphia have established what is called an Officials Association, for the tuition of those who desire to become acquainted with the "ins and outs" of the management of athletic meets. Great progress has been made in Quakertown by the tuition scheme, and it was remarked on Saturday night at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, during the running of the sports of Company H and the Mott Haven A. C., that there was plenty of room in the metropolitan district for some s uchorganization, in view of the repeated bungles made by those who have essayed to perform such easy offices as scoring foot races.

The occasion for the comment was the one-mile walk, the men in which were compelled to go eleven laps, because of the error of the scorers, who found themselves unable to "keep tab" properly for the ten laps which constituted the length of the contest.

It was conceded that an unwitting injustice had been worked thereby on several of the men in the event, as, had the race been stopped at the proper time a totally different order of finish would have been the outcome, with the almost absolute certainty that several men who were placed through the "footless" work of the scorers would probably have been no closer up than fourth and fifth.

In the high jump, which developed some capital performances, the men were hampered by the rather unfair conditions which prevailed as to the length of the pins used to hold the cross bar. The rules permit of the use of pins three inches long upon which the cross bar can rest. Pins of such length permit of a little latitude when a man grazes the cross bar, but in the event in question it was particularly noticeable that the slightest touch displaced the bar.

Major Murphy, the referee of the sports, set a good precedent when, during the progress of the three-mile run, he warned one of the competitors who was several laps to the bad at the start of the final half-mile off the track in order to prevent his impeding the progress of the real runners. This particular would-be distance champion zigzagged his way around the circuit, all but throwing down every runner who could get by without being fouled.

As a matter of fact, this runner refused to obey the referee, pursuing his way around the circle to the discomfiture of those who had the best interests of the race at heart.

It was conceded that such cases as these should be taken up by the Registration Committee, which has power to inflict punishment for any act which tends to disturb or obstruct a competition.

## HERE TO STUDY OUR LAWS.

### Charles Oster, French Jurist, Will Visit Each State.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the French liner Savoie from Havre was Charles Oster, the French jurist, and an authority on international law.

Mr. Oster said he had come to visit the various States and see if there had been any important changes in their civil laws that should be put into his book on international law. He said that the work was completed, but before sending it to the publishers he wanted to make sure that his information regarding the State laws of this country were correct.

### $100,000 Fund for Holy Cross College.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 26.—Holy Cross College will receive a fund of $100,000 for a building to accommodate its increasing number of students. The Rev. Father Joseph P. Dinand, President of the college, in a letter to the alumni says that Bishop Thomas D. Beaven is heading a movement, the first of its kind in the history of the Catholic Church in America, by which each priest in the diocese will be asked to contribute $100 a year for three years to make up the fund.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# SHOOTS HUSBAND BLIND BY ACCIDENT

### Wife Discharges an Automatic Revolver, and Bullet Hits Him Near the Eye.

### POLICE QUICKLY THERE

### Surgeon Says the Victim's Sight Is Destroyed—Wife Locked Up for Assault.

Residents of the flat house at 230 East Broadway heard the report of a revolver shot and then the screams of a woman coming last night from the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. Johnston, a young couple living on the top floor.

Detectives Gleason and McGuire of the Madison Street Station, who were summoned, broke into the flat and found Mrs. Johnston seated on the floor of her bedroom. Johnston was stretched on the floor and his wife held his head in her lap and continued to scream hysterically.

"Never mind, dear, I know you didn't mean to do it," the man was saying when the detectives entered. There was a bullet wound just back of his right eye and to the detectives who lifted him to the bed he whispered, "I'm blinded, but don't let my wife know it. She couldn't stand it."

Between them, the man and the woman explained that they had returned from a moving-picture show, their usual Sunday night entertainment, and the young wife had started to put her husband's gloves in a bureau drawer. To do so she lifted an automatic revolver and in some way she pulled the trigger, exploding a cartridge.

An ambulance surgeon arrived from Gouverneur Hospital while Johnston and his wife were explaining the accident, and after a hasty examination of the young man's wound the surgeon said:

"I'm afraid you'll be blind for life."

At the words Mrs. Johnston screamed and became so hysterical with fright and remorse that the detectives had to hold her to prevent her from shooting herself with the revolver, which she struggled to reach.

Johnston, still trying to comfort his young wife, whom he married on Sept. 20, was taken to the hospital. The girl was locked up in the Madison Street Station on a technical charge of assault.


NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MAT. THANKSGIVING DAY. TO-NIGHT at 8:15. (First Time.) WM. H. CRANE in a new comedy, by Martha Morton. The Senator Keeps House

LYCEUM Broadway, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 6 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATS. Miss Billie Burke in the comedy, THE RUNAWAY. TUESDAY, DEC. 5. Seats next Thursday. NAZIMOVA in THE MARIONETTES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St., Evs. at 8:20. MATS. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. MATS. THIS WEEK, WED., THURS., SAT. LAST 6 NIGHTS. LAST 3 MATS. JOHN DREW in his greatest comedy success, A SINGLE MAN. NEXT MON., (Seats Thurs.) ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

FULTON 46th St. Near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. This Week—Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30—First Time. WILLIAM COLLIER in TAKE MY ADVICE.

PARK 59th St. & B'way, Columbus Circle. Evs. 8:10 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10. WEDNESDAY MATINEE, BEST SEATS $1.50. EXTRA THANKSGIVING MAT. THURS. The Quaker Girl With CLIFTON CRAWFORD.

HUDSON 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. EXTRA THANKSGIVING MAT. THURS. "One of the best plays ever written."—Times. HELEN WARE in a new drama, THE PRICE. TO-MORROW (TUES.) Benefit Performance, ACTORS' FUND. THE SCARECROW, with FRANK REICHER.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thanksgiving Day & Sat., 2:15. ROSE STAHL in Chas. Klein's Latest Success, MAGGIE PEPPER

Knickerbocker B'way, 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. DONALD BRIAN in the greatest of all musical comedies, THE SIREN. SAT. NIGHT, DEC. 16th, FAREWELL NIGHT.

CRITERION Broadway, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. MATS. THIS WEEK—WED., THURS. & SAT. "That great big human and humorous play." PASSERS-BY

New Amsterdam W. 42d. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 3 MATS. THIS WEEK—Wed., Thur., Sat. Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy De Luxe. LAST 2 WEEKS THE PINK LADY

LIBERTY W. 42d St. near B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. DUSTIN & WILLIAM FARNUM in a new American play by Edward Peple. THE LITTLEST REBEL

NEW YORK B'way-45th St. Orch. 8 sharp. Mats. Thursday & Sat. at 2. KITTY GORDON in the operatic triumph. THE ENCHANTRESS

GAIETY 46th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:20 LAST 9 Mats. Wed., Thurs. Sat. TIMES. Thomas A. Wise & John Barrymore in the American Farcical Comedy UNCLE SAM. NEXT MONDAY—Seats Thursday. ELSIE FERGUSON in THE FIRST LADY IN THE LAND

JOE WEBER'S B'way, 29th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. THE WIFE DECIDES A Comedy Drama by Thos. McKean.

Charles Dillingham's GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Greeted Enthusiastically. Excellent Songs.—Am. THE THREE ROMEOS. A New American Musical Comedy.

BELASCO 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15. DAVID BELASCO Presents DAVID WARFIELD In THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM

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